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REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP

Seocheon, Republic of Korea, 25-29 September 2017

INTRODUCTION

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

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

3. Recognizing this urgent need, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) was born in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of Japan, and in collaboration with various partners that were willing to provide the necessary expertise, technical and financial resources. The SOI concept was further developed in subsequent meetings, such as the SOI Programme Development Meeting (Kanazawa, Japan, 2-4 August 2011), SOI High-level Meeting (Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 5 June 2012,) and a high-level side event on SOI held during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (Hyderabad, India, 17 October 2012). The execution of SOI activities is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

4. SOI focuses on achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by applying an action-oriented, holistic and integrated capacity-building framework. SOI is committed to building bridges between biodiversity conservation and resource management sectors.

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

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

(b) Identifying best practices, facilitating information sharing, and learning from experiences;

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

(d) Providing for two-way communication among policymakers, scientific communities and local stakeholders;

(e) Facilitating monitoring of progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets on marine and coastal biodiversity;

(f) Facilitating the provision of guidance and guidelines that will help their achievement; and

(g) Improving the scientific basis for implementation.

6. Requests from the Conference of the Parties related to training and capacity development for marine activities emanating from its tenth and eleventh meetings, and the imperative to enhance progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, outlined the need to scale up SOI activities. In this regard, the SOI Global Partnership Meeting was held in Seoul on 6 and 7 October 2014, to develop a comprehensive action plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. The output of this meeting, the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, was subsequently welcomed by the SOI High-level Meeting held on 16 October 2014 during the high-level segment of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

7. The SOI Action Plan 2015-2020 outlines activities in the following areas:

(a) Global partnership meetings;

(b) Regional workshops and learning exchange programme;

(c) Facilitating on-the-ground implementation through national training and exchange;

(d) Local leaders forum;

(e) Training of trainers;

(f) Web-based information sharing and coordination.

8. Building upon the experiences described above and in line with the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Training of Trainers Workshop, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea (through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), in Seocheon, Republic of Korea, from 25 to 29 September 2017, and in collaboration with the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea (MABIK) and various SOI partners.

9. 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.

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

11. The workshop was organized in plenary and breakout group sessions and included presentations with question and answer sessions, interactive group exercises and discussions in breakout groups. Participants consisted of individuals from national agencies tasked with ocean and coastal management who are in a position to develop and implement training programmes at the national and/or subnational level, as appropriate. Each participant in the workshop was asked to develop a subsequent training programme at the national and/or subnational level, with the support of their respective government and/or institution.

12. The workshop was attended by experts from Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Comoros, Dominica, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Madagascar, Myanmar, Peru, Samoa, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago as well as resource speakers from the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers/Coope Solidar R. L., the Mediterranean Network of Marine Protected Area Managers (MedPan), 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.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

13. Mr. Sangjin Kim, President of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea provided an opening statement. He expressed his appreciation to all the delegates of the participating countries for coming to Korea to attend the workshop 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 also by exploring the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea.

14. Mr. Seung-jun Park, Director of Marine Ecology, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea, also welcomed participants to Seocheon. He noted that real change to improve the state of marine biodiversity starts 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 Republic of Korea on building strong partnerships will 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.

15. Ms. Jihyun Lee delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Dr. Cristiana Paşca Palmer. She extended her 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. She also noted that the CBD Secretariat was pleased to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry in September of last year, signifying their strong collaboration. She also expressed her sincere appreciation to all the participants, who came from 18 different countries around the world, as well as resource speakers, who brought to this workshop their strong commitment to and common vision of the conservation and sustainable use marine biodiversity. He highlighted many challenges faced in achieving global goals for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, which outlined the urgent need for expanded efforts to develop the capacity of Parties and facilitate partnerships among relevant stakeholders to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He noted that addressing this need was the key focus of SOI. She noted the importance of capacity development opportunities that corresponded to each country's own course towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in order to meet both their socioeconomic development needs and biodiversity conservation goals. In this regard, he stressed that progress towards sustainable oceans could happen only by developing a global community of committed leaders with shared vision towards the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. He urged the participants in the workshop to demonstrate themselves as potential leaders to further strengthen their countries' existing efforts and help their fellow colleagues through the provision of national capacity-building activities, in order to achieve

their ocean development goals, and to communicate what they had learned to their colleagues and stakeholders in their respective countries through national training activities and other means.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, APPROACH AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

16. Mr. Chua Thia-Eng (resource speaker) co-chaired the workshop with Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat), based on the recommendation from the CBD Secretariat in light of his extensive expertise and long-term experience in integrated ocean and coastal management as well as in capacity development.

17. 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 linkages between Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals, describing various opportunities to achieve multiple global goals towards sustainable development;

(b) Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) provided an overview of global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity within the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, and highlighted the importance of on-ground implementation and partnership building;

(c) 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.

18. Then Ms. Jihyun Lee gave a short presentation outlining the objectives, approach and expected outputs of this workshop. The workshop programme is provided in annex II.

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

20. This was followed by a breakout group exercise facilitated by Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin (resource speaker) and 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

21. 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.

22. 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 future 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

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. Ms. Maria Partidiario (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.

26. Mr. Eduardo Klein (resource speaker) then gave a presentation outlining the main elements of marine spatial planning and its relevance in the context of ICM.

27. 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.

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

29. 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.

30. 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 VIII.

31. Selected expert resource speakers delivered theme presentations on approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement.

a. First, Mr. Chua Thia-Eng, Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin, and Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera each 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), MedPAN, and indigenous peoples and local communities, respectively.

b. Next, Ms. Maria Partidiario delivered a presentation on strategic approaches for stakeholder involvement, including different practices and techniques for engaging a wide range of stakeholders.

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

33. A breakout group exercise was then organized to discuss stakeholders mapping and communication planning, followed by a plenary discussion.

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

34. 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.

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

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

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

38. 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.

39. 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 the participants, in various ways, to further develop and implement a national or subnational capacity development programme, building on the workshop outcomes. In this context, the participants were encouraged to further develop and implement their proposals with the support of their governments and other organizations, as appropriate, and with the input of the CBD Secretariat.

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

ITEM 6. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

43. A presentation was provided by Mr. Youngdawng Moh (MABIK) on the Overseas Development Assistance provided by the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

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

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

Annex I

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WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Monday, 25 September	
9 – 9.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of the Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea • Representative of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea • Representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
9.30 – 10 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
10 – 10.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, approach and expected outputs</p> <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</p> <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
10.30 – 11.15 a.m.	<p>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</p> <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
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 – 12.30 p.m.	<p>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> <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.	<p>Agenda item 3 (continued)</p> <p>3.2 Breakout group exercise: <i>Aichi Biodiversity Target self-assessment and identifying capacity needs to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</i></p>
Tuesday, 26 September	
9 – 9.30 a.m.	<p>3.3 Plenary session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting on the results of breakout group session • Priorities for development of future training programmes
9.30 – 11 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. Key elements, processes and tools for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management</p> <p>4.1 Key elements, processes and tools for integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management</p>

	<p><i>Theme presentations on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated marine and coastal area management • Strategic environmental assessment • Marine spatial planning <p><i>Q and A</i></p>
11 – 11.30 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4.1 (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p><i>Plenary discussion: Challenges and opportunities for on-ground implementation of integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal planning and management</i></p>
12.30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 3 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4 (<i>continued</i>)</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.	<p>Agenda item 4 (<i>continued</i>)</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, 27 September	
9 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4 (<i>continued</i>)</p> <p>4.4 Approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder involvement • Communication • Breakout group exercise: Stakeholders 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</p> <p><i>Theme presentations on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing capacity needs for integrated marine and coastal management • Key elements for designing, developing and undertaking training activities <p><i>Q &A; Plenary discussion</i></p>
3 – 6.30 p.m.	5.2 Mentoring Session/Individual Work

<i>Free-flowing coffee/tea break during the session</i>	<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, 28 September	
9 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	<p>Agenda item 5.2 (<i>continued</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary session: Reporting by participants on the progress made
12.30 – 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 – 6.30 p.m. <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	Agenda item 5.2 (<i>continued</i>)
Friday, 29 September	
9 a.m. – 12 noon <i>Free-flowing coffee/tea during the session</i>	<p>5.3 Presentation of strategies and actions for developing training programme</p> <p><i>Plenary session</i></p> <p>Individual participants will be invited to present on their work and receive feedback from other participants/resource speakers</p>
12 noon – 1 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1 – 4 p.m.	Agenda item 5.3 (<i>continued</i>)
4 – 4.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 6. Conclusion</p> <p>6.1 Key conclusions</p> <p>6.2 Future collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presentation on Overseas Development Assistance provided by the National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea <p>6.3 Workshop evaluation and feedback</p>
4.30 – 5 p.m.	Agenda item 7. Closure of the workshop

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.

Global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and ecosystems within the Convention on Biological Diversity

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

Ms. Lee began the presentation with a brief introduction to the CBD Secretariat's marine biodiversity programme, which has reached marine and coastal areas of 96 countries around the world. She reinforced Mr. Appiott's previous message on the importance of implementation and noted that global targets and goals are meaningless without effective implementation and collaborative engagement of relevant stakeholders. She explained how the CBD Secretariat has been supporting countries in this regard by creating a set of criteria to determine ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) and facilitating sharing of information on these areas for policymakers to make the best-informed decisions. She also noted that the Convention covers 20% of ocean and actively supports scientific research on marine biodiversity. She elaborated that the Secretariat emphasizes mainstreaming of biodiversity in different marine sectors through partnership building and capacity development. So far, the Secretariat has supported capacity building of 121 countries through Sustainable Ocean Initiative. Lastly, she highlighted that close collaboration with all stakeholders that share the common vision and can play complementary roles in on-ground implementation of actions for sustainable ocean must be encouraged.

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

Ms. Lee outlined the objectives of the workshop as well as its expected outputs. First, she 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. She expressed her 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. Ms. Lee 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, she 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 programs. He noted that many administrative boundaries need to be taken into consideration when addressing coastal management issues. Therefore, we need 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 the ICM is a system because it's comprehensive, systematic, documented and participatory. He then explained the framework of ICM and highlighted the importance of a coordinating mechanism that can bring all agents together and reduce conflicts among them under the framework. He introduced the ICM cycle and how the system facilitates 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) analyze 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 behavior 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:

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

He also discussed how MSP provides a process in which global biodiversity commitments are at the center 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 IPLCs near 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 mollusk 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 IPLCs, are critical in achieving marine vitality because stakeholders communicate with each other. Lastly, she highlighted the importance of capacity building of IPLCs, recognizing community participation as a right, developing communication tools for IPLCs, 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 program. He highlighted that the consultation process is what makes the program 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, 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 programs. 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:***MedPAN's experience***

(by Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventin, MedPan)

Ms. Canals first provided an introduction to the context of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the Mediterranean, citing the 1,231 MPAs and OECMs which together cover 7.14 per cent of the total marine area of the Mediterranean. She also stressed, however, that national designations only accounts for 1.60 per cent, which is significantly lower than the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Target. She noted that this is due to lack of management plans, staff and capacity building at the local level. She highlighted the importance of multi-stakeholder dialogues and learning from different perspectives and experiences, noting MedPan's work in facilitating an MPA Forum to enhance dialogue/partnerships among all MPA stakeholders (scientists, decision-makers, private sector, managers, civil society, etc.) in order to contribute to support better-informed decision-making and implementation. She discussed the key factors of effective communication, highlighting the vastly different perceptions, expectations and attitudes that different stakeholders have. She discussed the different considerations that come into play when engaging different stakeholders, including the importance of understanding the perceptions and background of different stakeholders as well as being aware of how our message is being conveyed (including factors related to the tone of voice and body language). Ms. Canals stressed the importance of personal relationships that are built through long-term engagement. She wrapped up her messages in "three Cs": communication, commitment and continuity.

Approaches to cross-sectoral planning and management and multi-stakeholder engagement:***IPLC's experience***

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

Ms. Solis Rivera began with presenting some examples of needs and concerns of IPLCs 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 IPLCs. 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 we need to ask for views for creative development and mutual learning, and for this reason, it is important to establish close relationships with the stakeholders and invest in it. She also added that the bigger the number of engaged stakeholders is, the more direct and simpler form of participation should be pursued. She presented a number of organizations that provide useful tools for public participation. She highlighted that while public engagement cannot validate environmental proposals, it should be used to build better development processes and is an excellent monitoring mechanism. Lastly, she suggested to avoid 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 lot of skills and financial resources, and the challenge is to effectively utilize these resources 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:

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



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

Annex V

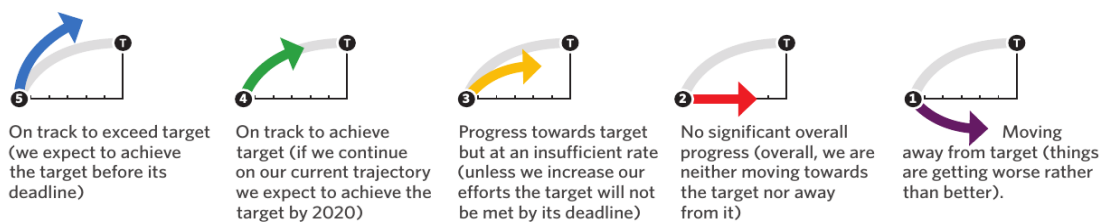
SUMMARY OF AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS SELF-ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFYING CAPACITY NEEDS TO ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Under item 3.2, a breakout group exercise was organized in two parts. First, 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

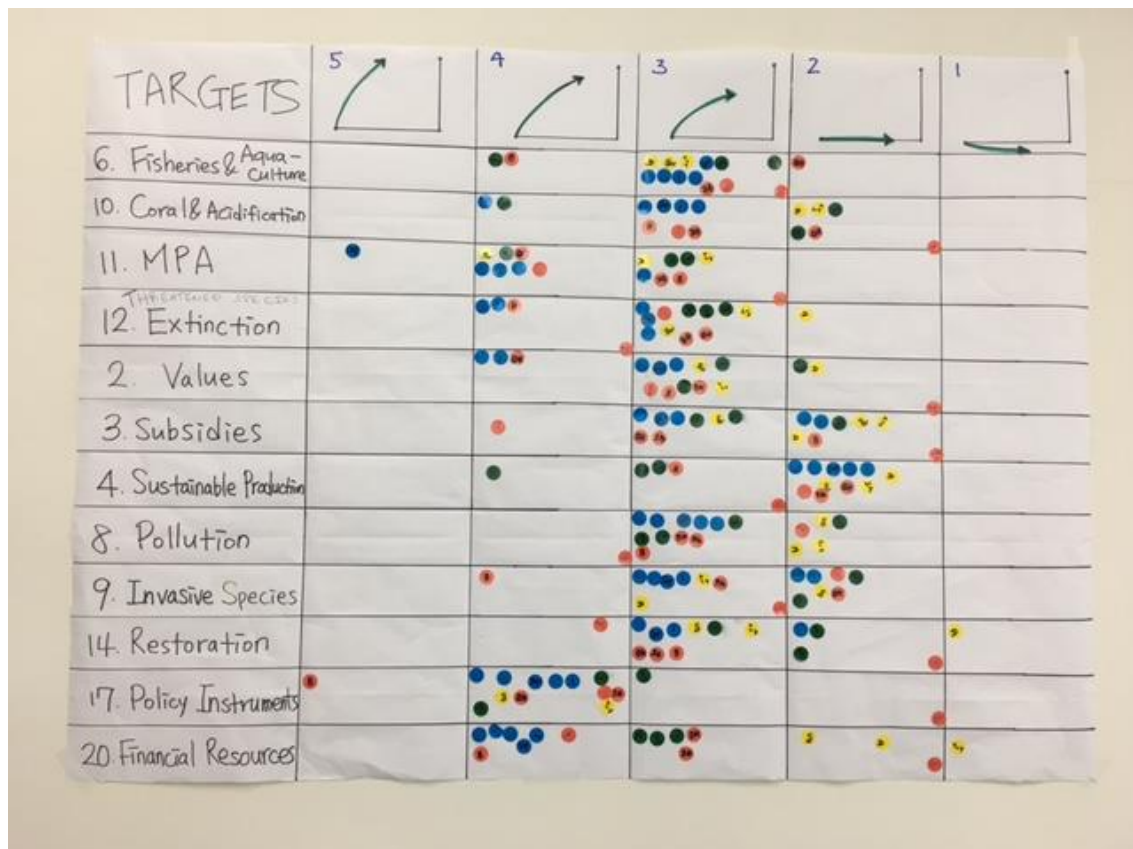
1.1 Objective: The purpose of this exercise was to lead participants to conduct a comparative assessment of their perception in relation to the state of their region/country in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

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:



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



	Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Total
Level 5	1	1	-	-	2
Level 4	18	14	6	3	41
Level 3	31	29	20	14	94
Level 2	10	15	9	16	50
Level 1	-	-	-	2	2

Distribution of answers: largely between 3 and 4, but mostly 3. Two countries indicate a 5 for two targets (Seychelles and Belize in targets 11 and 17 respectively) and other two countries indicate 1 for two targets also (Dominica and T&T in targets 14 and 20 respectively).

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; 2) it questions whether efforts in place are enough to achieve Aichi Targets by 2020.

Answers in 3 represented a huge span of possibilities and largely related to a comfort zone – people were afraid to assume a 2, or even a 1, or else didn't feel confident enough to assume a 4.

Results achieved depended strongly on who are the actors involved in the assessment, their background and experiences.

