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SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE (SOI)
CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR
EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA
Guangzhou, China, 9-13 December 2013

REPORT OF SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE (SOI) CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

INTRODUCTION

1. In 2010, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting, in Nagoya, Japan, adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. 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. The Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting also undertook its in-depth review of the progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity under the Convention, and provided further guidance for enhancing its implementation. As such, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats, and to effectively manage marine protected areas, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity and marine ecosystem services, and sustainable livelihoods, and to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, including the use of available tools such as integrated river basin and integrated coastal zone management, marine spatial planning, and impact assessments (paragraph 15 of decision X/29).

3. The Parties then emphasized the need for training and capacity-building of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as through relevant regional initiatives, and that these training workshops should contribute to sharing experiences related to integrated management of marine resources and the implementation of marine and coastal spatial planning instruments, facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, and may address other regional priorities that are brought forward as these workshops are planned (paragraph 37 of decision X/29).

4. Subsequently, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its eleventh meeting, further emphasized the urgent need for capacity-building on various issues/tools concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, including ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), the impacts of climate change on coral reefs, marine debris, and marine spatial planning (paragraphs 14, 19, 20 and 21 of decision XI/17; paragraphs 12 and 27 of decision XI/18 A; paragraph 2(g) of decision XI/18 C).

5. Pursuant to the requests mentioned above, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) was born at the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in collaboration with Japan, COP-10 President, as well as with various partners who 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 (2-4 August 2011, Kanazawa, Japan), SOI Side Event at the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) (2 May 2012, Montreal, Canada), SOI high-level meeting (5 June 2012, Yeosu, Republic of Korea), and a high-level side event on SOI at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (17 October 2012, Hyderabad, India).

6. To facilitate the implementation of SOI at regional scale, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-Building Workshop for West Africa was convened by the CBD Secretariat and hosted by the Government of Senegal in Dakar, from 4 to 8 February 2013, in collaboration with various SOI partners. Further details on this workshop are provided at http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWSOI-WAFR-01.

7. SOI is currently being funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the Agence des Aires Marines Protégées (French marine protected areas agency), and its implementation is being coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in collaboration with various partners.

8. SOI is evolving as a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity in a holistic manner (in particular Targets 6, 10 and 11)[1] by:

(a) Facilitating the sharing and exchange of knowledge, information, experience and practices;

(b) Creating partnerships that can provide targeted capacity-building and technical assistance in support of on-the-ground implementation priorities;

(c) Enhancing interactive communication among global policy, science and local stakeholders;

(d) Monitoring progress on Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity;

(e) Developing partnerships among different sectors and stakeholders at local, regional and global scales; and

(f) Working together to achieve a balance between the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and promoting flexible and diverse approaches towards this end.

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

10. It is in this context that the Executive Secretary convened, with financial support from the Government of Japan (through the Japan Biodiversity Fund), the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-Building Workshop for East, South and South-East Asia, which was hosted by the Government of China in Guangzhou, 9 to 13 December 2013, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environmental

[1] **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 10**: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning; **Target 11**: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Protection of China and various other partners, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant UN-Oceans members, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and other relevant regional and international organizations and initiatives.

11. Participants in the workshop mainly comprised officials and experts from each of the countries and relevant organizations in the region responsible for addressing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets concerning marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular within the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) as well as policies/plans on integrated marine and coastal area management at national and/or regional levels. As such, the participants were expected to be in a position to translate the knowledge and skills gained during the workshop into concrete actions in support of implementation at national and/regional levels. The workshop was attended by experts from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam; United Nations Environment Programme; Food and Agriculture Programme of the United Nations (FAO); Agence des Aires Marines Protégées (French marine protected area agency); ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; BirdLife International; Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; International Collective in Support of Fishworkers; IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management – Fisheries Experts Group (IUCN-CEM-FEG); Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of the United Nations Environment Programme; Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA); PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development (PNLG); South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme. The full list of participants is attached as annex I.

