



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

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EXPERT WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP OPTIONS FOR
MODIFYING THE DESCRIPTION OF ECOLOGICALLY
OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS,
FOR DESCRIBING NEW AREAS, AND FOR
STRENGTHENING THE SCIENTIFIC CREDIBILITY
AND TRANSPARENCY OF THIS PROCESS
Berlin, Germany, 5-8 December 2017

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

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith a compilation of submissions from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support the objectives of the Expert Workshop, in response to notification 2017-107 (Ref. No. SCBD/SPS/DC/SBG/JL/JG/86798), dated 20 October 2017.
2. The documents/references submitted prior to the workshop are being made available in the form and language in which they were submitted to the Secretariat, through the hyperlinks contained in the table in the annex below.

Annex

Party/org. of submitter	Author(s)/Contributor	Title/Contents of submission with link to online source
Brazil	Brazil	<p><u>Submission 1 – Brazil’s input on:</u></p> <p>I. Options regarding procedures within the Convention to modify the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria, or to describe new areas meeting such criteria, within national jurisdiction, decided by the Conference of the Parties for inclusion in the repository</p> <p>II. Option regarding procedures within the Convention to modify the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria or to describe new areas meeting such criteria wholly in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.</p>
Canada	Canada	<p><u>Submission 1 - Input on Canada’s experiences on:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures to modify the geographic scope and/or status (including expansion, downgrading, downsizing or degazettement) of areas previously designated as significant (e.g., ecologically, socio-culturally, historically) and/or sensitive/vulnerable, including information on relevant scientific and technical guidelines for modification; • Incorporation of new scientific information, including traditional knowledge, into a pre-existing process for the designation of significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas; • Ensuring scientific credibility and transparency in the use of specific criteria for designating significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas, including through processes for regular peer-review.
Norway	Editors: Tanya Bryan, Christian Neumann, Trista Patterson – GRID- Arendal, UNEP 2015.	<p><u>Submission 1 - Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change.</u></p> <p>Case studies in the application of the Blue Economy approach</p>
	Olsen E, Fluharty D, Hoel AH, Hostens K, Maes F, et al. (2014)	<p><u>Submission 2 - Integration at the Round Table: Marine Spatial Planning in Multi-Stakeholder Settings.</u> PLoS ONE 9(10).</p> <p>Comparison of approaches to marine spatial planning in Belgium, Norway and the United States of America.</p>

	Cecilie von Quillfeldt, Erik Olsen, Are Dommasnes and Dag Vongraven, 2009.	<p><u>Submission 3 - Integrated ecosystem-based management of the Barents Sea – Lofoten area</u>, pp. 545-562, in Sakshaug, E., Johnsen, G. & Kovacs K. (eds) Ecosystem Barents Sea. Tapir Academic Press, Trondheim, Norway.</p> <p>The MPA work in the Arctic council/PAME is also relevant in particular the report on MPA network toolbox. The work in PAME includes MPA networks and other area-based conservation measures.</p>
	Norway	<p><u>Submission 4 - Metode for oppdatering og revidering av verdifulle og sårbare områder</u> (in Norwegian)</p> <p>Describes Norway's highly relevant work going on concerning revision of valuable and vulnerable areas defined through their management plans for the sea areas</p>
	Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME). April 2017	<p><u>Submission 5 - PAME MPA-network toolbox 2015-2017: Area-based Conservation Measures and Ecological Connectivity</u></p> <p>PAME's "Toolbox" project aims to develop guidance to assist Arctic states in advancing their MPA networks by providing theory and tools that can be used to assess and protect the diversity of genes, species, populations, habitats, features, and ecosystems; their interactions and processes; and the ability to adapt to change.</p> <p>This guidance is intended to inform decision-makers, practitioners, Indigenous peoples, and stakeholders involved in developing MPA networks and ecosystem-based management in the marine Arctic. Most Arctic states have established some MPAs, but are still in the early stages of filling gaps and connecting and managing MPAs as ecologically functional MPA networks (CAFF & PAME 2016).</p>
	Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), April 2015	<p><u>Submission 6 - Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas</u></p> <p>The purpose of the pan-Arctic MPA network, composed of individual Arctic State MPA networks and other area-based conservation measures, is to protect and restore marine biodiversity, ecosystem function and special natural features, and preserve cultural heritage and subsistence resources for present and future generations.</p> <p>Having a joint framework in place confers a number of advantages that can support</p>

		<p>and enhance the work of individual Arctic States, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advancing cohesion and conservation effectiveness by strengthening ecological linkages among MPAs and MPA networks across the Arctic; • Applying best practices for establishing and managing MPAs and MPA networks to the Arctic environment; • Supporting achievement of domestic conservation objectives and international commitments and targets; • Strengthening intergovernmental cooperation on MPA management and scientific issues among Arctic MPA authorities; and • Addressing some issues of concern for shared species.
Vanuatu	Vatumaraga Molisa	<u>Submission 1: Document outlining the implementation of a marine spatial plan and the workshop on special and unique marine areas, conducted as part of Vanuatu's National Ocean Policy.</u>
Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area (ACCOBAMS)	ACCOBAMS	<u>Submission 1: An ACCOBAMS threat-based management approach:</u> identification of relevant Cetacean Critical Habitats in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas
	ACCOBAMS	<u>Submission 2: Report of the Workshop</u> “Inputs to the ACCOBAMS Ongoing Effort to Map Human Threats on Cetaceans in the Mediterranean and Black Seas” 31st ECS Conference (30 April 2017, Middelfart, Denmark)
BirdLife International	BirdLife International	<p><u>Submission 1 - BirdLife work on marine Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas</u></p> <p>This submission shares experience on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating new scientific information into a pre-existing process for the designation of significant areas; • Ensuring scientific credibility and transparency in the use of specific criteria for designating significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas, including through processes for regular peer-review.

Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative	Compiled by the Secretariat of the Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI) Prepared by Phillip J Turner, August 2017	<u>Submission 1 - Report on Potential Mechanisms through which Areas Recognised for their Conservation Value may be Downsized or Degazetted that May be of Relevance for Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)</u>
International Seabed Authority	International Seabed Authority	<u>Submission 1 – Report Sharing the Experience of the International Seabed Authority</u> Report provides examples and insights of the manner in which the International Seabed Authority (ISA) has discharged its responsibilities concerning the administration and control of activities in the Area, the protection of the marine environment from effects arising out of activities in the Area and marine scientific research in the Area, in accordance with the framework of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982. In addition, this note is also aimed at sharing the ISA’s practice in (a) procedures to modify the geographical scope and/or status of the network of areas of particular environmental interests (APEIs) as an integral part of the first regional scale environmental management plan for the Clarion-Clipperton Zone (CCZ-EMP); (b) the incorporation of new scientific information after the establishment of the CCZ-EMP; (c) ensuring scientific credibility and transparency in the use of scientific criteria for the establishment and implementation of the CCZ-EMP, including its network of APEIs.
Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) Partnership	KBA Partnership	<u>Submission 1 - Key Biodiversity Area Thresholds and Delineation Procedures</u> This submission addresses the third of the issues highlighted in the notification annex on voluntary guidance for the preparation of submissions: “Experience in ensuring scientific credibility and transparency in the use of specific criteria for designating significant and/or sensitive/vulnerable areas...”.
OceanCare	OceanCare Letter from Sigrid Lüber	<u>Submission 1 – Letter from OceanCare</u> Recommendation that specific measures for the management of ocean noise be incorporated into the pre-existing EBSA process