2. Discussion on capacity needs for key actors to achieve the Aichi targets

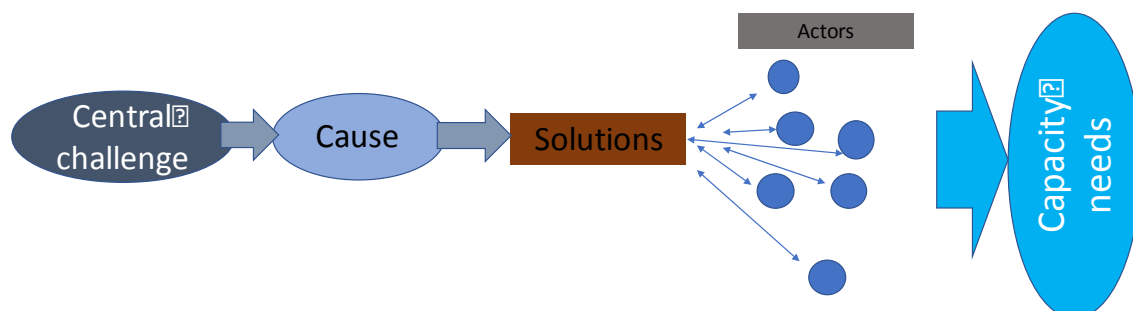
2.1 Objective: The objective was to identify capacity-building needs in key actors in order to enable meeting the Aichi Targets by 2020

2.2 Methodology: The background for this discussion included:

- The presentations made by individual participants on national efforts in achieving the Aichi Targets in marine and coastal areas
- The results of the Rapid Self-assessment
- The presentations on SDGs and Aichi (combined)

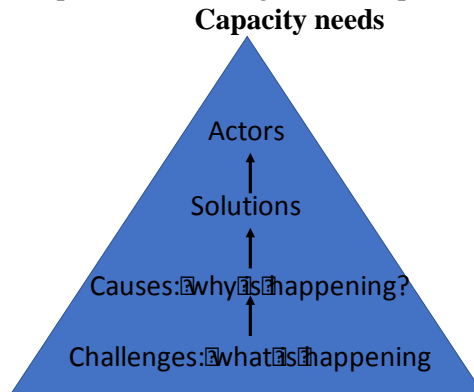
Participants were asked to work in the same groups of the self-assessment and to ensure multiple scale perspectives – national, regional and global, and an integrated and systems thinking in addressing sustainable development.

They were then asked to follow the flow of thought represented in the diagram below:



Drawing on the challenges identified in their presentations, participants working in groups selected a maximum of three central challenges, and their causes, in order to find solutions for the causes. They then identified the actors that can enable those solutions, concluding on the capacity needs of the different actors.

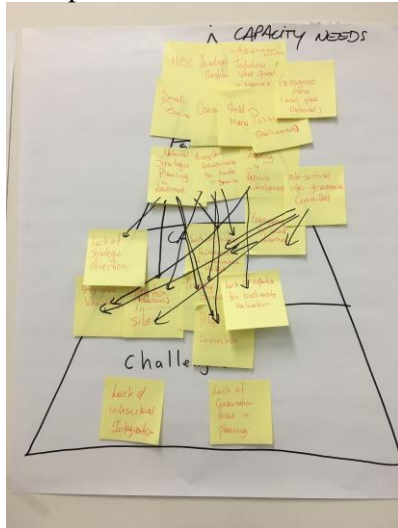
Participants were also asked to place their findings in the respective levels represented in the diagram.



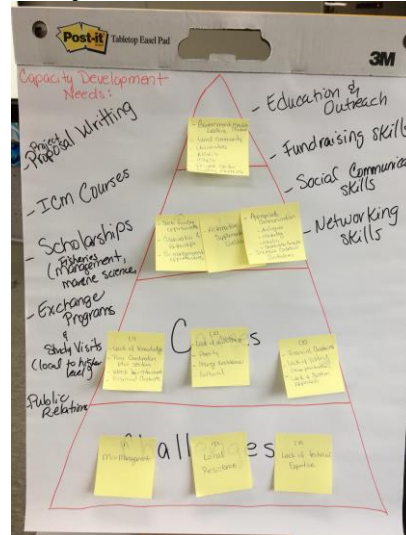
2.3 Results

The results achieved are presented below, starting with the capacity needs identified. It is then followed by the challenges and causes inter-related, the solution and the actors, per groups. The photos illustrate the results.

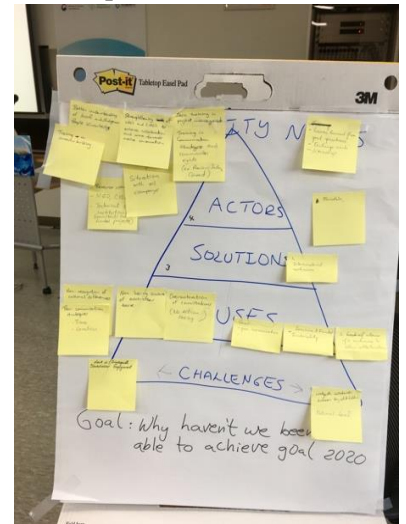
Group A



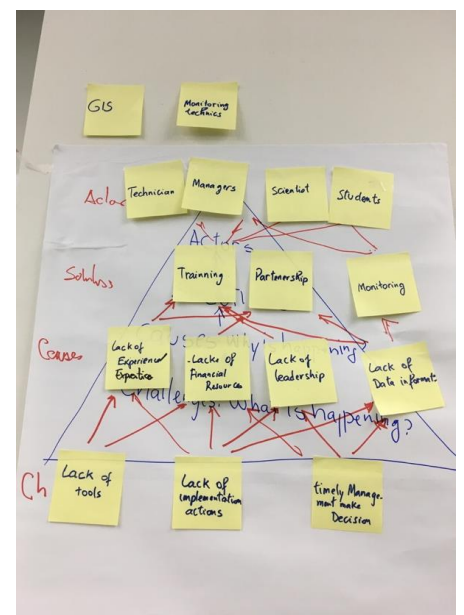
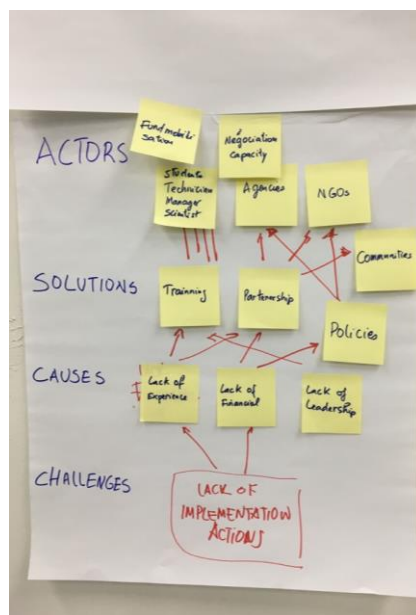
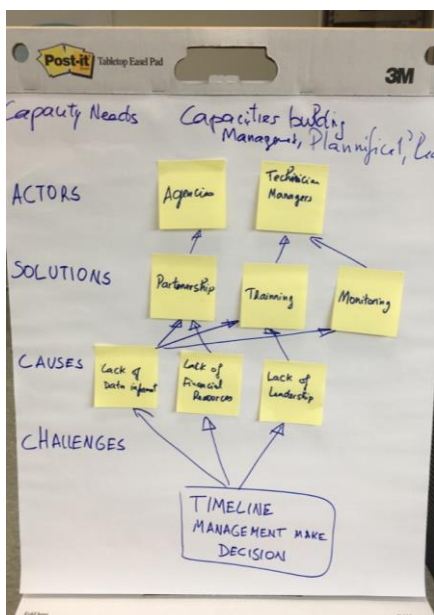
Group B



Group D



Group C



Central challenges and causes							
Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
Challenges	Causes	Challenges	Causes	Challenges	Causes	Challenges	Causes
Lack of intersectoral Integration	Fragmented knowledge Lack of strategic direction Silos thinking (operational decisions and expertise)	Mis-management	Lack of knowledge Poor coordination between sectors Weak law enforcement Financial constraints	Timeline management make decision	Lack of data and information Lack of financial resources Lack of leadership	Lack of / inadequate stakeholder engagement	Non-recognition of cultural differences Poor communication strategies (time and location) Not being aware of each others task Oversaturation of consultations
Lack of conservation focus in planning	Lack of political awareness on conservation matters Competing sectors Policy-science connection Lack of expertise for biodiversity valuation	Local resistance	Lack of public awareness Poverty Change resistance Cultural	Lack of implementation actions	Lack of experience Lack of financial resources Lack of leadership	Inadequate collaboration between stakeholders at national level	Poor communication Territoriality (in Dominica and T&T) Absence of a mechanism to allow collaboration
		Lack of technical expertise	Financial constraints Lack of political will (sector prioritization) Lack of system approach	Lack of tools	Lack of experience and expertise Lack of financial resources Lack of leadership Lack of data information		

Solutions and Actors							
Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
Solutions	Actors	Solutions	Actors	Solutions	Actors	Solutions	Actors
National strategic planning and assessment Ecosystems assessment for goods and services Training and resource development Inter-sectoral and inter-governmental committees Engagement to create awareness	Government offices (local, state, national) Politicians (parliament) Field managers NGO Academic institutions Communities Fishermen Women Industries that operate in marine and coastal areas Small businesses	Seek funding opportunities Collaboration and partnerships Co-management opportunities Alternative or supplementary livelihoods Appropriate communication (dialogues, marketing, media, stakeholders consultation) Increase outreach initiatives	Government / Decision-makers Local community Universities NGO's CBO's Private sector Funding agencies	Partnership Training Monitoring Policies	Agencies Technical managers Students Technician Managers Scientist Agencies NGO	Interministerial mechanism	Ministries NGO, CBO Technical staff institutions (consultants from funded projects) Oil comp

<i>Capacity needs</i>			
Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Integrated approaches to planning MSP and ICM Strategic Planning and Assessment Tools for integration Communication training to engage people Training on Biodiversity valuation and ecosystems goods and services Science policy linkages Participatory methods Governance mechanisms Knowledge sharing sessions Conservation management Capacity building for local communities	Project proposal writing ICM courses Scholarships (fisheries management, marine science) Exchange programs and study visits (local to higher level) Public relations Education and Outreach Fundraising skills Social Communication skills Networking skills	Capacity building on management, planification Fund mobilization Negotiation capacity GIS Monitoring techniques	Better understanding of local and Indigenous people knowledge Exchange visits and workshops Strengthening of NGO's and CBO's to enhance collaboration and work towards more conservation Lessons learned from good practices Training on consensus building Training in communication strategy and communities rights (e.g., Previous Inform Consent) Basic training in project management

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:

- Base layers: Coastline, urban areas polygon, roads, small populated sites, submarine cables, hydrology, bathymetry, shaded relief of the terrain;

- Oil industry: Off shore bidding blocks polygons, off-shore production wells, off-shore exploration wells, underwater pipelines, oil refineries;
- Maritime transport: Main shipping routes, anchoring areas, ports, shipping density;
- Fisheries: 2014 fishing boat locations, summary of daily visits by quadrants, density model of fishing boats presence;
- Aquaculture: Areas of aquaculture present and projected projects
- 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
- Oceanography: Seasonal maps of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A concentration
- Traditional owners: areas where rights of property has been given to local populations
- 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:

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

- Fishing activities inside the managed area will be allowed but it should be reduced to 25% of the fishing effort related to the actual effort (or 25% of the actual fishing grounds).

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA LAYERS

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

Base Layers and Oceanography

These layers comprise the coastline, rivers, roads and populated centers. The footprints of highly populated areas are also provided. The terrestrial and coastal environment is dry and 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 400mm and the air temperature is between 24-35°C.

The bathymetry is very regular with a depth of 70m in some areas. Major bathymetry lines are shown in the map. A coastal and southward surface current (not shown) is present all year round, transporting sediments and nutrients from the rich upwelling areas. The tidal range is about 30cm but in several places the intertidal zone could be of tens of meters, as the beach profile is very flat. As a proxy descriptor of the upwelling phenomena, seasonal maps of surface chlorophyll concentration are provided.

Urban Infrastructure

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

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 mollusks. 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 the oil-related activities and in the near future, and, with the new offshore developments, the frequency and number of ships are expected to rise.

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 salt water 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 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 land owners, 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 following table summarizes the agreements:

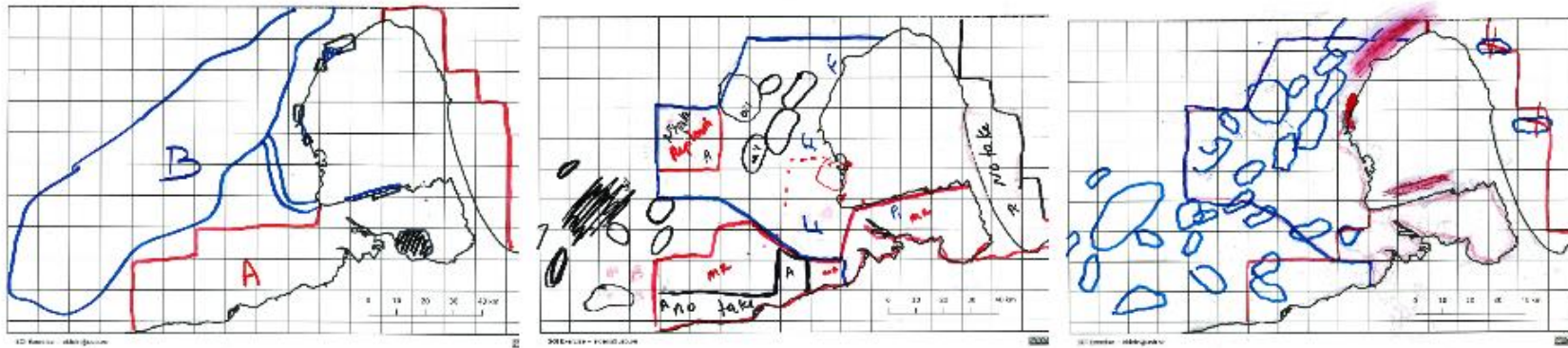
Summary of Management actions
[all Sectors] Promote a MPA area offshore around the areas of high biodiversity and away of the main threats(Aichi 6,11,12)
[Conservation NGO] Extend the MMA further to the South and to the East of the Peninsula in order to protect important ecosystems like coral reefs (Aichi 10, 11)
[Fishers, Traditional Owners, NGO, Oil] multi sectoral managed area for tourism and fisheries (Aichi 2,5,6,7,11,12,14)
[Tourism, NGO, Fishers] Promote a direct compensatory schema for fishers due to the closure of fishing grounds (Aichi 6)
[NGO, Tourism, Fishers] Promote the transition to low impact tourism activities (Aichi 14)
[Oil, NGO] provide 2% of the incomes to a Environmental Fund to be manage by the ministry of the environment to promote research and conservation
[NGO] Increase protection of biodiversity by moving transport routes to the North
[Fishers, NGO] Reduce the fishing effort by 25% in priority conservation areas (Aichi 6,11)
[NGO, Oil] Compromise to use low impact technologies to exploit future oil & gas fields
[Tourism, NGO, Fishers] Promote responsible tourism: low impact infrastructure, incorporate local communities
[Tourism, NGO] Train the local communities to promote eco-tourism activities.
[Oil Fishers] Oil sector will provide 5% of CSR to develop fishers infrastructure and training
[Oil, NGO] Oil industry will move the pipeline and new pipelines to follow a route of minimal environmental impact.

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

- New protected areas will be created in the area, extending the existing national park or nominating already identified conservation important areas as new MPAs
- The Marine Managed Area will be extended to the South to deal with potential pollution problems and to the East to protect sensible ecosystems
- The oil industry further agreed to provide aid to the fishers communities to help guide them to a sustainable use of the resources
- The tourism industry will move towards a low impact activities, incorporating fishers and local communities into their activities

All groups agreed on the difficulty of the negotiations, mentioned the need of a mediator in some cases, but after carefully analyzing the information provided, and the future developments plans of each of the sector, they reached a set of sound solutions for the management of the marine area.

Below are the maps produced by the groups:



And below are examples of group reports:

VSP Exercise RESULTS

AREA	OBJECTIVES	STAKEHOLDERS	AUM
A	MPA / Fisheries high biomass	Community Government NGO	11 2
B	Oil & Gas reorientation / production	Fishermen	4
C	Tourism development	Land owners Tourism agents Fishermen	2

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VSP Exercise RESULTS

AREA	OBJECTIVES	STAKEHOLDERS	AUM
1	Responsible Tourism - 20% job - local - benefit - don't take	Local Owners Fishing community Tourism Industry	11 10
2	Oil & Gas - 20% job - local - benefit - don't take	Community Fishing Tourism Industry	11 10
3	NGO - depend on non-profits - 20% job - local - benefit - don't take	Community Fishing Tourism Industry	11 10

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VSP Exercise RESULTS

AREA	OBJECTIVES	STAKEHOLDERS	AUM
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DRAFT PROPOSED NATIONAL/SUBNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

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

Achieving National Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Targets Through Local Action: Engaging and Empowering Resource Users and Local Communities in Antigua and Barbuda to Improve the Conservation and Management of Coastal and Marine Areas

Tricia Lovell

Senior Fisheries Officer

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs

Antigua and Barbuda

Goals and objectives

The overall vision of this Training Programme is to seek to engage a range of key stakeholders and conservation actors in Antigua and Barbuda with a view to improving the state of Antigua and Barbuda's Marine and Coastal Environment.

In order to achieve this vision, it is important to connect with key actors, local communities and primary users. By engaging resource users and promoting responsible behaviour it is hoped that primary marine sectors such as the fishing industry can become more sustainable. Secondly, through focused, strategic and harmonised actions at the local level it is envisioned that Antigua and Barbuda can achieve tangible improvements in the marine and coastal environment, particularly within legally declared Marine Protected Areas. Each of these actions is designed to achieve marine and coastal biodiversity targets through local action.

In addition to the overarching vision of the programme, three main goals have been identified:

Component 1

Goal 1. To promote sustainable fishing practices within the commercial fishing industry of Antigua and Barbuda.

The objectives of this component are:

- a. To design a module for the Fisheries Division's Basic Fisherman Training Course focused on sustainability in fisheries and the role fishers can play in achieving biodiversity conservation objectives.
- b. To integrate the training module in the Division's BFT programme
- c. To execute the training module among key fishing stakeholders including:
 - i. Trainee commercial fishers
 - ii. Fish Aggregating Device Fishers Association
 - iii. Fishers in Barbuda

Component 2

Goal 2. To strengthen the capacity of the MEPA Trust to formulate strategies and programmes aimed at contributing to the achievement of National (Marine and Coastal) Biodiversity targets in Antigua and Barbuda.