12. The regional workshop was held in parallel with SOI national workshop that was attended by relevant officials and experts from coastal provinces and relevant academic and research institutions. The participants of the SOI national workshop also attended the regional workshop plenary sessions from 9 to 10 December. The full list of participants to the SOI national workshop is attached as annex II.

13. The workshop focused on integrated ecosystem-based management efforts toward achieving Targets 6 and 11. Specifically, it aimed to:

(a) Bring together experts from the East, South and South-East Asian conservation and fisheries management sectors, who are collectively responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity in the region;

(b) Showcase regional experiences in applying responses generated through international forums (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity or FAO) to marine biodiversity loss, focusing on East, South and South-East Asia, and sharing experiences related to integrated management of marine resources and links to ongoing technical and capacity-building initiatives under other processes or initiatives;

(c) Facilitate preparations by Parties and organizations for a possible future regional workshop to facilitate the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), including providing necessary background on the EBSA process under the Convention as well as other relevant global processes, including FAO's work on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs); and

(d) Identify the awareness/interests/concerns of coastal States on marine and coastal resources and information gaps, and seek to demonstrate implementation of specific aspects of marine and coastal area-based management and resource planning instruments, including helping national biodiversity programmes integrate marine and coastal issues more effectively.

14. The emphasis of the workshop was therefore on exchange of information and experiences, active learning of skills and tools, and building regional-level partnerships for continuous information-sharing and capacity-building in pursuit of the mission of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. Likewise, the workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, interactive group

exercises to introduce relevant scientific and technical tools, discussions in break-out groups, and participatory forums.

15. Details of the organization of the workshop are provided in annex III.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

16. Mr. Zhang Wenguo, Director, CBD Office, Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, chaired the opening ceremony. He welcomed all participants from the region and relevant international and regional organizations as well as from China's coastal provinces and cities.

17. Mr. Hou Daijun, Deputy Director General, Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, delivered an opening speech on behalf of the Ministry. After offering his congratulations on the opening of the workshop and welcoming all participants to Guangzhou, he stressed that this workshop was significant and timely, while China was making efforts to promote an "ecological civilization" and implement "Building Beautiful China" initiatives. He began by highlighting a few key biodiversity facts of China, particularly the main threats to its biodiversity, as well as a number of key actions taken or being taken by China to implement the CBD. He also informed that China was applying coordinated approaches, namely "*One Platform*", "*One Plan*" and "*One Programme*", to guide actions to implement the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - *One Platform* being the National Committee of Biodiversity Conservation, established in 2011 to provide guidance for actions to be taken during the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity; *One Plan* being China's updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (2011-2030), which has identified 10 priority areas, 30 priority actions, 39 priority projects and 35 priority areas for conservation; *One Programme* being China's Action Programme for the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity, which has identified one action theme for each year and a series of specific actions and activities to implement this theme for the year, focusing on addressing priority issues within each theme. So far China had implemented actions for 2011, 2012 and 2013, and some good results had been achieved. Mr. Hou also highlighted challenges China was facing to address marine environmental issues, including marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem degradation. To meet these challenges, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, in collaboration with the State Oceanic Administration of China, has brought together here in Guangzhou, some 45 participants from China's coastal provinces and cities so that these local marine, fishery and environmental officers and managers could benefit from the training provided by the workshop and learn from other countries attending this workshop. In conclusion, Mr. Hou thanked the CBD Secretariat for organizing this workshop in China and all relevant organizations for their support to this workshop. He also thanked the South China Institute of Environmental Sciences for supporting this workshop. Finally, he wished the workshop participants success and an enjoyable stay in Guangzhou.