As the first national biodiversity trust in Antigua and Barbuda, MEPA is poised to play a significant role in improving the management and conservation of the nation's marine and coastal biodiversity. This goal is designed to strengthen their capacity and assist the Trust in developing targeted programmes for marine and coastal conservation. The objectives of goal to is to:

- a. To improve the state of knowledge of MEPA Trust on biodiversity targets related to marine and coastal conservation and national targets
- b. To assist the MEPA Trust in developing programmes and agendas that help to advance national marine and coastal biodiversity targets
- c. To strengthen the capacity of the MEPA Trust in strategies for achieving integrated and sustainable management of marine and coastal biodiversity

Goal 3. To strengthen the capacity of Community Based Organisations, to contribute to the achievement of National (Marine and Coastal) Biodiversity targets in Antigua and Barbuda.

Goal 3 is designed to not only train participants in key concepts and skills related to marine and coastal conservation but to also give an opportunity for groups to put these skills into practice through targeted, practical projects within their local areas. The groups to be targeted will include Community or Faith Based Organisations that operate in or adjacent to existing Marine Protected Areas. One of the groups to be identified must be a youth organisation. The objectives of this training component are to:

- a. Improve the state of knowledge of these groups on biodiversity targets related to marine and coastal conservation and national targets
- b. To assist key groups in identifying marine and coastal environmental concerns within their communities and help them to formulate conservation targets for improving the environmental outlook at the local level.
- c. To create opportunities for networking between community organizations with a view to developing harmonised and strategic approaches for community led conservation initiatives within existing Marine Protected Areas of Antigua.
- d. To strengthen the capacity of community organisations to conceptualise and implement marine and coastal conservation initiatives within their local communities
- e. To create opportunities for communities to implement targeted marine and coastal conservation projects within their local area

Issue to be addressed

Finding the balance between environmental objectives and economic growth strategies is an, oftentimes, difficult undertaking. This is true, not only for large development initiatives but also for smaller scale, extractive industries such as artisanal fisheries. Antigua and Barbuda's small size coupled with the range of competing commercial interests within the coastal and marine zones of the country presents a real challenge to achieving biodiversity conservation objectives. In fact, this has directly resulted in the loss and decline of critical habitats and biodiversity in the nation's marine and coastal environment, despite having completed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Antigua and Barbuda and adopting national biodiversity targets. However, this training programme presents a unique opportunity to address some of these anthropogenic threats by focusing on local action and community empowerment. This programme will create an opportunity for communities and resource users to become involved national conservation efforts as Antigua and Barbuda works towards achieving biodiversity targets in the marine and coastal environment.

The project is designed to contribute to achieving the following Aichi Targets:

Target 1: 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.

Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 17: 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.

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

This programme is designed to address the following national priorities:

- Reducing the anthropogenic threats that can lead to declines in coastal and marine biodiversity
- Creating opportunities for resource users and local communities to integrate sustainability principles into their operations
- Contribute the improved management of declared Marine Protected areas through community led initiatives

Target audience

The target audience for this training programme is divided based on the two main components.

Component 1: which is focused on promoting sustainable practices among fishers has the following key audiences:

1. Commercially licensed fishers operating in Antigua
2. Executive and Members of the FAD fishers association
3. Commercially licensed fishers operating in Barbuda.
4. Fisheries Division staff in Antigua and Barbuda.

Component 2: which is focused on strengthening capacities of NGOs, CBOs and the MEPA Trust has the following key audiences:

1. Board Members of the Marine Ecosystem Conservation Trust (MEPA)
2. Executive and membership of local environmental NGOs (the Environmental Awareness Group)
3. Executive and Membership of key Community Based Organisations within Marine Protected Areas on Antigua's Northeast and Southwest Coasts

Details of the training

The training programme is divided into two distinct components. Component one (the Fisheries Component) will develop a training module that can be integrated into the Fisheries Division's Basic Fisherman Training Course currently being developed. The key output will be a training document that can be delivered through a single half-day lecture. The topics to be developed in the training module include:

- Sustainability and Fisheries
- Fisheries Impacts to biodiversity in the marine and coastal environment
- The role fishers can play in realising national biodiversity conservation goals.

Component Two of the Training Programme will be delivered through a series of workshops and participatory training exercises. In the first instance a training workshop will be developed and delivered to the Marine Ecosystem Protected Area Trust with a view to improving their knowledge on biodiversity targets for the marine and coastal environment in Antigua and Barbuda. This training workshop will also offer an opportunity for the Trust to reflect on the role the organisation can play in achieving these targets.

Secondly, and most significantly a training series will be developed for three community and youth organisations operating within declared Marine Protected Areas. The training series will be designed to improve their knowledge of key concepts including:

- Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation
- Threats and Pressures to Marine Biodiversity
- Establishing Conservation Targets for the Marine and Coastal Environment

It will also help to build critical skills of these groups so that they can successfully design and implement conservation projects within their own communities. These critical skills include:

- Participatory Planning Techniques
- Project Writing
- Project Management and Monitoring

Once the groups have been exposed to these important concepts and skills, they will be invited to develop small conservation projects to be executed within the marine or coastal environment of their communities. A small grant of up to \$5000.00 XCD will be provided to each group to enable them to implement their conservation project. The projects should be designed to achieve improvements in the state of marine and coastal environment in the areas that the groups work. They should allow the organisations to put into practice the knowledge and skills received through the training series. The trainers will provide oversight of the projects with assistance from the GEF Small Grant Focal Point.

Format for the training

Component 1:

Component one of this initiative will take the format of Training Module, which will form part of a larger Fisherman's Training Programme to be executed by the Fisheries Division. This single module will introduce concepts of sustainability in fishing in a simple and straightforward approach that can be easily understood by fishers with a range of abilities.

Component 2:

Component two of this initiative will be designed as a series of workshops and skill-building training initiatives. This will be complemented by implemented actions as each Community Based Organisation will be required to design, plan and implement a small conservation project within the marine or coastal area of their community through a small grant. The source of funds for the small grant has not yet been identified.

Partners to be engaged

The CBD Focal Point

The Department of Environment

The Fisheries Division

The CBD Focal Point, DOE and Fisheries Division will be engaged to develop content for the training workshops and training module. These agencies will also be requested to provide resource persons to assist in delivering training.

The Community Development Division and Community Liaison Officers

The Community Development Division will assist in connecting with and engaging local Community Based Organisations.

GEF Small Grant Coordinator

The Marine Ecosystem and Protected Area Trust

In addition to being a recipient of the training offered, the MEPA Trust will also be engaged as strategic partner in its implementation. Along with the GEF Small Grant Coordinator, the MEPA Trust will be approached to provide grant funding to Community Based Organisations for on the ground projects.

The Environmental Awareness Group

The Gilberts Agriculture and Rural Development Centre

Local Consultants and Sustainability Trainers

Each of these individuals and bodies will be asked to act as resource persons. They will be asked to assist in:

- Developing content for the training activities,

- Mentoring the CBOs as they seek to execute their local conservation projects,

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Below is a draft budget for this training activity:

Activity	Budget (XCD)
Resource Materials for Training Workshops	\$1000.00
Catering for Workshops	\$2500.00
Transportation for Field Visits during training	\$1000.00
Small Grants for local conservation projects	\$15 000.00
Miscellaneous & Contingencies	\$500.00
Total	\$20 000.00

It is envisioned that this activity can be completed within six months from the finalisation of the plan.

Climate Change: Implications to coastal and marine ecosystem biodiversity, bridging knowledge and changing perceptions – Belize

*Vanessa Figueroa
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Belize Fisheries Department
Belize*

Introduction

Belize, like many other Caribbean and Central American countries, is vulnerable to the effects of Climate Change. Although, a minor contributor to global greenhouse gas emission, Belize and especially fishery-dependent coastal communities, in Belize, could suffer devastating impacts as a result of climate change and climate variability. Climate change, for instance, not only influences fisheries directly by altering physiological processes, developmental and reproductive rates, behaviour and survival of individual species, but also affects the sector, indirectly, by altered predator-prey relationships, food availability and altered ecosystems.

The fisheries sector, which includes over 3000 fishers, throughout 11 fishing communities in Belize, depend directly on the goods and services provided by coastal and marine ecosystems, for their livelihood. The great majority of these fishers engage in commercial fishing of, primarily, Queen Conch and Spiny Lobster; however, they also actively participate in the extraction of finfish, mainly snappers and groupers. With the growing impacts of climate change, it has become very important to educate the local fishing communities about Climate change, its implications to biodiversity, the importance of safeguarding coastal and marine resources and the importance of securing the livelihoods of fishing communities in Belize.

As a result, the present training program is intended to instil climate change knowledge in fisherfolk, create a sense of stewardship for coastal and marine ecosystems and to allow the fisherfolk an opportunity to commit to modifying their fishing activities for the protection and conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the training program is to increase fisherfolk capacity to adapt to climate change and climate change impacts, and to foster a sense of active stewardship toward coastal and marine ecosystem conservation.

Objectives:

- (1) To provide fisherfolk with the fundamentals of climate change, climate change impacts, resiliency and vulnerability of ecosystems to climate change and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.
- (2) To provide knowledge to fisherfolk about the function and importance of Marine Protected Areas as a contributor toward climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- (3) To enhance fisherfolk knowledge about ecosystem goods and services, the value and importance of maintaining functioning and vital ecosystems and the consequences of biodiversity loss.
- (4) To encourage alternative/supplementary livelihoods, as an adaptation to climate change.
- (5) To foster, in fisherfolk, a sense of stewardship, understanding and appreciation of marine biodiversity, which will further translate into them becoming “Champions for change” within their, respective, fishing communities.

Issues to be addressed

The issues that this training program will address are: climate change impacts, illegal and irresponsible fishing, degradation of ecosystems, biodiversity loss, ecosystem vulnerability, mismanagement of resources and inadequate fishing practices.

National priorities

The proposed training program will address several national priorities as it relates to the achievement of the Aichi biodiversity targets for Belize. The following table outlines Belize’s National Biodiversity Priorities and Targets, along with the respective Aichi target that the training program will address:

National Biodiversity Priorities	National Biodiversity Targets	Aichi Targets
Improved Environmental Stewardship is demonstrated across all society in Belize, with an understanding and appreciation of marine, freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity.	By 2020 the people of Belize are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it.	1 Increased Awareness
	By 2020, all relevant government Ministries, 75% of relevant civil society, and 25% of the private sector and general public are effectively involved in the implementation of the NBSAP.	19 Knowledge Improved, Shared and Applied
Direct and indirect pressures on Belize’s marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are reduced to sustain and enhance national biodiversity and ecosystem services.	By 2020, Belize is restoring 30% of degraded ecosystems to maintain and improve the status of ecosystems and ecosystem services essential for increasing Belize’s resilience to climate change impacts.	6 Sustainable Management of Marine living resources
		10 Pressure on vulnerable ecosystems reduced
Strengthened provisions of ecosystem services, ecosystem-based management and equitable sharing of benefits and biodiversity.	By 2025 Key ecosystem services are sustainably managed and resilient to threats.	14 Ecosystems and essential services are safeguarded

Target audience

The intended audience for this training program is fisherfolk from each of the fishing communities in Belize. One or two exceptional fisherfolk, preferable a male and a female, from each fishing community (Sarteneja, Chunux, Copperbank, Belize City, San Pedro, Caye Caulker, Hopkins, Placencia, Monkey River and Punta Gorda) will be selected based on their good standing within the fisheries sector, their enthusiasm and active involvement in the fisheries sector, their adherence and compliance to the fisheries regulations and their timely submission of catch logs.

Training details

Format

The training will consist of a combination of presentations, discussions, didactic and interactive activities (games, experience exchange session) and will be conducted in the form of a two-day workshop/seminar.

Proposed Topics to be covered

- Fundamentals of Climate Change
- Climate Change impacts to biodiversity
- Fishers and Fishing Communities Vulnerability to Climate Change
- Ecosystem Goods and Services
- The Function and Importance of Marine Protected Areas
- Best Fishing Practices
- Fisheries Regulations and Enforcement
- Alternative/Supplementary livelihoods as an adaptation to climate change

Partners to be engaged

The training program will consist of expert facilitators and key trainers from diverse sectors, that are involved in the sustainable management, protection and conservation of resources within coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as climate change experts. These include:

- Belize Fisheries Department
 - MPA Manager- Function and Importance of MPAs
 - Enforcement Officer- Fisheries Regulations and Enforcement Measures
 - Fisheries Officer- Importance of Ecosystem-based approach to management (Managed Access)
- Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (5C's) and Belize Climate Change Office- Fundamentals of Climate Change
- Forest Department/Climate Change Office/Sustainable Development Department- Aichi Targets and Belize's National Biodiversity targets
- Belize Fisheries Department and Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism- Best Fishing Practices and Diversification of Fisheries (Promoting Lionfish Consumption)
- Marine Climate Adaptation Program- Climate Change Adaptation and Alternative/Supplementary livelihoods

Financial implications

Budget

Line Item	Description	Approx. Cost (\$BZD)
Consultant/Facilitator Fee	\$150.00 * 2 days	\$300.00
Venue	\$300.00 * 2 days	\$600.00
Food	30 individuals * \$20.00/day * 2 days	\$1200.00
Accommodation	10 double rooms * \$130.00 pp * 2 nights Or 10 double rooms* \$130.00 * 1 night	\$2,600.00 \$1,300.00
Transportation	Bus Taxi Water Taxi	

	(Will vary depending on where participants are travelling from)	\$2200.00
Subsistence	20 fishers * \$100/day * 2 days	\$4000.00
	Or 20 fishers * \$50/day * 2 days	\$2000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	Stationery supplies Flip Charts Printing Kits	\$1000.00
TOTAL		\$9,000.00 - \$12,000 BZ\$ \$4,500.00- \$6,000 USD

Timeframe:

Fundraising and Planning Phase – 6 months

Finalization Phase – 2 months

Implementation – 2 days

Time elapsed to completion: 8 months

Training Proposed toward the end of 2018.

Training proposal on the sustainable use of the biodiversity of reef flat fishery in Comoros

Ibrahim Mohamed Tohir

National Coordinator of Coastal Resources Co-Management for Sustainable Livelihood

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment

Comoros

Goals and objectives

Most of fishers who go to reef flat to target small pelagic fish or juvenile fish are women. They also represent more than the total of the whole artisanal and traditional fishers. In some coastal areas, the whole population of women of a village go to fish on the reef flat during the low tide period. Although their fishing activities do not take place daily, their impact is great. They fish sometimes some more herbivorous species which are in good relationship with the coral reef life. That kind of fishery affects the coral reefs in two different routes.

Their frequent activities at the coastal area damage coral reefs without them fully aware of the consequences. By fishing those herbivorous fish, they reduce coral reef respiration by removing algae, which reduces the coral reef resilience. When an El-Niño occurs, the coral bleaching happens rapidly and corals are more vulnerable to the change in ocean temperature. The fisherwomen do not know the damage they can cause to the coral reef system which maintains their livelihoods.

Young fishermen see what their parents do and follow their practice that can cause damage to corals. For them, more active and frequent fishing is to support their family and relatives.

The only way to help the coastal fishermen understand the impacts of their activities is to teach them and show them with visual tools. They will understand that their fishing activities can be detrimental to their own livelihoods. Therefore, the main goal of this training is to promote sustainability of women fishery on reef flats for a long-term conservation of coral reef in the connected zone.

Objectives of training

The main objective of this training is to train those fisherwomen who do not know the impact of their fishery activities against the coral ecosystems and their own livelihoods. The training aims to demonstrate the link between species overfished by these women, and the well-being of coral reefs, so that they understand that their activities are not sustainable. Another objective is to teach how to make their fishery more sustainable through sustainable use of marine resources without jeopardizing the needs of future generations.

Issues addressed

Comoros archipelago, according to his geographic situation, is exposed to the El-Niño phenomenon from the East Indian Ocean. Some activities carried out by fisherman at the national level create pressures against these corals and reduce their resilience against a rise in temperature. The El-Niño event for 1998 was particularly severe and more disastrous. The sea temperature was approximately 31°C, and with the troublesome bioclimatic conditions, more than 80% of corals were bleached. To improve their resilience, we must reduce the anthropogenic pressures on them. The above-mentioned activities of women fishery are one of the pressures on coral reefs. Despite the fact that they only catch 8 days per month, those herbivorous species live in symbiosis with corals. If the number of these herbivorous fish decreases, the corals will be covered with algae and damaged. Their resilience will be reduced, and it will be more likely for them to be bleached during the El-Niño.

Relevant national or subnational priorities

The Comorian national fishery profile is composed into two components, which are traditional fishing method using pirogue targeting demersal species, and the artisanal fishing using small motorized boats targeting pelagic species. The Comorian customers prefer demersal fish than pelagic. But with the human activities around the coast, these demersal fish are much difficult to be found in the local market. The small quantity of these species available in the market comes from abroad or from Moheli Island. The is

the only island you can still fish demersal species because its coral reef is well maintained according to the marine park regulations.

The insufficient quantity of these species in the local market creates an inflation. As demands become heavily focused on pelagic fish, pressures on resource availability increase and therefore the market price rises. Thus, the conservation of demersal fish can contribute to the stabilization of the market price as well. Every year, there are on average 10 fishermen lost at sea, out of a small population of 800,000. Usually, these fishermen lose their way because they went so far to Mozambique water or Seychelles to fish because there are no more pelagic resources near the coasts. So restoring the corals and coral fish population will contribute to both food security and to the security of fishermen at sea as they will not have to sail so far to fish.

Target audience

The training course will target the local authority (fishery regional directories, National Fishery department Managers, Regional fishery project Managers), the relevant coastal communities and NGOs involved in the area management. The program will also provide education for children in the coastal communities for raising awareness of the coastal management issue. The local authorities will endorse the training outputs and later implement necessary measures.

The coastal communities, especially fisherwomen, are illiterate. They are not at all familiar with biodiversity issues. To them fish are only the source of food security for them and their children. The community members should be targeted to understand the relationship between their activities and the sustainability of coastal resources. The NGOs also have to know how the activities of coastal communities can impact their activities like tourism or other resources management efforts.

Details of the training

The training aims to achieve Aichi target 6 (for sustainable living resources) and target 10 (for reducing pressures on vulnerable ecosystem). The training is to train the fisherwomen to understand the importance of coastal biodiversity in their area. They will learn how their fishing activities are linked to the sustainability of coral reefs, their source of livelihoods. Then, the fishing experts will teach them on the boat engine that will allow them to fish the species they need to protect the coastal ecosystems. The training for the local community must be adopt their current knowledge, and present in their language with visual aids. Before preparing the module course for communities, a consultant must consult the fisherwomen to learn the traditional knowledge and adapt the course accordingly.

The training will educate the local authorities on the area management and the challenges of the resource exploitation so that they are more aware of the actual impacts and the future impacts of various fishing activities on the coastal ecosystems. This training workshop will also provide trainings adapted to meet the needs of children in their learning of sustainable use of marine resources. In both cases, an Integrated Coastal Management tool can be used especially for the local authorities and the Fishery Ecosystem Approach can be used for the local communities. As an output of all training workshops, it would be much appreciated to receive IEC tools to continue to raise people's awareness on the above mentioned issues.

Format of the training

The training will be conducted in two different channels. For the authorities and NGOs, the training will be in the form of a national workshop, including all regional stakeholders involved in the area management. The national workshop can be organized either in three parts to convene one in each Island or to have one workshop in the capital. However, latter option will be more expensive than the former. For the members of local communities and for their children, the trainings should be by modules with more visual tools to make them fully understand how they can protect their marine and coastal resources.

Partners to be engaged

The training can be developed in partnership with Fisheries department and FAO for their expertise on sustainable fishing activities and manuals.

Financial implication and timeframe

Each training will take a full day. Two sessions will be organized, and participants will continue to train others in their coastal communities on sustainable fishing. The whole workshop will take 3 days, and modules for communities or children will include an exhibition in each of the three Islands. A total of 10 working days per session will be organized as below (Table1).

Table 1: estimation of budget for the whole training

#	Designations	unity	value of unity	number of unity	Total amount (USD)
1	Experts Fees				
11	Expert Honorary	H/day	500	20	10 000.00
12	Expert subsistence	unit/day	180	22	3 960.00
13	Expert ticket	R/R	1500	2	3 000.00
14	Flight to Anjouan	R/R	205	2	410.00
15	Flight to Mohéli	RR	150	2	300.00
16	Total 1				16 960.00
2	Authorities and NGOs workshop				
21	Grande-Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli	Per diem	7	66	462.00
22	Coffee break and lunch	unity	20	70	1 400.00
23	conference room	unity	150	2	300.00
24	Multi media	unity	100	2	200.00
25	Total 2				2 362.00
3	Local communities training (18)				
	IEC tools	package	3000	2	6 000.00
31	Grande-Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli	Per diem/pers	7	180	1 260.00
32	coffee break and lunch	unity	20	184	3 680.00
33	pedagogic tools	packages	100	2	200.00
34	Total 3				11 140.00
4	Children or pupils exhibition				
41	bus rent	R/R	200	6	1 200.00
42	Lunch for children gift	unity	20	360	7 200.00
43	Production of pedagogic tools	packages	150	2	300.00
44	Guide to help guard	H/day	50	12	600.00
45	Total 4				9 300.00
Grand Total					39 762.00

Formation à la planification de la conservation de la zone marine et côtière en Guinée pour atteindre les objectifs d'Aichi.

Aboubacar Oulare

Technical Advisor to the Minister of Environment

Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests

Guinea

Goal and objectives

1.1 But : Contribuer à préserver durablement les ressources marines et côtières à travers la planification des activités d'exploitation des ressources côtières et marines par une approche intégrée et participative.

1.2 Objectifs :

- Initier les personnes formées à l'analyse et à la répartition spatiale coordonnée et harmonisée des **activités d'exploitation** (minière, pêches industrielle et artisanale, infrastructures routières, agriculture, urbanisation, etc.) **et de conservation de la biodiversité** (création et / ou appui à la gestion d'aires protégées de conservation des habitats et des espèces)
- Initier les personnes formées à la mise en place d'un mécanisme de coordination des interventions des parties prenantes de la zone marine et côtière.

Purpose

Quel est le problème ?

La zone côtière de la Guinée est longue d'environ 340 km. Elle contient près de 30% de la population nationale de 13.000.000 d'habitants. Elle produit des biens et services issus de la mer par les pêcheries, le petit emploi, l'agriculture, l'exploitation du bois de mangrove, la production de sel, etc. Elle renferme d'importants gisements de bauxite.

Cette zone marine et côtière est actuellement l'objet d'une exploitation minière très importante par la création de 6 ports miniers en eau profonde, l'ouverture de routes, la surpêche, la production artisanale de sel marin avec l'utilisation de bois de mangrove.

Toutes les couches socio-professionnelles et les groupes d'intérêt sont concernés par les conflits d'occupation, d'attribution, d'intérêt et d'érosion dans la zone côtière et marine. Même les zones d'importance en matière de biodiversité marine et côtière pourront être préservées si on n'intervient pas à présent et la Guinée ne pourrait pas atteindre ses objectifs d'Aichi notamment l'objectif 11.

Local and national level

Quel programme la formation va contribuer ?

Le programme de formation va contribuer à la réalisation de la planification marine et côtière au niveau national. Cette planification par la réduction des conflits.

Issue(s) to be addressed

Quel problème est concerné ?

La formation va s'adresser aux représentants de différentes structures Etatiques et autres parties prenantes concernées dans la zone marine et côtière et dont les principales sont:

- Structures Etatiques : représentants des ministères en charge de la conservation marine, de l'urbanisme, du plan, des mines et de la géologie, de la pêche, des collectivités locales, de la recherche scientifique, des médias, de la marine ;
- Parties prenantes non Etatiques
 - o Société civile : pêcheurs, mareyeurs, agriculteurs, exploitants forestiers artisanaux
 - o Associations socio-professionnelles locales : leaders locaux, leaders religieux, ONG, presse locale
 - o Secteur privé : mines, tourisme

Training details

1.1 Echelle de connaissance: le savoir que les bénéficiaires auront :

- Connaissance des différentes parties concernées par la zone marine et côtière
- Connaissance des différentes relations entre les parties concernées
- Connaissance des intérêts propres et divergents (identification des conflits)
- Identification pour l'identification des zones prioritaires pour la conservation marine et côtière

2.2 Outils : les outils nécessaires sont :

- Evaluation environnementale stratégique de la zone marine et côtière
- Logiciels de SIG et planification de conservation marine (Marxan)
- ICM
- Cartographie des concessions minières de Guinée
- Cartographie des parties prenantes de Guinée

Training format

La formation sera un atelier national organisé dans un lieu de la zone marine et côtière où la problématique est bien connue.

L'atelier sera précédé par la collecte de documents et outils (versions électroniques et dures, sites internet) et logiciels, sur le thème de la formation tant au niveau national qu'international.

Atelier, cours électronique, modules, etc.

Les principaux modules prévus sont:

Modules généraux

- *Identification et hiérarchisation des parties prenantes*
- *Communication interpersonnelle et interinstitutionnelle*
- *Gestion et planification participatives*

Modules spécifiques

- *Conservation de la diversité biologique (DB)*
- *Objectifs d'Aichi pour la DB*
- *Marine spatiale planification (MSP)*
- *Intégration de la conservation marine (ICM) dans les objectifs d'Aichi pour la biodiversité*
- *Lois et règlements nationaux en relation avec la stratégie : environnement/DB, mines, collectivités locales, agriculture, pêche, élevage, changement climatique, etc.*

Partners

- CBD, IOC-UNESCO, GEF, MSP

Finance

Lignes	Unité	Prévision	Budget	Calendrier	Obs.
			(USD)	(jours)	
1. Préparation de la formation			600	7	
<i>Collecte de la documentation</i>	<i>personne</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>3</i>	
<i>Mise en place de la logistique</i>	<i>personne</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>4</i>	
2. Formation			29 200		
Etape 1. Cours de formation au logiciel Marxan, aux modules MSP et à l'approche par écosystème	personne	4	9 100		
<i>Logistique de la formation pour les participants</i>	<i>personne</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2 personnes, 4 jours et 100 USD / jour</i>
<i>Acquisition des outils de formation</i>	<i>forfait</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>5</i>	
<i>Coût d'un expert pour 1 semaine</i>	<i>forfait</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5 000</i>	<i>7</i>	
<i>Coût de la formation</i>	<i>personne</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2 800</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4 personnes, 7 jours, 100 USD /jour</i>
Etape 2. Atelier de formation	personne	20	20 100		

<i>Logistique</i>	<i>personne</i>	2	600	3	<i>2 personnes, 3 jours et 100 USD / Jour</i>
<i>Acquisition des outils de formation</i>	<i>forfait</i>	1	500	2	
<i>Formateur</i>	<i>personnes</i>	2	9 000	9	<i>2 formateurs, 5 jours de formation et 4 jours de préparation, 500 USD/j</i>
<i>Participants</i>	<i>personne</i>	20	10 000	5	<i>5 jours, 20 personnes, 100 USD / jour</i>
2. Restitution et diffusion des résultats			1300	4 jours	
Reprographie des documents de formation	forfait	1	1000	3 jours	
Restitution de la formation aux partenaires ayant désigné	forfait	1	300	1 jour	
Total 1+2+3			31 100		

Developing national/subnational training programmes to support integrated cross-sectoral marine and coastal marine and coastal planning and management to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Ramesh Ramachandran

National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

India

Goals and objectives

The overall Goal of this training programme is to make trainees aware of the process of integrated coastal management with particular emphasis on the role of Marine Spatial Planning as instrument for the conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity.

The specific objective of this programme is to better equip the participants to effectively use tools such as ICM, MSP for implementation of regulation towards sustainable use of coastal and marine resources

Issue(s) to be addressed

India's marine biodiversity underpins ecosystem functions and services that are of great human value. For millions of Indians, coastal and marine biodiversity supports their very livelihoods and way of life. This Training programme is designed to develop proficiency in the interpretation and analysis of coastal conservation issues in order to determine appropriate approaches to manage the humans with the coastal and marine resources. With this background the following issues will be addressed in this course:

- Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs
- Demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Areas in the entire mainland coast and Islands for conservation
- Development of Framework for Identifying Highly Stressed Zones (HSZ)
- Development of Framework for involving Community for Conservation
- Tools for integrated cross-sectoral coastal and marine planning and management (MSP, ICM) and group exercise
- Disseminate information **CoMBINE** – National Database on Coastal & Marine Biodiversity
- Development of Ecosystem Health Report assessment
- Current regulatory mechanisms/legislation
- Ecosystem valuation of goods and services
- Assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
- Blue carbon and blue economy

Depending on the duration and level of participants attending the course the above issues will be addressed either condensed or expanded in detail.

Target audience

The following three levels of Training programme will be conducted:

1. **One day knowledge sharing/visioning workshop** to senior Ministerial officials and to senior State Government officials and their feedback to strengthen the National Coastal Mission document for implementation
2. **Three day training programme** to mid-level carrier Government officers working in coastal conservation/management at Ministries and at State Government
3. **One week training programme** to the young researchers/ faculty members/High school teachers

Details of the training

Since the training will be at three levels of different time duration of 1 to 5 days and at difference type of recipients (High level, mid-carrier; young professionals) the skills, tools and knowledge-sharing lectures will be designed as shown below:

Level 1:

The purpose of this programme is to create awareness and provide knowledge on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by an action oriented, holistic approach, which will prepare participants, to take decisions for implementable solutions to coastal issues in their work place.

NCSCM will share the knowledge generated and the tools developed relevant to Coastal Zone Notification 2011 and Island Protection Zone Notification 2011. The details of the training are as follows:

One Day

9.00	-	9.30 a.m.	Welcome and introduction
9.30	-	10.00 a.m.	Setting Context: Global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity
10.00	-	10.30 a.m.	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
10.30	-	11.00 a.m.	Coffee break
11.00	-	11.30 a.m.	CRZ and IPZ Notification 2011 and the Scientific information requirements for effective coastal and Island management
11.30	-	12.00 a.m.	Tools & data generated for conservation Management: Demarcation of Ecologically Sensitive Areas, Highly Stressed Zone, Development of community-based management areas
12.00	-	01.00 p.m.	Aichi Biodiversity Target Self assessment : Breakout group Exercise
01.00	-	2.00 p.m.	Lunch break
2.00	-	3.00 p.m.	MSP and cross-sectoral marine spatial planning simulation exercise
3.00	-	3.30 p.m.	Tea break
3.30	-	4.00 p.m.	National Coastal Mission connecting with conservation
4.00	-	5.00 p.m.	Discussion and visioning process for developing next steps and implementation

Level 2:

The purpose of this programme is to create awareness and provide knowledge on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by an action oriented, holistic approach, with range of skills necessary to undertake the complex tasks involved in planning and conservation management in their work place.

This training is a job-oriented and problem-solving course that provides participants a set of concepts, practical tools and lessons learned. A simulated Marine Spatial Planning and Management exercise will be conducted using a case study.

Three Day Programme (*Detailed course content will be worked out*)

Level 3:

Building capacity and Networking of trainers and lecturers who are working (Researcher, Lecturer, High School Teacher) in coastal/marine science to increase training and communication competencies in Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

This programme will adopt a combination of instructional methods that include lectures, assessment, case analysis and participatory activities such as group practical exercises, group discussion, role-playing, debate

Five Day Programme (*Detailed course content will be worked out*)

Format for the training

The management of coastal and marine resources require the integration of knowledge generated from various scientific disciplines. Coastal managers need skills and integration of a variety of knowledge sources, rather than specific technical expertise. The training will be conducted as **workshop mode** with lectures from experts, breakout group discussion and a half day field visit for 3 day and 5 day training programme.

Partners to be engaged

NCSCM will work with the following Institutions/partners :

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, New Delhi
National Biodiversity Authority
Zoological Survey of India
Wildlife Institute of India
Madras School of Economics
MSSRF Research Foundation
State Forest Department and many other academic and research Institutions

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Capacity building is already part of the mandate of the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management. Financial provision to conduct training programme is earmarked in our budget for the next two years i.e. upto December 2019.

All the three level of training will be conducted three times in a year (every 4-month interval starting from December 2017)

Atelier d'échanges et de partages

Fara Mihanta Andriambelo
Technical Collaborator
Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests
Madagascar

Context

Depuis 1997, le Gouvernement de Madagascar s'est internationalement engagée dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention sur Diversité Biologique et des Objectifs d'Aichi, plus particulièrement d'atteindre, 10% du territoire marine durablement géré et ce jusqu'en l'an 2020. Ce qui dessine clairement les enjeux internationaux de la gestion des zones marines et côtières.

Cet engagement s'est renforcée par l'adoption en 2016 de la Stratégie et des Plans d'Action Nationaux pour la Biodiversité (SPANB).

Par ailleurs, lors du Congrès des parc à Sydney en 2014, l'Etat a renouvelé son engagement pour la gestion durable des ressources naturelles du pays par la Promesse de Sydney plus particulièrement sur la mise en place et la gestion effective de ces actuelles Aires Protégées et le triplement des Aires Marines Protégées de Madagascar;

Au niveau national, la sortie récente du nouveau Code de gestion des Aires Protégées (2015) et de son décret d'application (2017) ainsi que du nouveau Code de la pêche (2015) et ses décrets d'application (2016); le développement du concept et des pratiques Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) nécessitent une coordination réelle des interventions sur le terrain.

On note également l'existence de nombreux outils, divers acteurs et d'intervenants. En effet, en plus des autorités locales et services techniques déconcentrées, les ministères sectoriels qui agissent et ont des interactions avec ces zones marines et côtières, les gestionnaires d'APMC et les communautés locales et leurs ONGs d'appuis, les intervenant dans différents projets, les différents bailleurs doivent trouver leur place.

Il en résulte l'existence multiples relations conflictuelles entre des acteurs / parties prenantes sur la gestion des zones côtières et marines et de leurs ressources / Biodiversité.

L'ouverture qu'offre la mise en œuvre prochaine du Projet GEF « sustainable management of Madagascar's marine resources » constitue une grande opportunité pour établir une bonne coordination des actions entre ces différents intervenant.

Cet action est vouée a continuer étant donne la complexité des espaces marines et côtières ainsi que les modes de gestions collaboratives et participatives qu'elles exigent. Il s'agit donc de forger une équipe pluridisciplinaire pour maintenir le cap et atteindre ensemble les objectifs pour lesquels le pays s'est engagé.

Objectives

Gestion intégrée des ressources marines et côtières de Madagascar : collaborer et avancer ensemble dans une même vision et dans la même direction.

Objectifs spécifiques

- Coordination des interventions dans la gestion des zones marines et côtières
 Dans un premier temps, se focaliser sur les cibles du projet GEF « Sustainable management of Madagascar's marine resources » avec ses deux sous-projets MPA (EXPANDING AND CONSOLIDATING MADAGASCAR'S MARINE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK) et SWIOFISH2 (SECOND SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES GOVERNANCE AND SHARED GROWTH PROJECT) à travers la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du Bureau de coordination Mer- Environnement et Pêche ;
- Mise en contexte et mise à niveau d'informations des agents concernés par la collaboration des 3 entités qui sont « obligés » à collaborer : Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des

Forêts, Ministère chargé des Ressources Halieutique et de la Pêche et Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Mer dans un premier temps

- Et en second lieu, coordination des interventions avec les autres acteurs et parties prenantes dans les zones côtières et marines ;

Methodologie

- Inventaire des parties prenantes
 - o Toutes les parties prenantes :
 - Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forets / Direction du Système des Aires Protégées (MEEF)
 - Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Mer (SE Mer)
 - Ministère en charge des Ressources Halieutiques et de la Pêche (MRHP)
 - Ministères sectoriels : Ministère auprès de la Présidence en charge des Mines et Pétroles (MPMP) / Office Malagasy des Mines et Nationales et des Industries Stratégiques (OMNIS), Ministère chargé des Mines, Ministère chargé des Transport, Ministère chargé de l'Aménagement du territoire, Centre de Fusion des Informations Maritimes (CFIM), Ministère chargé de la Défense, Instituts / Universités et Centres de recherches....
 - Gestionnaires d'Aires Protégées Marines et Côtières : WWF / WCS / CI / MNP / BV
 - Réseau MIHARI / LMMA

Dans un premier temps, il s'agit d'établir une relation de confiance entre les trois entités ministérielles directement concernées avec cette opportunités que le projet GEF offre. Il s'agit d'arriver à assurer la conservation durable et efficace à travers la synergie des actions avec des capacités multiples.