18. On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the CBD, Mr. Braulio Dias, Ms. Jihyun Lee (Environmental Affairs Officer for marine and coastal biodiversity at the CBD Secretariat) delivered the opening statement. In the statement, Mr. Dias welcomed participants and thanked them for participating in this important workshop, the second regional workshop organized in the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) global partnership. Mr Dias thanked the Government of China for hosting this workshop, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, as well as the South China Institute of Environmental Science for their support and hospitality. He also thanked the SOI collaborators and partners who provided their inputs and expertise and indicated his appreciation to the officials and experts from China's coastal provinces and cities, as well as institutions, universities and organizations, in attendance. He also thanked the Japan Biodiversity Fund for financially supporting the organization of this workshop. Mr Dias noted that all of humanity depends on marine biodiversity, with a great many relying directly on it for their livelihoods. He noted, however, that while many communities in Asia and around the world are striving to achieve sustainable development, they face multiple challenges due to unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, ocean acidification and the emerging threats of climate change. He recalled a key outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), wherein global leaders stressed the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and

seas and their resources, and that they were committed to protect and restore their health, productivity and resilience, and to maintain their biodiversity. He noted that sustainable development of oceans would require the consolidated efforts of all the communities of users and stakeholders at global, regional and national levels, and he pointed out that the new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011 to 2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets provided the overarching global framework for achieving this goal. He emphasized the need to build a shared vision and strong commitments to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in order to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on innovative partnerships for linking science with policy development and implementation. He reminded participants that SOI was established at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in October 2010, to develop these partnerships and build capacity in countries for their implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. He noted that this region, which was so rich in marine ecosystems, presented a unique opportunity to operationalize the global partnerships of the SOI, building upon the region's long-term experience in integrated ocean and coastal governance. In closing, he expressed his wish for a successful workshop.

19. On behalf of the East Asian Seas Partnership Council and the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) Resource Facility, Mr. Thia-Eng Chua delivered opening remarks. He congratulated the CBD Secretariat for establishing the Sustainable Ocean Initiative and noted that its mission was highly relevant to the East Asian Seas region. He pointed out that the ten PEMSEA countries of the East Asia Sea region adopted the "Changwon Declaration toward Blue Economy" in July 2012, whereby they were committed to take the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) as the framework to pursue an ocean-based blue economy. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly those related to increasing resilience of coastal ecosystems and achieving 10% coverage by MPA of coastal and ocean areas were already mainstreamed into the SDS-SEA Implementation Plan for 2012-2016, a document adopted by the PEMSEA Ministerial Forum in the same year. Mr. Chua noted that Asia was the only region experiencing continued loss of mangroves in spite of their important ecological, economic and social roles in coastal communities. Similarly, most coastal cities in this region had failed to reduce and even to maintain nutrient loading levels in estuarine and coastal waters. He cited as one of the primary factors for these problems the inadequacy of individual and institutional capacity at national, subnational and local levels. He noted, however, that there was increasing political will and public awareness of the economic value of terrestrial biodiversity among countries in this region, as exemplified by the increasing number and coverage of protected areas in this region, while pointing out that marine protected areas were underrepresented and that they were not always well managed, ecologically representative or well connected. In closing, Mr. Chua expressed PEMSEA's hope that this timely and relevant workshop could provide the information and partnerships that will assist participating Parties to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He thanked the local organizers – the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China and South China Institute of Environmental Sciences – for their logistic and organizational support, and wished the workshop a great success.

20. On behalf of Mr. Árni Mathiesen, Assistant Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ms. Jessica Sanders (Fishery Planning Analyst), delivered opening remarks. Mr. Mathiesen indicated that CBD and FAO had had several recent opportunities to work together to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. He stated that to ensure its goal of food security, FAO worked to assist countries and regional fisheries bodies to implement the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), which addresses both natural and human issues related to exploited aquatic systems. He indicated that ecological and human well-being as well as the ability to achieve them could be considered the pillars of EAF, and that marine protected areas were one of the tools available that could be used in an EAF. Mr. Mathiesen stated that FAO had recently published guidelines on MPAs and fisheries, and was actively supporting countries and RFMOs on the implementation of the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas and relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolutions including through work on

vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs). He further expressed that both EAF and VME processes contributed to the achievement of the goals of the CBD, particularly Aichi Target 6. In conclusion, he indicated FAO wishes to share its experience and knowledge on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, vulnerable marine ecosystems and the use of marine protected areas in fisheries management during the workshop. Finally, he noted that FAO had been collaborating with the CBD Secretariat to exchange experience and expertise and to promote cross-sectoral collaboration, of which this workshop was the latest example. He expressed his wish that participants enjoyed fruitful discussions and a successful workshop.