Une fois un bloc, constitué de ces trois acteurs principaux ayant la même vision et voulant avancer ensemble formé, les rencontres et échanges avec les autres parties prenantes sera effectué. Il s'agit en l'occurrence des autres entités ministérielles, le comité de pilotage de la Promesse de Sydney, les gestionnaires d'APMC légalement établis, le réseau MIHARI, les LMMA et les communautés locales, ...

PHASE 1

Renforcement de capacités du staff technique du MEEF, MRHP et SE Mer, directement liés à la mise en œuvre du Projet GEF :

⇒ Il s'agit d'un atelier d'information, d'échanges et de partage dans lesquels des thématiques précises seront abordées en vue d'identifier les points d'entrée des actions collaboratives et les points nécessitant des éclaircissements afin d'éviter les situations conflictuelles.

- o Directement affectés
 - MEEF / DSAP
 - SE Mer
 - MRHP
- ***Contact des personnes cibles (intervenants) :***
 - o DSAP / SCGAP
 - o DPM
 - o DEnv

- **Contenus des interventions (modules)**
 - o Directeur du Système des Aires Protégées (DSAP) auprès du MEEF : CDB et textes nationaux
 - o Service de la Création et de Gestion des Aires Protégées (SCGAP) : les Aires Protégées dans le contexte international et national (particulièrement le processus de création et le Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion)
 - o Directeur de la Préservation de la Mer (DPM) auprès du SE Mer : Promesse de Sydney (Résultats des études, roadmap COPIL Sydney)
 - o Directrice chargée de l'Environnement auprès du MRHP : Code de la pêche et textes connexes (et le Plan d'Aménagement de Pêcherie PAP)
- **Listing participants**
 - o 5 MEEF
 - o 5 SE Mer
 - o 5 MRHP
- **Durée de l'atelier** : 2 jours
- **Conduite de l'atelier**
 - o Self-assessment : standard REPC
 - o Présentations des points clés par les intervenants suivis de questions / réponses
 - o Identification des éléments offrant des opportunités (propices au développement de situation collaborative) et des défis (sources de conflits)
 - o Simulation de gestion de territoire marin et côtier avec superposition des interventions
 - cas d'une zone de mangroves avec demande de centre d'élevage de crevettes : zones à haute potentialité biologique (bois, faune et autres flore), à proximité d'un village de pêcheurs (façade maritime et rôle de protection pour le village), zone de droits d'usage, zones d'intervention de deux projets distincts.

PHASE 2

- o 1. Rencontre avec les gestionnaires d'AMPC
- o 2. Rencontre avec le réseau MIHARI
- o 3. Descente vers les LMMAs (certains)
- o 4. Rencontre avec les autres départements ministériels
- ⇒ Basée sur les « issues » de la première phase, le « bureau » agira comme une seule entité et rencontrera ces groupes en vue de recueillir leurs avis sur leur gestion actuelle de ces zones marines et côtières : où ils en sont ? qu'est-ce qui manque ? où pourrait-on intervenir pour les aider si besoin ?
- ⇒ 3 ateliers d'une journée chacune pour les trois premiers groupes
- ⇒ Une descente sur site à organiser avec le réseau MIHARI pour rencontrer les communautés locales gestionnaires de ressources
- **Budgétisation**
 - o Supports
 - o Locations salles
 - o Pauses cafés et déjeuner
 - o voyage et indemnités
 - o carburants
 - o communication
- **Recherche de financement**

Integrated Coastal Resource Management (ICRM) Initiatives in Myanmar

Toe Aung

Mangrove Conservation Division,

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Myanmar

Introduction, Goals and Objectives

Myanmar is the largest country in mainland Southeast Asia with a land area of 676,577 km², bordered by Bangladesh and India to the northwest, the People's Republic of China to the northeast and the Lao PDR and Thailand to the southeast. The Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea lie to the south and west. In terms of coastal and marine contexts, Myanmar has a large marine territory. The coastline stretches from the Naf River, the dividing line between Bangladesh and Myanmar, to Kawthaung at the border with Thailand, 2,832 km to the south. Along the southern coastline the Myeik Archipelago is made up of more than 800 islands. The continental shelf covers 225,000 km², and the Exclusive Economic Zone covers 512,000 km². Coastal areas also include 5,000 km² of brackish and freshwater swampland that provides essential ecological habitat for spawning and as a nursery and feeding ground for fish, prawns and other aquatic fauna and flora of economic and ecological importance. Mangroves are found in many coastal regions, particularly near estuaries in Rakhine State, Taninthayi Region and Ayeyawady Region. Other coastal habitats include intertidal mud and sand flats, which are very important for migratory water birds, as well as sand dunes and beach forest. The Gulf of Mottama contains one of the largest intertidal mudflats in the world and is thought to be key for the survival of the critically endangered spoon-billed sandpiper. In collaboration with IUCN and UNEP funded by GEF, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Myanmar have updated "National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011 to NBSAP 2015-2020 (October, 2015). Moreover, more specific one "National Strategy and Action Plan" for coastal and marine resources has been formulated. In these plans, the urgent needs for expanding of marine protected areas and to practice integrated approaches have been clearly mentioned to move forward for the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources in Myanmar.

Therefore, the overall goal of the proposed programme is to **"to establish marine protected areas through integrated marine and coastal resource management approaches in Myanmar's coasts"**.

The specific objectives are as below;

1. To establish community and co-managed fisheries (Aichi Target 6.1)
2. To conserve 15 percent of Myanmar's coral reefs conserved within MPAs, including LMMAs and other area-based conservation measures by 2020 (Aichi Target 10.1)
3. To ban and effectively enforce destructive fishing practices (Aichi Target 10.2)
4. To recognize Myanmar's sites of premier conservation value by relevant international designations through the designation of World Heritage site, Ramsar site, and biosphere reserve (Aichi Target 11.4)
5. To prepare nested MPAs for the Myeik Archipelago through a Marine Spatial Plan (Target 11.5)
6. To regulate Integrated management and conservation approach in Myanmar (NSAP strategies)

In addition to the national plans and international commitments, one more important reason to be added is the mangrove wildlife sanctuary in the Ayeyarwady Delta saved thousands of people during the cyclone Nargis 2008. Such tragic lesson has urged the country to expand and establish protection sites for the safety and prosperity of people in the coasts, but it is carefully to take consideration for all participation in integrated approach. The goals and objects contribute to the implementation of ToR of NCRMC – National Coastal Resources Management Committee led by Vice President, and Sub-committees in coastal states/regions.

Issues to be addressed

To date, Myanmar has designated 39 PAs covering 38, 906 km², 5.75 % of Myanmar's land area. Seven additional areas have been proposed, that would cover a further 1.09 %. Myanmar's 30-year National Forestry Master Plan set the national target for PA coverage at 10 % of total land area by 2030. This target recognizes a variety of protection types, reflecting the diversity of conservation practices found in Myanmar.

However, MPAs remain a large gap in Myanmar's PA system. To date, one national park (Lampi Island Marine National Park), three wildlife sanctuaries, two shark and three crab protection areas have been established. In total, MPAs in Myanmar currently cover approximately 13, 650 (2.6 % of Myanmar's Exclusive Economic Zone), and leave important fisheries and coral reef areas unprotected. In mentioned above, mangroves play key natural resources in Myanmar's coasts that provide breeding grounds for marine fishery resources, and filtering sediment impacts to coral reefs and sea grasses. In this regard, approximately 50 % of mangroves have been depleted and degraded, and according to the recent survey done by the Norwegian marine research vessel RV Fridtjof Nansen, there have been dramatic declines in pelagic fish biomass by 90 % and demersal by 60%.

Therefore, the establishment of MPAs and LMMAs to protect key habitats, including coral, sea grass, and mangroves areas is part of the nested approach to fishery management, and need all-inclusiveness and integration. New MPAs are urgently needed to protect Myanmar's coastal ecosystems, particularly of coral reef ecosystems in the Myeik Archipelago.

In this context, to support the expansion of MPAs and LMMAs through integrated coastal resources management approaches in unprotected coasts of Myanmar, it is very important to bring in the decision-makers to be aware of importance of coastal resources, mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grasses, and their connection with marine fishery. To manage these sustainably, the managers and academicians needs to understand about ICRM and practice it in implementation on the ground.

National/sub-national priorities

The Ministry of National Resources and Environmental Conservation describes 10 % of the country total area in the 30-year National Forestry Master Plan", that including a range of categories of protection for marine and coastal resources including MPAs, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and etc. The goals and objectives of the proposed activities are mainly designed to meet the context of NBSAP 2015-2020 that primarily contribute to Aichi Targets, and NSAP 2016 in Myanmar as well.

Target audience

1. Policy Workshop Programme for High-level Officials

The first program is "High-level Policy Learning Event" to the countries where MPAs and other kinds of successful integrated approaches are in place. According to the past experiences, such learning events are very effective to change the mindsets of decision makers and policy makers to start thinking about the conservation approach. In Myanmar, there are six regions/states in the coasts, Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, Yangon, Bago, Mon, and Tanintharyi. Chief ministers and relevant ministers, in particular ministers for natural resources, marine and fishery, are planned to invite the short-term training.

2. ICRM Managerial Training Programme

The second proposed activity is "Advanced ICRM Training" for managerial levels as well as the academicians. In this context, the key trainees would be staff officers, range officers, park wardens and managers levels who are going to manage MPAs and LMMAs for public consultation, stakeholder consultation for the planning process. Regarding the establishment of MPAs, and LMMAs through integrated approach, although legislation is under the Forest Department of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, the participants from Department of Fishery, General Administration Department, Land use and Land settlement Department, lecturers from the Universities where marine courses are delivered, in-job training schools under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental

Conservation and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery are also potential to take part. Local NGOs and CBOs are also welcome to take part in the training based on their interests.

After the training, the participants are expected to contribute to more internal trainings in their respective offices, universities and in-job training schools. The later part of the training is designed to support grants to implement the results and outcomes from the change plan for the actual participants. Therefore, the training is planned to implement long terms. All trainees will be organized to share the actual application of knowledge gained from the training programme and to exchange the actual implementation of the change plan each trainee has done.

Details of the training

1. Policy Workshop Programme for High-level Officials

In high-level programme, the main theme is to learn how and why the MPAs are successful in selected countries, and then to encourage to apply good practices combined with local context in Myanmar. In parallel with such field visits, the themes taken into account to discuss and give thoughts for High-level Delegation are; International conventions & protocols, regional and international collaboration in coastal and marine resources, what are the ecosystems?, the value and importance of coastal ecosystem, mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grasses, integrated coastal management approach, marine spatial planning, good practices and lessons from successful MPAs, community-based mangrove management, LMMAs and community-based Fishery, stakeholder participation, trans boundary collaboration, cross-sector management, resource planning and management, pollution abatement, challenges and issues in marine and coastal environments, and monitoring and evaluation.

2. ICRM Managerial Training Programme

In Advanced ICRM training for management, the main theme is to deeply understand the essence of ICRM, and then to apply it on the ground in Myanmar. This ToT programme is considered to take place a long-term event, composed of mixed teaching models, in-country inception workshop, proposing change plan, writing change plan together with internal ICRM training, e-learning, e-discussion with mentors for improving change plan, learning workshop in third country, and finally completing change plan and mid-term workshop. Then, the next six months are planned to implement the change plan proposed by the trainees. In this context, the change plan must be feasible to conform with the time given. The themes taken into account to discuss and give thoughts for high-level delegation are; national policy & legislation, international conventions & protocols, regional and international collaboration in coastal and marine resources, what are the ecosystems, the value and importance of coastal ecosystem, mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grasses, integrated coastal management approach (role play), marine spatial planning (role play), good practices and lessons from successful MPAs, guidelines for MPAs, trans boundary collaboration, stakeholder participation, communication strategy, conflict management, cross-sector management, MPA management/conservation, resource planning and management, livelihood development, pollution abatement, habitat restoration, and monitoring and evaluation.

Format for the training

Types of Activities	How and Where to implement	Participants
1. Policy Workshop Programme for High-level Officials (Short-term three days programme)	1st Day - introducing policy, legal frameworks, international commitment, collaboration, coastal resources in theory mentioned above 2nd Day – Field visits to ICRM sites, MPAs and LMMAs 3rd Day – Discuss lessons learnt and what and how to contribute to their respective regions	- For Chief Ministers and Relevant Ministers from six coastal regions
2. ICRM Managerial Training Programme	<u>First six-month session</u> 1st Month – one week for ICRM theory and other	- Invite Manager level officials from relevant

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|---|---|---|
| <p>- Long-term six+six (learning + implementation training)</p> | <p>related coastal and marine subjects mentioned above and one week for drafting change plan, and then based on the change plan, mentors will be provided.</p> <p>2nd Month – Self-study and e-learning and discussion with mentor through skypes, webinars by google handout, access university libraries, writing change plan for ICRM</p> <p>3rd Month - one week for field trips to the successful MAPs, ICRMs sites, LMMAs in selected countries (e.g Thailand, China, Malaysia, Phillipines), that includes communicating and closely working with locals and learning in depth on the ground, home-stay and one-week for reconsidering the draft change plan, adding, revising, if necessary, deleting and making new one.</p> <p>4th and 5th Month_Fine-tuning change plans</p> <p>6th Month_ Refreshing the courses done in the first month, reporting the change plan, and mid-term workshop</p> <p><u>Second six-month session</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributing internal trainings to the relevant institutions and organizations by each trainee - Implementing the change plan - Final Experience sharing workshop in last month of the training | <p>department and relevant training schools from marine, forestry and fishery sectors, and teachers from marine universities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More stakeholders will be invited to attend the final knowledge sharing workshop at the end of the training program. |
|---|---|---|

Partners for the training

IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature, WCS-Wildlife Conservation Society, FFI-Flora and Fauna International, and Embassy of Denmark in Myanmar are core partners for the trainings. Other organizations WIF-Worldview International Foundation, and University of Queensland also could be co-organizers for the proposed programme.

Furthermore, SIDA, DANIDA and USAIDs could be potential partners for these proposed activities.

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Proposed Training and learning events	Yearly budget Breakdown (USD)					Sub-total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1. High level Learning Event	20,000		20,000			400,000
2. Advanced ICRM Leadership ToT	36000	36000	36000	36000	36000	180,000
2.1 Theoretical and Practical Learning						
2.2 Grant for change plan implementation and internal workshops	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	100,000
2.3 Final Experience Sharing Workshop	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	25,000
	Total budget					705,000

Training in marine spatial planning

Nena Gonzales Meza

Specialist on Climate Change and Environmental Management

Directorate for Climate Change, Fisheries and Aquaculture Biodiversity

Ministry of Production

Peru

Goals and objectives

El proyecto “Pesquerías Costeras Pacífico América Latina” (Peru – Ecuador) es una iniciativa del Estado peruano liderada por el Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAM), y el Ministerio de la Producción como socio estratégico, que cuenta la cooperación técnica del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) y financiada por el Fondo Mundial del Ambiente (GEF), se estará desarrollando un componente que explorará el uso de un enfoque holístico por medio de procesos participativos dentro del marco de planificación marino - costera en el Golfo de Guayaquil y en la **BAHÍA* (S) DE SECHURA (Y PARACAS)**. Además, el proyecto explorará el valor índice de salud de los océanos en apoyo a la toma de decisiones. El proyecto del CFI explorará a profundidad el uso de **PEM**.

Metas: Al 2020 1 GOREs sera entrenado en planificación espacial marina y costera en el Perú.

Objetivo General: Entrenar a actores locales en los proceso de planificación espacial marina y costera, con enfoque de reducción de riesgos basado en ecosistemas.

Objetivos específicos:

- a) Fortalecer las capacidades de los actores locales de la zona piloto de Bahía Sechura-Piura, quienes participaran durante el proceso de implementación de la planificación espacial marina. incluidos los representantes de los Gobiernos Regionales de Piura, Tumbes e Ica.
- b) Identificar otras necesidades para la implmentacion de la planificación espacial marina.

Issue(s) to be addressed

A pesar de la relevancia de este tema; en el Perú, no existe una estrategia nacional en cuanto a la Planificación Espacial Marina (PEM), que sirva de apoyo en la toma de decisiones en el aprovechamiento de recursos marinos. En este escenario resulta necesario para el diseño de una estrategia nacional; la generación de instrumentos con un enfoque integral y la creación de ámbitos de coordinación interinstitucional que permitan la fijación de objetivos a mediano y largo plazo relativos al espacio marítimo que contemplen la complejidad oceanográfica y la enorme riqueza biológica que se encuentra en la zona marina.

Los gobiernos regionales tienen serias limitaciones para administrar las diversas pesquerías artesanales. Estas regiones concentran, respectivamente, un 38% y 42% de los pescadores artesanales y la flota artesanal de Perú.

National/sub-national priorities that this will contribute to

El país se ha comprometido a través del proyecto GEF para mejorar las condiciones propicias para la planificación espacial marina y costera (CMSP).



Figure 1. Bahía de Sechura, sitio piloto para ordenamiento espacial marino en Perú.

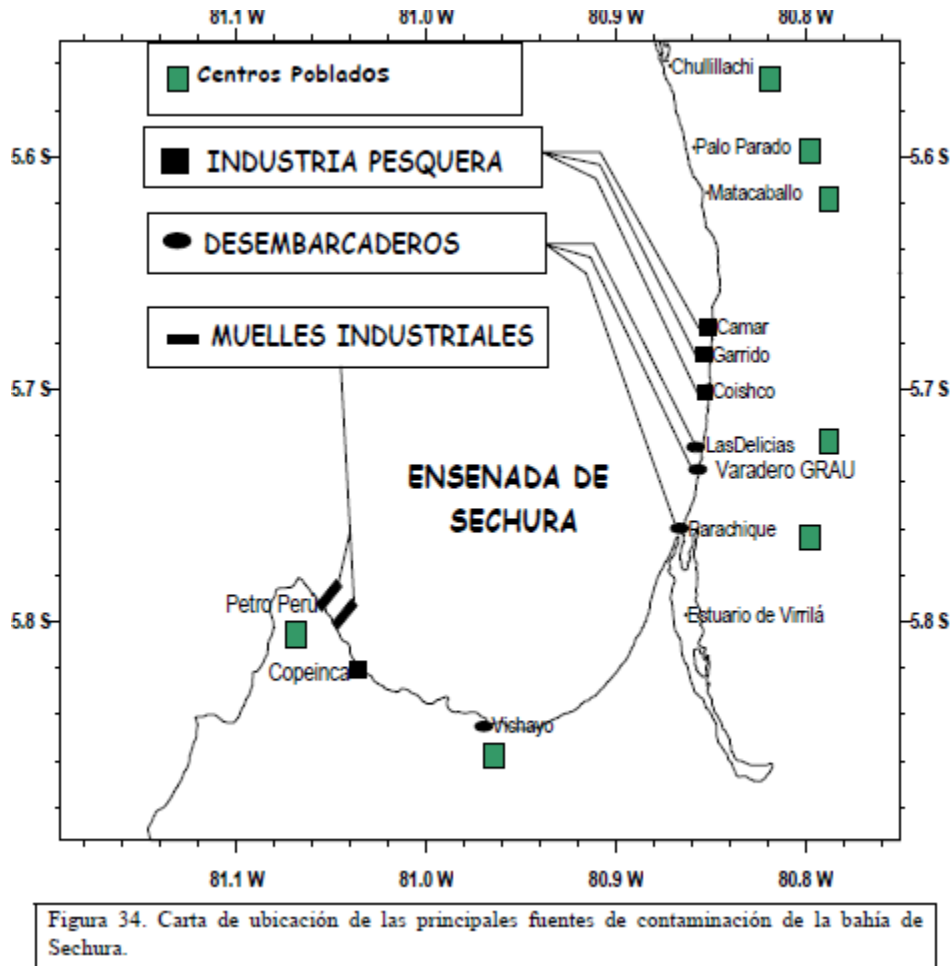
La bahía de Sechura está ubicada en la región de Piura, es compartida por las provincias de Sechura y Paita. La bahía tiene una superficie de 222,600 ha donde concurren diversas y dinámicas actividades (Figure 1) (Diez Hurtado, 2012), e incluye una franja de cinco millas reservada para los pescadores artesanales y ca., 155 lotes autorizados para engorde de concha de abanico¹ (ca., 10,894 ha). La semilla se obtiene principalmente de Isla Lobos de Tierra, una MPA² ubicada al sur, fuera de la bahía de Sechura. La bahía es la mayor área de producción de concha de abanico. Hay 12 comunidades pesqueras; cuatro concentran la mayor parte de los desembarques: Mataballo, Las Delicias, Parachique y Puerto Rico. Unas 44,000 personas viven en la franja costera³. En la bahía operan cerqueros grandeses que capturan anchoveta y pesquerías de pequeña escala y artesanales. Los pescadores artesanales y los cultivadores de concha de abanico tienen frecuentes conflictos por el uso de la bahía.

Hay bloques de gas y petróleo y minería no-metálica bajo explotación en la bahía y tierra adentro. Hay frecuentes conflictos por la preocupación de impactos de la contaminación en la maricultura y pesquería. Un reciente conflicto intenso giró alrededor del proyecto de instalar un gasoducto para transportar gas natural seco de las plataformas costa afuera a una estación en tierra en Punta Lagunas (Anon, 2012; Diez Hurtado, 2012; Anon, 2015f; Anon, 2015g).

¹ En 2013, había 137 autorizaciones (i.e., pequeña escala administradas por el gobierno regional) y 18 concesiones (i.e., gran escala administradas por PRODUCE) (OEFA, 2013).

² La isla es parte de la Reserva Nacional Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras (RNSIIPG)

³ La población proyectada de la provincia de Piura en 2015 (INEI, 2010) es 44,103 personas (hombres 49,6%, mujeres 50,4%).



Target audience

Funcionarios de las autoridades locales como los Gobiernos Regionales de la Producción competentes en temas pesqueros y acuícolas, Ministerio del Ambiente y del Ministerio de la Producción y el Instituto del Mar del Peru.

Asimismo como invitados DICAPI de la Marina de Guerra del Peru, Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado, Autoridad Nacional del Agua, Municipalidad de Sechura, Ministerio de Energía y Minas.

Details of the training

1. En ambos sitios se usará la metodología y herramienta de la NOAA⁴ (COS, 2011). Sin embargo, estas serán adaptadas a las condiciones locales y los desarrollos existentes⁵. La NOAA entrenará un grupo núcleo (entrenamiento de entrenadores) y proveerá tutoría durante el proceso de planificación. A su vez, el grupo núcleo de entrenadores, entrenará al equipo técnico y actores clave de cada sitio. Un tema transversal será los potenciales impactos a la variabilidad meteorológica y el cambio climático, y la reducción riesgos y basada en ecosistemas (EcoDRR y EbA).
2. El proceso de CMSP de NOAA está estructurado en cuatro fases: (1) proceso previo a la planificación, (2) entender los impactos, (3) desarrollar el plan, e (4) implementación y evaluación.

Format for the training

⁴ www.cmsp.noaa.gov

⁵ Por ejemplo, las políticas existentes de planificación de uso de suelo, lineamientos para el manejo integrado de las zonas marino costeras de Perú (Resolución Ministerial 189-2015-MINAM).

Se desarrollarán las siguientes actividades:

Previa a su ejecución:

- Reuniones de trabajo.
- Con la entidad líder (MINAM): Suscripción de un Convenio de Colaboración Interinstitucional.

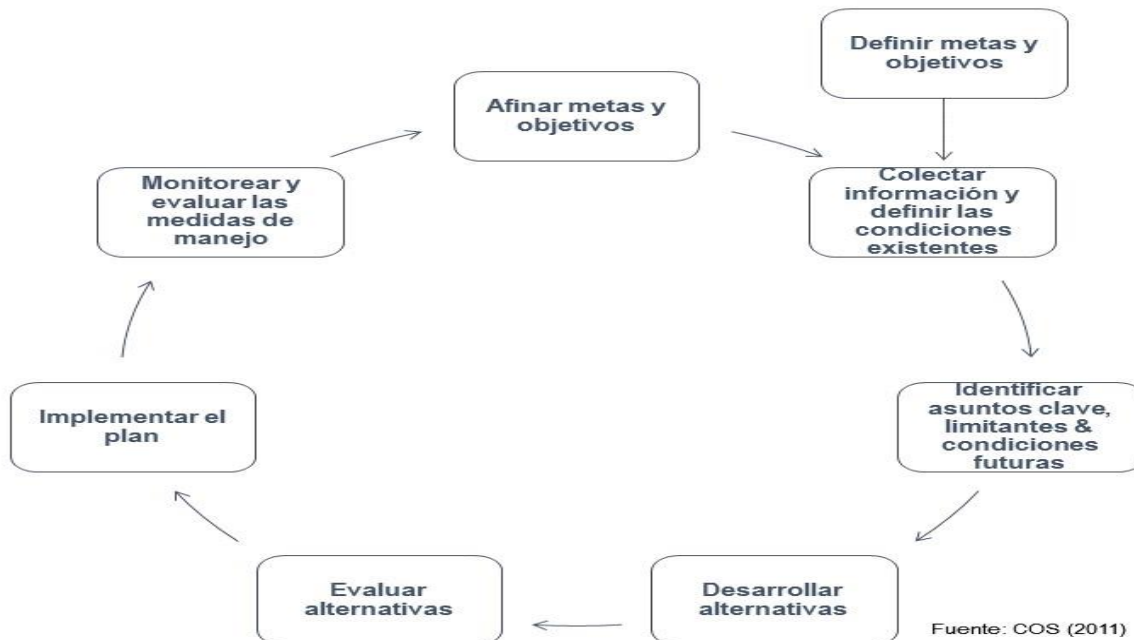
Con las autoridades nacionales y locales:

1. 2 Workshops en Lima: uno de inicio y uno final para autoridades nacionales. A fin de presentarles el Proyecto y sobre todo explicarles en que consistirá la capacitación en planificación especial marina y recepcionar los comentarios o aportes antes del proceso del entrenamiento.
2. Talleres locales con los GORES, 1 día cada uno para recopilar información y acordar actividades.
3. Entrenamiento a ser coordinado con la NOAA (duración y selección de participantes). Según el informe del workshop de inicio.

El primer año se usará para involucrar a los actores clave, establecer el grupo promotor, y entrenar personal técnico y actores clave. El proceso de planificación participativa se desarrollará en los años 2 y 3. Habrá permanente comunicación y retroalimentación entre los equipos ecuatoriano y peruano para facilitar la fertilización cruzada.

En los tres sitios se usará la metodología y herramienta de la NOAA⁶ (COS, 2011). Sin embargo, estas serán adaptadas a las condiciones locales y los desarrollos existentes⁷. Se coordinará con un experto de la NOAA el entrenamiento a un grupo núcleo (entrenamiento de entrenadores) y se proveerá tutoría durante el proceso de planificación. A su vez, el grupo núcleo de entrenadores, entrenará al equipo técnico y actores clave de cada sitio. Un tema transversal serán los potenciales impactos a la variabilidad meteorológica y el cambio climático, y la reducción riesgos y basada en ecosistemas (EcoDRR y EbA).

El proceso de CMSP de NOAA está estructurado en cuatro fases:



METODOLOGÍA DE TRABAJO DE LOS WORKSHOPS

⁶ www.cmsp.noaa.gov

⁷ Por ejemplo, las políticas existentes de planificación de uso de suelo, lineamientos para el manejo integrado de las zonas marino costeras de Perú (Resolución Ministerial 189-2015-MINAM).

La apertura del taller tendrá inicio a las 09:00 hrs. del día xx de XXXX del 2018 con unas palabras de inauguración a cargo del Director de Asuntos Ambientales Pesqueros y Acuicolas.

A la alocución inicial le seguirá una breve presentación de los participantes junto con sus expectativas para el taller.

El taller reunirá a profesionales/funcionarios del PRODUCE, MINAM, IMARPE vinculados en temas de interés referidos a la Planificación Espacial Marina (PEM) y representantes de otras instituciones que se consideren pertinentes, tanto como proveedores de información como de tomadores de decisiones.

El desarrollo del taller tendrá carácter participativo y se desarrollará de acuerdo a la agenda establecida.

En horas de la mañana se realizará una breve presentación del moderador del taller para luego abordar temas referidos al desarrollo de capacidades en la planificación espacial marina, antecedentes para la elaboración de planes de acción e iniciativas de relevancia en cuanto a la optimización espacial del manejo pesquero en Bahía Sechura como zona piloto, establecimiento de los objetivos y resultados esperados, y el proceso orientado a la planificación espacial marina.

Durante el desarrollo del taller se realizarán presentaciones que permitan revisar y definir todos los conceptos referidos a la planificación espacial marina, integración de datos que permitan visualizar los diferentes tipos de hábitats, actividades humanas, disponibilidad y distribución de recursos, entre otros.

Se discutirá la posibilidad de proponer un programa de intercambio de información y se establecerá redes de contactos sobre temas referidos a la planificación espacial marina.

En horas de la tarde se discutirá la posibilidad de formular una propuesta de protocolo para la planificación espacial marina. Para ello se desarrollará un marco conceptual para la planificación espacial marina y la formación de grupos de trabajo para la propuesta del protocolo. Finalmente se realizará una plenaria donde se expondrán la lectura de conclusiones, recomendaciones para el desarrollo de las actividades de los expertos de la NOAA en la zona piloto.

El día xx de xxxxx de 2018 se realizará una revisión de los productos generados durante el taller y se elaborará el informe preliminar que adjuntará las propuestas de capacitación de la NOAA en las zonas piloto.

Partners to be engaged

PRODUCE y MINAM. Quienes coordinarán con las instituciones objetivas (e.g., DICAPI, PRODUCE, Ministerio de Energía y Minas, ANA) y los gobiernos de las provincias de Paita y Sechura y el gobierno regional de Piura.

Gobierno de Ecuador con sus instituciones pares y la agencia ejecutora (PNUD).

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

DESAGREGADO DE REQUERIMIENTO DE PRESUPUESTO PARA REALIZACION DEL WORKSHOP PARA PREPARACION DE LA PROPUESTA DE CAPACITACION A LOS GORES DE PIURA, TUMBES E ICA									
FUENTE DE FINANCIAMIENTO: GEF									
UNIDAD ORGÁNICA: PNUD-PRODUCE									
AÑO FISCAL: 2018									
N	DESCRIPCION	RUBRO	Cant	Tiempo	Participantes	otros	Costo Unit	Costo Total Detallado	Costo Total
									480000,00
	Pago honorarios	<i>Honorarios de experto internacional</i>	1	12 meses	1		30000,00		360000,00
		<i>Honorarios de consultor local</i>	1	8 meses	1		15000,00		120000,00
	Taller	Organización y Logística del Taller en Lima <i>Días 1 y 2 (se repite 1 vez al final)</i> Alquiler del Local desde las 08:30 a 17:00 (Ambiente completo , equipos audio visual Data Proyector, Microfonos inalambricos entre otros) Coffee break mañana alas 10:30 Almuerzo a las 13:00 Materiales del taller (papelografos, plumones), carpeta con su Información Integral del Taller (Folder, Programa, blocks y Lapiceros) Coffee break tarde 15:30 Viaticos	2	día	1	Alquiler	2000,00	4000,00	10000,00
			20		20	Persona	7,00	280,00	18760,00
			20		20	Persona	18,00	720,00	
			20		20	Persona	18,00	720,00	
			20		20	Persona	6,00	240,00	
			20		20	Persona	320,00	12800,00	
		Organización y Logística del Taller de Capacitación en Piura Día 1 al 5 Alquiler del Local desde las 08:30 a 17:00 (Ambiente completo , equipos audio visual Data Proyector, Microfonos inalambricos entre otros) Coffee break mañana alas 10:30 Almuerzo a las 13:00 Materiales del taller (papelografos, plumones), carpeta con su Información Integral del Taller (Folder, Programa, blocks y Lapiceros) Coffee break tarde 15:30 Viaticos	5	día	1	Alquiler	2000,00	10000,00	65350,00
			30		30	Persona	7,00	1050,00	
			30		30	Persona	18,00	2700,00	
			30		30	Persona	18,00	2700,00	
			30		30	Persona	6,00	900,00	
			30		30	Persona	320,00	48000,00	
	PASAJES Y GASTOS DE TRANSPORTE (NACIONAL)	Taller de Capacitación en Lima							37200,00
		Pasajes terrestres Ica-Lima-Ica	1	Pasaje	2	Profesionales	100,00	200,00	37200,00
		Pasajes aereos Piura-Lima-Piura	1	Pasaje	2	Profesionales	1000,00	2000,00	
		Pasajes aereos Tumbes-Lima-Tumbes	1	Pasaje	2	Profesionales	1200,00	2400,00	
		Taller de Capacitación en Piura <i>Pasajes aereos</i>	1	Pasaje	20	Profesionales	1000-1500	30000,00	
		<i>Pasajes terrestre</i>	1	Pasaje	2	Profesionales	100,00	200,00	
		<i>Pasajes aereos Especialistas de MINAM y PRODUCE</i>	1	Pasaje	4	Profesionales	600,00	2400,00	
TOTAL \$/.									611310,00
									TOTAL \$ 183000,00

Shark sanctuary training programme

Fatutolo Iene

Marine Conservation Officer

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Samoa

The main goal is to establish a sanctuary within the Exclusive Economy Zone (EEZ) specific for sharks with consideration also for other migratory species such as dolphins, whales and turtles. All these animals are endangered and about to extinct without measures in place to protect and conserve them from human activities. The training will be focusing on the protection of sharks and their sustainable use, not only for the livelihood of the local people, but also to maintain the ecological balance within the ecosystem. To achieve this goal, we need to work together with the local communities, especially the fisherman, to increase the awareness, educate on the importance of sharks and on their role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem, as well as the threats and conservation measures at the international, regional and national levels. Also, we need to encourage them to take alternative ways to earn more money, such as eco-tourism. Best practiced sustainable eco-tourism for sharks and rays includes dives/snorkelling as a critical source of income for communities and country. It links to Aichi target 12 and 14: “By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustain” and target 14 “By 2020, ecosystem that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihood and well-being, are restored and safeguard, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable”

- To protect sharks and other marine species
- To encourage to take alternative ways to increase their income, and to provide jobs for the local people. E.g. Eco-tourism
- NO commercial fishing and by-catch of sharks
- For sustainable fishing for local consumptions

Here are the main issues that need to be raised during the training. Sharks are in danger because of overfishing, and without them, the marine ecosystem will not be sustainable. Commercial fishing of sharks for their fins is not a sustainable practice. The local fishermen do not usually target sharks and only catch sharks if there is no other fish available that they normally fish. There is an increasing number of Chinese in the country, some of whom approach the fishermen for shark fins and other marine resources. The fishermen are conducting unsustainable fishing practice due to such influence from foreigners/fishing companies. They do so to obtain more money but they are not aware of the value of sharks in their marine ecosystems.