21. On behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme, Mr. Takehiro Nakamura delivered an opening statement. He noted that East, South and South-East Asia was an area of globally significant marine biodiversity. The Indo-west Pacific marine biogeographic province had long been recognized as the global centre of marine shallow-water tropical biodiversity. He noted that the shallow-water tropical marine ecosystems, such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds and other types of wetlands, could provide a wide range of ecosystem services necessary for human well-being, and that they could be maintained by monetary inputs amounting to a fraction of their true economic value. He indicated that the Parties present were making commitments to sustainable development of their marine and coastal environment and resources that were in line with the marine-related Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He congratulated the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity for their efforts to meet the targets and expressed the commitment of UNEP to continue to support them in their further efforts by providing a range of assessment, monitoring and management tools and guidance documents and by developing multi-stakeholder partnerships and frameworks.

22. Mr. Yue Jianhua, Director General, South China Institute of Environmental Sciences, welcomed participants to Guangzhou. He thanked the CBD Secretariat, other relevant international and regional organizations and the Ministry of Environmental Protection for their confidence in asking the institute to support this workshop. He noted the importance of this workshop for achieving the Aichi Targets, particularly Targets 6 and 11 related to marine and coastal biodiversity. He said that SCIES would contribute to the implementation of these targets at various levels by providing technical support for biodiversity conservation and management, such as assessment of biodiversity status and trends.

ITEM 2. WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

23. Mr. Lijie Cai (CBD Secretariat) provided an overview of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,

24. Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) provided an overview of CBD's Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and the workshop scope and objectives.

25. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex IV.

26. The workshop was organized in plenary and break-out-group sessions. The Secretariat, in consultation with the host Government, nominated the following facilitators and rapporteurs for both plenary and break-out groups, based on the expertise and experience of the workshop participants:

- Agenda item 2 (Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes): CBD Secretariat

- Agenda item 3 (Sharing experiences on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in Marine and Coastal Areas): Mr. Guo Yinfeng (PEMSEA) and Ms. Jessica Sanders (FAO)

- Agenda item 4 (Tools and approaches for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11): Mr Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) and Ms. Shiela Vergara (ASEAN Biodiversity Center)

- Agenda item 5 (Tools and approaches for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 6): Mr. Serge Garcia (IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group)

- Agenda item 6 (Scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs): Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO)

- Agenda item 7 (Global initiatives for addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11): Mr. Guo Yinfeng (PEMSEA) and CBD Secretariat

- Agenda item 8 (Applying various conservation and management tools for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity: Sub-group coordinators as identified by each group under the later agenda item

ITEM 3. SHARING EXPERIENCES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

27. Under this item, selected participants were invited to provide presentations on regional, national, and local efforts toward achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets on marine and coastal biodiversity.

28. Mr. Thia-eng Chua (Former chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council) delivered a presentation on addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets through local implementation of integrated coastal management.

29. Mr. Zhengguang Huang (South China Institute of Environmental Sciences) provided an overview of the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in marine and coastal areas of China.

30. Chairman Pan Shijian (PEMSEA Network of Local Government for Sustainable Coastal Development) provided a presentation on local implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within the framework of integrated coastal management: the experience of Xiamen.

31. Mr. Serge Garcia (IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group) provided an overview on Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 and sustainable fisheries.

32. Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO, Australia) provided an overview of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and its implication for marine and coastal protected areas.

33. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex V.

34. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited, in break-out groups, to share their views and insights, focusing on barriers, challenges and opportunities in their current management approaches, as well as relevant scientific assessment activities toward achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas at local, national and regional levels.

35. The results of break-out sessions were presented at the plenary for further elaboration and synthesis of experiences and views.

ITEM 4. TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11

36. Under this item, selected experts were invited to provide presentations during plenary on selected tools for scientific assessment and management toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and implications for marine protected areas.

37. Mr. Piers Dunstan (Secretariat resource person/CSIRO-Australia) provided an overview of representativity and connectivity of MPA networks.

38. Ms. Sheila Vergara (ASEAN Biodiversity Center) provided a presentation on addressing ecosystem services and the livelihoods of local communities in MPA development and management.

39. Ms. Anne McDonald (Japan) provided a presentation in incorporating traditional knowledge.

40. Mr. Serge Garcia (IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group) provided a presentation on integrating fisheries and conservation: the role of MPAs in fishery management.

41. Mr. Christophe Lefebvre (Agence des aires marine protégées) provided a presentation on the conclusions and lessons learned from the Third International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC 3).

42. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex VI.

43. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited, in break-out groups, to share their views and insights, focusing on barriers, challenges or opportunities for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 at regional, national and regional levels and identifying how to address these challenges.

44. The results of break-out sessions were presented at the plenary for further elaboration and synthesis of experiences and views.

ITEM 5. TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 6

45. Under this item, selected experts, as recommended by FAO, were invited to provide presentations on selected tools for scientific assessment and management toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 and implications for fisheries policy: (i) introduction to the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF); (ii) risk assessment and management in the EAF context; and (iii) the EAF management toolbox.

46. Mr. Serge Garcia (IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group) provided an introduction to the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF): principles, definitions and implications.

47. Mr. John Kurien (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers) provided a presentation on the EAF and local implementation.

48. Ms. Jessica Saunders (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) provided a presentation on the EAF process and toolbox.

49. Ms. Jessica Saunders (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) provided a presentation on the EAF risk assessment.

50. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex VII.

51. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited to share their views and insights, focusing on challenges, barriers or opportunities in implementing EAF at local, national and regional levels. Workshop participants were then invited to a break-out session on applying EAF risk management.

ITEM 6. SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS (EBSAs)

52. Under this item, presentations were provided in plenary by the CBD Secretariat and selected experts on scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs).

53. Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) provided an overview of the CBD Secretariat's work on the scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs).

54. Mr. Piers Dunstan (Secretariat resource person/CSIRO-Australia) provided a presentation on the use of data to identify EBSA with examples from previous workshops.

55. Mr. Piers Dunstan (Secretariat resource person/CSIRO-Australia) outlined the potential application of scientific information related to ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs).

56. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex VIII.

57. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited to share their views and insights, focusing on the scientific process in support of the EBSA process under the Convention on biological Diversity and its contribution to current management efforts at national, subregional and regional levels, including EBSA data compilation and the need for scientific collaboration at the regional scale.

ITEM 7. GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR ADDRESSING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 6 AND 11

58. Under this item, selected experts were invited to provide presentations on various global activities for addressing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular targets 6 and 11.

59. Ms. Jessica Saunders (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) provided a presentation on the Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and the GEF-FAO-UNEP project on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction.

60. Takehiro Nakamura (United Nations Environment Programme) outlined tools for ecosystem-based marine and coastal management, including marine spatial planning.

61. Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) outlined the CBD's voluntary guidelines for the inclusion of biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessments.

62. Mr. Yinfeng Guo (Programme Specialist, PEMSEA Resource Facility) delivered a presentation on PEMSEA's Experiences: Aligning with CBD's LifeWeb Initiative.