- Declining of shark population
- Wasting sharks as a source of food by only removing their fins and discarding the body.
- Damage to the marine ecosystem

If this project is successful, it will contribute to the livelihoods of the local community and also create more jobs opportunities. The local ministries seek help from one of the successful sanctuaries in the pacific located in the Island of Fiji for some good and relevant information to run an ecotourism. All of these efforts will not be successful if we do not build a good partnership with the local people, especially the fishermen as they are the ones that need to consent to the implementation of the project. We need to put some pressure on the communities to encourage them to consider future generations The project will not only contribute to the livelihood of the local communities, but also to the GDP and the overall marine environment.

- Improving livelihood for the local community
- Food security
- Contribute to the national GDP

First, target audience will be the village mayors and the chiefs because they are the ones that create laws and restrictions for the villages. We call it the matai system. Every ministry that wishes to engage the community needs to inform the mayor and the chiefs of their objectives and the beneficiaries of the project before they implement a project. It's desirable to follow the village system so that the local people can easily accept the project. Then the target audience will be the communities because they are the key players of this project. Success stories of other Islands should be provided for them to have a better understanding of their sanctuary and its benefits. This will encourage them to consider the protection of sharks. Trainings for schools and some related government agencies are in pipeline for them to have a better understanding on the sharks and their roles in promoting sustainable marine ecosystems. The reason why schools are targeted is because students are the future decision makers. It is also make students interested in pursuing marine conservation studies in the future.

- Village mayors (Decision makers)
- Fishermen
- Communities
- Schools

All trainings will introduce the importance of sharks and the benefits of protecting them. All the ministries, NGOs, private sectors and stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of this project, so that the entire community will have a better understanding of the training. The message will be delivered by conducting workshop, activities, radio scripts and TV advertisements. This way, the message will be easily spread around the island. The presentations and activities will be focusing on the importance of sharks in marine environment, and their role in maintaining the healthy balance among different fish populations. These awareness programs and trainings will continue at schools and other education institutions, especially for the fishermen. If we receive enough funding, we will carry out an awareness program at the national level.

The project will involve the government ministries and relevant organizations, including the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Tourism Authority, SPREP, Conservation International and Samoa Conservation Society. All funding will be sought from overseas organisation like PEW, IUCN and others. MNRE will work in collaboration with the government, international organizations, private sectors, NGOs and communities to implement the project.

Budget and time frame

Components	Estimated Budget (ST\$)
Training for village mayors 2 training Refreshment (\$30/person, max 30pa x 2 training)	\$1,200
Training for Fishermen 2 training Refreshment (\$30/person, max 30pa x 2 training)	\$1,200
Training for communities 2 training Refreshments (\$30/person, max 30pax 2 training)	\$1,200
Production on TV	\$10,000
Pamphlets and Banners	\$1,000
Transportation	\$900
Stationary	\$400
TOTAL COST	\$15,400

Capacity building to Achieve successful Implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets on Conservation of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

Marie-May Muzungaile

Director General

Biodiversity Conservation & Management Division

Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change

Seychelles

Introduction

The Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Initiative is a process focused on planning for and the management of the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone, a marine area covering 1,374,000 km² and encompassing the Seychelles archipelago of 115 islands.

The MSP started in 2014 in response to several global and national objectives namely the CBD Strategic Plan of Biodiversity 2010-2020, the development of the Blue Economy Concept, the Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy 2012-2020, and competing sector demand for ocean resources. The MSP Initiative is a Government-led process, with planning and facilitation of the Initiative managed by a partnership between The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Government of Seychelles (GOS) - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU) - GOS/UNDP/GEF. Funding for the Initiative is being provided through a number of GOS/UNDP/GEF grants as well as an Oceans 5 grant awarded to The Nature Conservancy.

The Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative uses an integrated ecosystem-based, multi-sector approach. The process includes input from the major sectors of the Seychelles which use the country's marine space such as fishing; tourism; biodiversity conservation (marine protected areas); marine transportation and shipping, cultural heritage and in the more recent years non-renewable energy as well as gas and oil exploration and extraction.

The MSP Initiative is the first of its kind in the Seychelles and if successful this tool will allow the country to address many of its current challenges in ocean governance and marine biodiversity conservation. For this to materialize however it will require a well-oiled governance framework with trained personnel, a clear strategic vision, proper enforcement, monitoring and evaluation. This strategy proposes a series of capacity building programmes for different stakeholder groups that will respond to this need.

Goals and objectives

Vision:

By 2020 Seychelles has adequately addressed its capacity needs in governance of its marine and coastal biodiversity and is successfully implementing its Marine Spatial Plan.

Goals & Objectives

- Use the Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning as a tool to improve implementation of the Biodiversity Aichi Targets
- To Achieve Sustainable Ocean Governance by building capacity of Policy makers, Regulators, MPA managers and fishers
- Provide all stakeholders detailed knowledge on the MSP, the role that each stakeholder will play and the tools they need to implement the MSP.

Issues to be addressed

From the evaluation of Seychelles' implementation of the Aichi Targets several challenges were identified. These included but were not limited to:

A. The Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone is extremely large and currently there is very limited capacity of surveillance and enforcement. This is mostly attributed to the fact that the existing human resources is not necessarily being used in the most effective ways. There is a lack of integration between the different stakeholders, a lot of duplication in efforts particularly between the Ministry of environment, The Seychelles Fishing Authority and the Seychelles National Parks Authority. Enforcement is fragmented and there is a general lack of strategic direction in the overall management of marine and coastal resources.

B. In addition only a small proportion of the marine and coastal environment currently has legal protection status which has resulted in poor management of the resources. For instance there is increasing records of Illegal fishing Activities. Improvements in technology in the semi-industrial and artisanal fishing communities has also lead to increased over-fishing, especially in areas of high biodiversity that were previously not very accessible to all fishers. In the parts of the EEZ outlying the main islands there is a higher of unregulated industrial fishing.

C. There has also been Prolonged raised sea temperatures causing extensive coral bleaching events. Thus far the country has experienced two very severe El-Nino periods in 1997-1998; and again in 2016.

D. Finally, the country has already started to experience Climate change effects such as coastal erosion, changing currents and shift in seasonal weather patterns causing direct and indirect effects on the biodiversity,

The latter two of the challenges (C&D) are mostly environmental and natural with minimal possibilities for the country to redress directly with capacity building for this reason this proposed Training Strategy aims to use the integrated and multi-sectoral approach of the marine spatial planning process to address the issues of integration, strategic planning, policy, zoning and enforcement. The training proposed addresses particularly Governance.

National priorities that this will contribute to

The Seychelles National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020 establishes a number of national targets that are aligned with the CBD Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Among those, the proposed training Strategy will contribute towards the following:

- It will help strengthen the institutional framework for enhanced CBD implementation
- It will help with Mainstreaming CBD into sectoral programmes through integration and shared responsibilities
- Staffing and human development
- Expansion of Protected Area Network
- Effective protected area management
- Reducing the direct pressures on marine and coastal biodiversity and promote its sustainable use
- Review and update fishery governance structures, mechanisms and administration
- Development of a sustainable and an ecologically sound artisanal and semi - artisanal fisheries sector

Target audience

There will be a series of training sessions run for a number of different stakeholders. Stakeholders will be chosen based on the current roles that they play in or their interactions with coastal and the marine environment. As much as possible participants will be placed in training groups with similar capacity levels so as to increase the effectiveness of the training sessions.

Target Audience Training 1: High level Policy and Decision Makers

1.High level Policy makers Visioning Session

Participants invited for this workshop will include Members of Parliament, Ministers, Chief Executive Officers, Principal Secretaries and Director Generals of line Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Target Audience Training 2: Enforcement and Regulatory personnel

2.a. Middle level managers (Directors, Managers) from regulatory and Enforcement institutions namely: the Ministry of Environment, The Seychelles Fisheries Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, National Coast Guards, the Marine police department, Seychelles Maritime Safety Administration, Seychelles Ports Authority, Seychelles Petroleum company (SeyPec) and Ministry of Tourism.

2.b. Marine Protected Area (MPA) Managers, Conservation Rangers, Fisheries extension and enforcement officers

Target Audience Training 3: Users of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

3. Fishers [artisanal and semi industrial] ; tourism boat operators; industrial fishing companies, Petro-Seychelles; DMC (large commercial tourism companies).

Details of the training

Training 1:

Participants will get a general knowledge of the MSP and its requirements, and they will get a chance to propose governance measures that will be used to produce a roadmap. Science-Policy connection, exposure to Strategic and systems thinking tools

Training 2:

Participant will acquire Theoretical knowledge of the MSP, the laws and tools that will be used to implement the MSP. More importantly they will be trained on their enforcement roles. Through practical sessions they will put get to put the theory in practice. They will gain tools for effective communication, approach and engagement, apprehension, etc.

Training 3:

General information on MSP, will learn of the roles, responsibilities and powers that they will have under the MSP.

Format for the training

-Mostly workshops and practical field training

1. Training 1-

For the High level Policy Makers the proposed workshop method is an MSP Visioning exercise whereby the participants will be brought in for a half day workshop. Participants will be given some introductory sessions on the MSP Phase 1 output maps and will be asked to provide their views on the best governance approaches of same. Get the high level policy makers to identify the things that they can ask from science.

Topics

Theme presentations What is MSP? Why MSP?

Group work: Strategic visioning exercise on the “Right” governance framework for MSP

Workshop Output

Roadmap to inform Policy

2. Training 2-

This training will be for front line officers/regulators of two levels: the Middle level managers and then one for those staff that are on the field all the time (e.g rangers). This will be a formal training comprising of theoretical and practical component. The Mid level managers will only attend the theoretical parts with

the group work sessions within a workshop setting. This will be for 3 days. The MPA managers and conservation rangers will have a 10-day training. The first two days similar to the middle level managers, one-week practical work which will revolve around a real live scenario in one of the Marine Parks. The training will also involve a performance assessment and last day a wrap and a reflexive session.

Topics

- MSP: Background, aims, legal provisions
- Enforcement: legal powers as authorised officers
- communication and Engagement
- Practical Enforcement tactics (apprehension, arrest, seizure, etc.) is mainly to provide skills on enforcement and response together, intergovernmental structure- working dependency links- creating the need for them to work together)- 1 week long

Training Output

- informal Network of PA Manager and rangers
- Long-term monitoring programme

3. Training 3-

This will be predominantly in the form of information sharing and interactive/practical sessions for 1 day. Since the fishers and other users have been involved with the MSP process since its inception they have a general idea of what it is all about, the main aim of this training will be to bring all of the users back together to work on the phase 1 output maps of the MSP to validate the zoning scheme. To show them the boundaries, the requirements and their roles.

Topics:

- Short presentation of final maps
- Exercise with maps, pictures and videos to further depict and map out uses
- Role Play exercise
- Open discussion/ panel session

Partners to be engaged

The partners identified below

- NBSAP Partnership Forum
- Blue Economy Department
- Ministry of Fisheries of Agriculture
- Seychelles Fishing Authority
- Seychelles National Coast Guard
- Marine Police
- Seychelles National Parks Authority
- National Bio-security Agency
- SeyCCAT
- MSP Steering Committee

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe

Funding to be sourced from the MSP-TNC (The Nature Conservancy) grant to cover the high-level half day session because already in the project activities there is provision for capacity building for governance, legal and policy framework of the MSP.

Logistics and arrangements for the other proposed training, for the Fishers, MPA Managers and frontline regulators will be catered for by the GEF/World Bank- Government of Seychelles SWIOFISH-3 (Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth) Project and the Seychelles Climate Change Adaptation Trust (SEYCCAT)

Time-line: In the first quarter 2018 (Feb 2018), The First Phase of the MSP will be completed, meaning that the first set of zoning and coarse maps will be ready for use with the general public. In view of that the visioning exercise can be tentatively undertaken towards the end of the First quarter (April) 2018.

The rest of the training sessions can be run concurrently as from June 2018 onward -but no later than June 2019.

Training on Developing inter-agency cooperation and Collaboration among primary stakeholder agencies in order to ensure effective implementation of recommended actions of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (Coastal and Marine Sector)

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Assistant Director
Coast Conservation Management Department
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
Sri Lanka

Goal and objectives

Sri Lanka's contribution related to the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Objectives:

- Ensure effective implementation of recommended actions of NBSAP for coastal and marine sector by 2020
- Ensure effective interagency collaboration and cooperation for the sustainability of the implemented actions

Issues to be addressed

It is expected to find solutions for the following issues related to implementation of coastal and marine sector activities of NBSAP:

- Weak interagency cooperation and collaboration in sharing resources, information and responsibilities needed for effective and efficient implementation of coastal and marine sector actions of NBSAP
- Overlapping of activities of stakeholder agencies

National and Sub-national priorities that this training programme contribute to

This training will contribute to the priority needs for implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan

Target Audience

Target audience of the training includes the senior level officers of primary stakeholder agencies which are directly responsible for the implementation of actions included in the NBSAP as stated below;

- Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department
- Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
- Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Department
- National Aquatic Resource Development Agency
- National Aquaculture Development Authority
- Biodiversity Secretariat
- Wildlife Conservation Department

Three officers from each agency will be invited in order to ensure representation of relevant sections of each agency

Details of the training

Firstly, participants are provided with an opportunity to familiarize themselves the coastal and marine sector activities of NBSAP. Secondly, it provides an opportunity for each agency to understand their responsibility and how the actions can be incorporated into their annual action plans. They will also discuss what are the resources needed and how these resources including additional funds can be ensured. Finally, reporting tools based on a set of indicators will be introduced to the participants and they will be asked to agree on reporting timelines.

Format for the training

This training will be in the form of a full day (one day) training workshop. It includes expert presentations and group exercises as detailed below;

Lecture one:

Description of coastal and marine sector actions of ABSAP and how these actions will link with Aichi targets;

Exercise 1:

Each agency will be asked to identify actions which can be implemented through their action plans

Exercise 2:

Participants will be introduced to self- assessment (using matrix learnt here) to understand where they are in relation to the implementation of the above identified activities

Lecture two:

Introduction of reporting tools and formats

- Outputs of the training workshop;
- Agreed actions and timeline for the implementation of agreed actions- primary agencies identified and agreed actions of NBSAP to be implemented through their action plans within an agreed time framework
- Agreed reporting formats and agreed timeline: agencies agreed on reporting formats and timeframe

Partners to be engaged

Partners to be engaged for successful implementation of this training workshop are;

- Resource persons from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- Myself as a trainer and a coordinator

Financial implication

Since this is a one-day workshop and it will be held in the capital city. It needs financial resources from the CBD Secretariat and the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. Since it is related to coastal and marine sector, coastal conservation and resource management department may also be engaged, if the previous option is not available. The CBD Secretariat will provide resource persons as an in-kind contribution.

Budget;

21 participants from the above-mentioned agencies will be invited. Officers from the CBD Secretariat will also participate. In total, the number of participants and resource persons will be around 30. I take 30 as an estimated total number of participants. The cost of venue and resource persons will be available as an in-kind contribution.

However, following items are to be budgeted:

Refreshments and meals(lunch)	Rs 600 per person x 30=	Rs 18000.00
Transport cost		= Rs 6000.00
Cost of workshop ,materials		=Rs 5000.00
Total Estimated Cost		=Rs 29000.00

Date and venue

To be decided

Workshop on Management and Conservation of *Plectropomus* spp. (Najel) Fisheries in Dongonab National Marine Park

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Background

Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island National Park (DBNP). This Park encompasses a section of mainland coast and offshore islands. The DBNP was declared a marine protected area by the government of Sudan in 2004 (Kemp and Klaus, 2006). Later in 2016 was announced by UNISCO as a world heritage (Fig. 1).

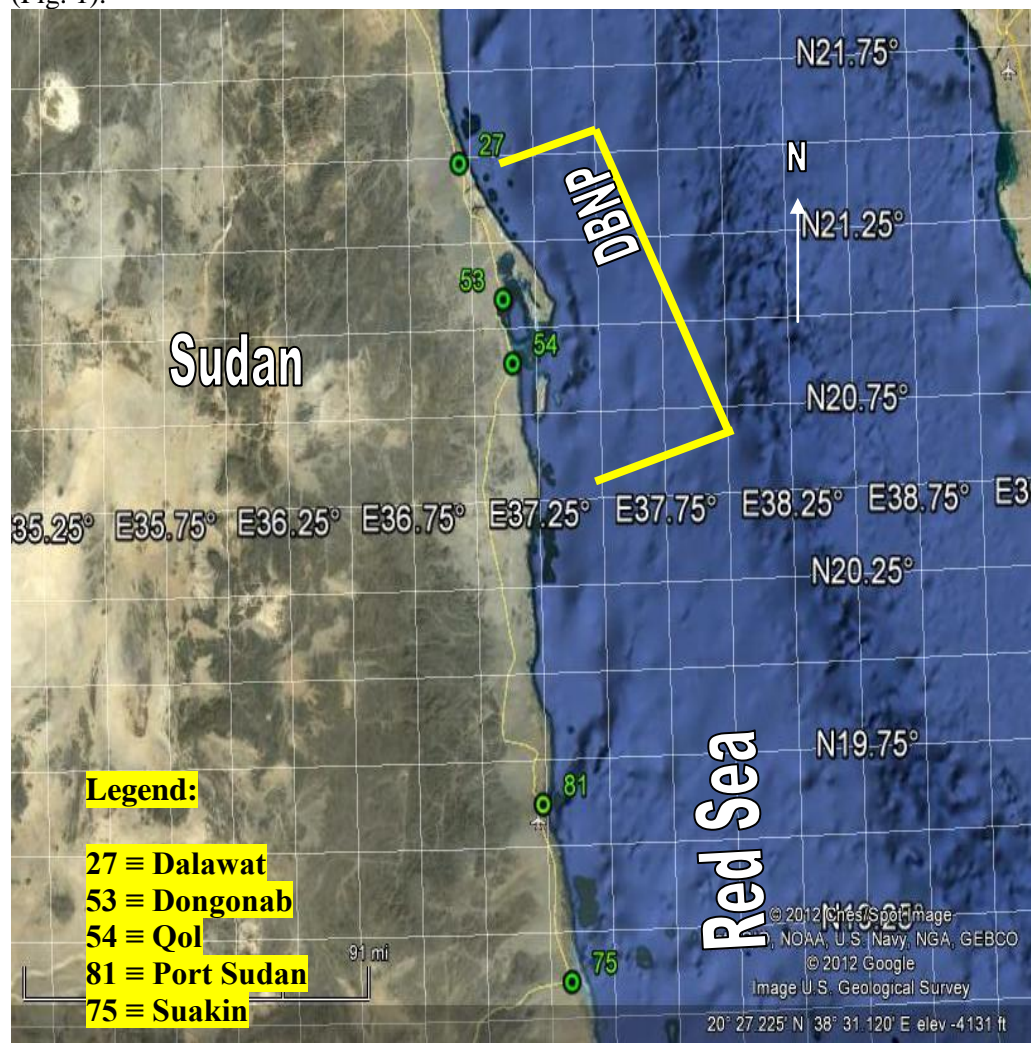


Fig. 1: The study areas (Modified Elamin, 2012).

Note: The boundaries of the two study areas not to scale.

The first assessment and monitoring programme for *Plectropomus* spp. "Najel" in Dongonab National Marine Park (DNMP) has taken place in May 2016 till June 2017. This study is part of a PERSGA Monitoring Programme in DNMP financed by the World Bank and GEV. The objectives of this assessment are:

- * **Determine the spawning season (start, peak, end) at the MPA (species specific information).**
- * **Mapping of the main spawning sites in the MPA to be considered in the zoning plan.**

Elamin (2012) studied the population dynamics of *Plectropomus pessuliferus* and *Plectropomus areolatus* from DNMP. He mentioned some sites considered as an aggregation sites depending on questionnaire.

To improve management of Najel, there are a number of steps and decisions that need to be made. This proposal aims to provide a basis for the discussion and presents some of the management approaches that have been used in other countries around the world.

The first step to be taken is to identify some of the key issues that influence the Najel fishery as well as the main stakeholders involved in the fishery. To do this, a meeting will be held at the Fishery Administration, and bring together some of the key fishers from the main landing sites along the coast as well as traders, fishery managers, researchers and scientists. This meeting provides an initial opportunity to discuss the main issues influencing the fishery and also to consider what is possible with regards to management.

Recommendations for improved Najel management in Sudan require establishment a Najel Fishery Forum. This forum would represent the interests of the fishing communities, traders, government managers, scientists and researchers and help them decide what are the best management options for Najel in Sudan.

The Najel Fishery Forum will identify some of the key issues that affect the fisheries. These may be organized into:

- ✓ Biological / ecological issues
- ✓ Socio-economic issues
- ✓ Governance issues

Managements Examples from world:

The main management measures that have been employed in other countries include:

Management measure	Country	Issue for Sudan
Closed season during spawning	Saudi Arabia, Palau	Policing areas Need collaboration of fishers
Sales restrictions during spawning season	Egypt, Palau, Micronesia	Need collaboration of traders Need enforcement by security agencies
Minimum size	Australia	Limited capacity to inspect all landing sites Undersized fish thrown away as by-catch
Quota	Australia, Maldives	Limited capacity to inspect at all landing sites

Goals and objectives

- ☞ The workshop aims to minimize the pressure on Najel stock in aggregation time.
- ☞ Establish a co-management for Najel fisheries in the MPA.

Issued to be addressed (Problem):

Targeting these species in spawning seasons leads to a decrease in catch (quantities and sizes).

Priority: Sub national.

Target audience (within State level):

Fishermen, local community Academic staff, Fisheries Admiration, Researchers, MPA police, designer makers, Navy, marine security agencies, Traders and NGOs.

Before starting the workshop one or two meetings may be organized with academic staff, Fisheries Admiration, Researchers, MPA police to discuss the organization of this workshop.

Details of the workshop

The workshop will introduce the **scientific knowledge** about species’ biology and behaviour. Activities and sessions will be organized including showing them the **status of Najel in MPA by graphs, photos,**

and the **mapping of aggregation** sites in the MPA, as well as case studies from other countries. If there is time, a **consultation** process can be carried out to discuss whether a proper management is through spatial closures or temporal restrictions.

Format for the training : a workshop.

Partners for the workshop

Fishermen union, Dean, Faculty of Marine sciences, MPA Manger, Director, Fisheries Admiration, and Fisheries Research Centre.

Financial implications Budget: As shown below:

No.	Designations	unity	value of unity	number of unity	Total amount (USD)
1	Experts Fees				3,000.00
2	Authorities and NGOs workshop		20	150	3,000.00
3	Coffee break and lunch	unity	15	90	1,350.00
4	conference room	unity	500	1	500.00
5	multi media	unity	200	1	200.00
6	Local communities training (30)		20	30	500.00
7	Rent a bus to meet local communities				500.00
8	coffee break and lunch	unity	20	100	2,000.00
Grand Total					11,050.00

Timeframe: 2-3 Days.

Workshop output:

All participants agree to adopt a management plan which is urgently needed to conserve and protect the stocks of thee species in question.

References:

- Elamin, S. M. (2012). Stock Assessment And Population Dynamics of *Plectropomus pessuliferus* and *Plectropomus areolatus* in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast. Unpublished Ph.D., Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, Kuala Teremgganu, Malaysia. 297 p.
- Kemp, J., and Klaus, R. (2006). *Dungonab Bay and Mukkawar Island National Park and Sanganab Atoll Marine National Park*: African Parks Foundation Sudan Marine Parks Expedition Vol I: 121 p.

Training program for Integrated Ocean and Participatory Governance in Suriname.

Claudine Sakimin

Government agency

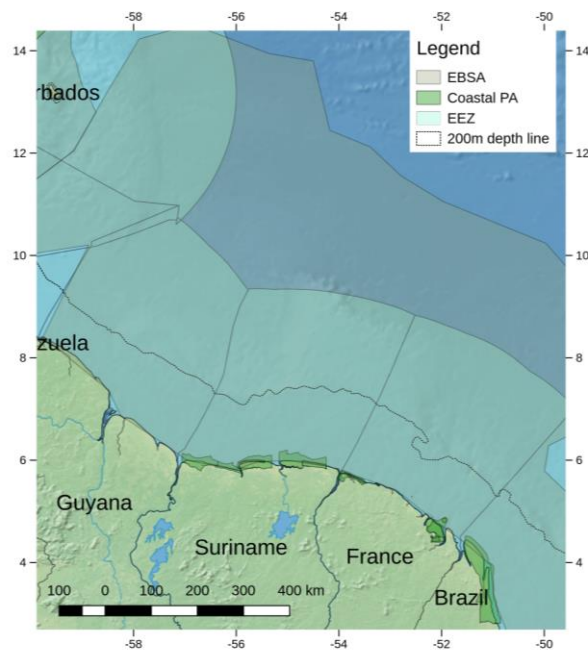
Nature Conservation Division / Suriname Forest Service

Suriname

Introduction

Suriname lies in South America and has a land area of 16.4 million ha rich in marine and terrestrial biodiversity. 14.8 Million ha is forest, that is approximately 90% of the land cover and 4.5 million production forest. In terms of protected areas, 2.1 million ha is protected (13% of the total land area), including Multiple use Management Areas (MUMA's); 11 nature reserves, 1 nature park and 4 MUMA's.

Suriname is party to several Conventions where sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems is emphasized. In order to accomplish the commitments of the Conventions, it was necessary to update the Nature Conservation Law of 1954. The Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management (RGB) approaches Conservation International-Suriname to support in this process to revise fore-mentioned law to be compatible with the prerequisites nowadays. Worthwhile to mention is that collaboration between government agencies and local communities will be of great importance in effective management of protected areas.



Map: Overview of Coastal PA's, EEZ and EBSA

Suriname ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on April 11th, 1996. In the Guiana current c.q. EEZ of Suriname, an ecologically, or Biodiversity Significance area (EBSA) is identified. The government of Suriname has recently extended the EEZ from 200 sea miles to 300 sea miles in the Atlantic Ocean.

Suriname is making good progress on terrestrial protected areas, but is lagging behind in the marine environment due to the lack of accessible knowledge and lack of regional learning to inform MPA and MSP proposals.

With EU funds a project is being executed till 2020 in order to enhance protection of marine and coastal resources of Suriname and Guyana (forming part of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine

Ecosystems - CLME+) through designation of MPAs and informed marine spatial management. The primary foundation of the action is to engage stakeholders, ensuring a participatory approach.

The EU project area supports important fisheries, major nursery grounds, spawning grounds and a rich diversity of marine species and is of both regional and global significance. Whilst key threats are recognized (overfishing of some species; increased hydrocarbon exploration) there are significant data gaps which hamper efforts to sustainably manage the marine environment. Suriname states in her CBD National Reports (2014) that no progress has been made towards meeting Aichi target 11 for 2020 (10% coastal & marine areas protected) and further action is required against 4, 6, 10 & 14.

The overall ambition of this action is that increased marine protection and strengthened governance will safeguard biodiversity and enhance food security, protect livelihoods, increase resilience and support socio-economic development in line with regional ambitions. This is in conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14 that deals with: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

For achieving effective management of existing and new PAs in Suriname, a training program will be developed for decision makers and government agencies that are entrusted with management of coastal activities, and training for local and indigenous communities.

Goals and objectives

Goals:

By 2020, good understanding of the services of the coastal and marine ecosystems, increased capacity (via tools and skills) and establishment of MPAs through a collaborative process with ocean users leading to significant progress towards:

- *Sustainable Development goal 14:* Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development:
 - a) Target **14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
 - b) Target **14.4:** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
 - c) **14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- *Aichi targets 11:* 10% of Suriname's coastal and marine area is designated for MPA conservation status and is effectively managed.

Objective:

- To equip people (Government agencies, Local and indigenous communities, etc) with techniques and methods that allow them to develop/ implement planning for compatible coastal and marine protection with sustainable users.

Issue(s) to be addressed:

- Interests for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the expanded EEZ (till 300 sea miles in the Atlantic Ocean). Zonation and management of human activities in and outside MPAs will be essential.
- Synergies and potential conflicts with users in the ocean.
- Coordination between agencies with competencies in marine space. This will ensure that agencies are aware of each other's activities to prevent duplication.

- The need to maintain sustainable uses of marine resources through effectively managed marine area(s).
- The need to compatible different activities between ocean users with the marine environment
- Establishment of MPAs in Suriname.

National priorities that this will contribute to:

- Update legislation needed for establishing MPAs.
- To improve capacity of ocean users and government officials on sustainable use and/or management of MPAs.
- To establish a common approach of the MSP.
- To accomplish Aichi target 11: establishment of the 10% MPA.
- To accomplish SDG 14 targets 14.2, 14.4 and 14.5

Target audience

This training has two target groups:

- A. National regulatory agencies (that hold legal and administrative responsibility for marine governance including spatial planning, resource extraction, regulations, guidelines and enforcement measures) and oil companies: Decision makers, Government agencies (Nature Conservation Division, Fisheries department, etc.), Maritime Authority Suriname, oil companies, etc.
- B. Indigenous and local communities along the coast.

Details of the training

During the training the following skills, tools, and knowledge will be given to recipients:

A: Decision makers, Government agencies (Nature Conservation Division, Fisheries department, etc.), Maritime Authority Suriname, oil companies:

- Knowledge on Ecological or Biological Significance Areas (EBSA) in the marine environment/ocean) and other available databases.
- The responsible agencies will be trained and build capacity for enabling them to develop MSP and establish the PAs for the marine environment and coordinate actions.

B: Indigenous and local communities:

- Knowledge on Ecological or Biological Significance Areas (EBSA) in the marine environment/ocean) and other available databases.
- Train / build capacity of local communities how their traditional knowledge contribute to mapping and planning processes; finding synergies with traditional knowledge in effective management and sustainable use of natural resources

The fore-mentioned target groups will be acquainted with:

- Inventory of ocean data that will be brought together resulting in the development of a common map with ocean users and ecosystems (natural values).
- Evidence of informed spatial management practices being applied in and outside MPAs across the EEZ.

Format for the training

- Information sessions and workshops on EBSA, MSP
- Videos on spatial management practices being applied in and outside MPAs across the EEZ.
- Complementary tools: e-training for government agencies

Partners to be engaged

Since there are several institutes that play a role in marine management and – exploitation, the Nature Conservation Division, will develop and implement the training in collaboration with:

- Cabinet of the President: the coordination unit on Environment is the focal point of CBD.
- Ministry of Physical Planning, Land and Forest Management: Sub directorate Physical planning
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: Fisheries Department
- Maritime Authority Suriname
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Indigenous and local communities
- State Oil Company Suriname

Financial implications/Budget/Timeframe:

The training program will be executed within the EU funded project that has an implementation period till 2020. Since this program will be further developed in collaboration with some institutions, the timeframe and total budget still need to be determined. For implementing the training program, some activities can be financed within the EU project. There is also a possibility that the State Oil Company of Suriname will facilitate and/or finance parts of the training program.

Consensus Building and Capacity Development in the Area of Marine Spatial Planning

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Trinidad and Tobago

Background

Trinidad and Tobago has developed a Framework for the Implementation of an ICZM Policy which has been approved by Cabinet. The Institute of Marine Affairs will be undertaking a Pilot Project to develop an ICZM Plan and Marine Spatial Plan for the north-west peninsula of Trinidad, extending from the mouth of the Diego Martin River to Scotland Bay, including the offshore islands. The coastal and marine waters surrounding the northwest peninsula of Trinidad have multiple activities including (recreation – beach bathing, kayaking, party boats, golf, oil and gas, fishing, shipping, yachting, land reclamation and conservation – offshore islands). Marine Spatial Planning, which is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process, can help promote a more rational arrangement of marine activities and reconcile competing and conflicting policy goals in this area.

Marine Spatial Planning is relatively new to Trinidad and Tobago; hence, the IMA is proposing to build capacity in this area among the relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate the development of this Plan. This MSP training can also be applicable to other national initiatives such as the development of a system of Marine Protected Areas for the islands, a task which is currently being attempted under a GEF/FAO funded project.

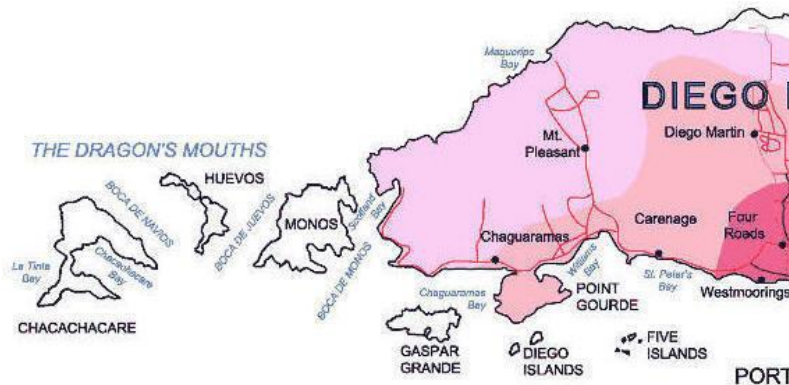


Figure 1: Map showing the Northwest Peninsula of Trinidad

Objectives

Objectives 1: To strengthen the understanding of MSP among stakeholders in Trinidad and Tobago

Objectives 2: To discuss potential shared vision and goals among relevant stakeholders regarding MSP in the northwest peninsula of Trinidad

Scope: National

Contribution to National Priorities

Overall, MSP is complementary to ICZM, and together, they can contribute to the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources, while at the same time, allowing sustainable use of the economic potential of the ocean. This has been prioritized in several national plans including:

- National Spatial Development Strategy
- Vision 2030
- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan

Format of Training

Training will be delivered in a workshop setting over a period of 3 days. Materials will be presented via Powerpoint presentations, interspaced with interactive sessions and demonstrations. All course content will be made available on the IMA’s website.

Executing Agency: Institute of Marine Affairs

- Marine focal point for the CBD
- Instrumental in the development of a national ICZM Policy Framework

Partners to be Engaged

The following organizations have provided MSP Training and are potential partners:

- NOAA
- CBD
- UNESCO

Ultimately, an external expertise in MSP will be sought.

Target Audience

(1) Relevant Government Officials

- Chaguaramas Development Authority (CDA) – governing body
- The Environmental Management Authority
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Planning and Development – Town and Country Planning Division
- Ministry of Agriculture Land and Fisheries – fishing, aquaculture,
- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries – oil and gas
- Ministry of Public Utilities
- Ministry of Works and Transport – Maritime Services
- Ministry of Tourism

(3) Researchers/Scientists

- University of the West Indies
- University of Trinidad and Tobago

(4) GIS/Mapping Specialists

(5) Key Marine Resources users of the northwest peninsula

- Fishers, Fishing Cooperatives
- Oil and Gas Companies
- Owners of the Mariners

(6) Local Corporations

Details of the Training

	<p>Morning Session</p> <p>(1) Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Marine Spatial Planning? • Why is it needed? • The Characteristics of MSP <p>(2) Steps involved in MSP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP Steps 1 -3
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<p style="text-align: center;">Day 1</p>	<p>Evening Session</p> <p>(1) MSP Steps 4 – 6 (2) Demonstrations: MSP Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping (Arc GIS) • Marxan
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 2</p>	<p>Morning Session</p> <p>(1) MSP Steps 7 -10 (2) Practical Exercise Using MSP Principles</p>
	<p>Evening Session</p> <p>(1) Lessons learnt from other MSP studies (2) Challenges in Implementing MSP</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Day 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the Pilot Study Area • What is your role as a stakeholder in the development of a MSP for this area? • How do you think you will be affected? • How can you contribute i.e. data, maps, technical expertise etc • Creating Visions Goals and Objectives for MSP in the northwest Peninsula of Trinidad • Online MSP Resources • The Way Forward (The Next Step)

Funding:

Government of Trinidad and Tobago (additional Funding from international donors will be sought).

Outcome: Stakeholders that will be engaged in the development of a MSP for the northwest peninsula of Trinidad will have a general understanding of what is MSP, what it involves, what their roles are and how it can be of their benefit.