63. Summaries of the above presentations are provided in annex IX.

64. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited to share their views and insights, focusing on the challenges and barriers as well as opportunities in their current management approaches as well as relevant scientific assessment activities.

ITEM 8. APPLYING VARIOUS CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATED MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT, PARTICULARLY IN AREAS OF ECOLOGICAL OR BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND VULNERABLE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

65. Under this item, building on the above presentations and deliberations of the workshop in break-out and plenary sessions, participants were split into four break-out groups. Each group was asked to:

- Identify a case-study area at national or subregional level;
- Define steps for applying scientific assessment for describing ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);
- Identify necessary conservation and management measures to be implemented in an integrated manner to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (e.g., ecosystem approach to fisheries; deep-sea fisheries guidelines; marine protected areas; marine spatial planning; environmental impact assessments);
- Identify possible barriers/opportunities for implementation.

66. The results of the discussions in the break-out groups were reported to the plenary. In the plenary session, the workshop participants reviewed the results of break-out group sessions and further shared their views and experiences on data networking and partnership, sharing of management experiences and practices, multi-stakeholder collaboration, collaboration among different global processes within the regional context and priority capacity-building needs at the regional level.

ITEM 9. CONCLUSION

67. Participants discussed the key messages on each workshop agenda item above, as summarized in the annex X.

ITEM 10. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

68. Closing statements were provided by the representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, CBD Secretariat, and PEMSEA Secretariat. Workshop participants expressed their appreciation to the host Government for their great hospitality as well as CBD Secretariat and PEMSEA Secretariat for the efficient and effective conducting and servicing of the workshop.

69. The workshop was closed at 5 p.m. on Friday, 13 December 2013.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex II

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Annex III

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOI WORKSHOP PROGRAMME (9-13 SEPTEMBER 2013, GUANGZHOU, CHINA)

Time	Monday 9 December 2013 (Joint Day: Regional Workshop + National Workshop)	Tuesday 10 December 2013 (Joint Day: Regional Workshop + National Workshop)	Wednesday 11 December 2013	Thursday 12 December 2013	Friday 13 December 2013
0900-1030	0900-0940 ***Agenda Item.1 Opening of the Workshop*** Master of Ceremony : MEP representative ◆ Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China ◆ CBD Executive Secretary ◆ UNEP ◆ FAO ◆ PEMSEA ◆ South China Institute of Environmental Sciences/MEP 0940 -1030 ***Agenda Item 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes*** 0940 - 0955 2.1 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and	0830-0840 *Summary of the 1st Day Key Messages* ***Agenda Item 4. Tools and approaches for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11*** 0840-0900 4.1 MPAs network: addressing representativity and connectivity (Nic Bax, Australia) 0900-0905 Q&A 0905-0945 4.2 Local livelihoods and traditional knowledge in MPAs development and management - Addressing ecosystem-services and the livelihoods of local communities (Shiela	0830-0840 *Summary of the 2nd Day Key Messages* ***Agenda Item 6. Scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine Areas (EBSAs)*** 0840 -0855 6.1 CBD's EBSA Process and brief overview of EBSA regional workshops (CBD Secretariat) 0855-0900 Q&A 0900-0930 6.2 EBSA criteria and its application through the compilation, analysis, synthesis and mapping of scientific data and expert	0830-0840 Summary of the 3rd Day Key Messages ***Agenda Item 7. Global initiatives for addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11*** 0840-0900 7.1 Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and GEF-FAO-UNEP project on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (FAO) 0900-0910 Q&A 0910-0930 7.2 Tools for ecosystem-based marine and coastal management, including marine spatial planning (UNEP) 0930-0940 Q&A 0940-0955	***Agenda Item8. Continued***

	Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD Secretariat) 0955-1015 2.2 Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and the workshop background, objectives and the organization of the workshop programme (CBD Secretariat) 1015-1030 2.3 Feedbacks from the plenary and expectations by workshop participants	Vergara, ASEAN Biodiversity Center) - Incorporating traditional knowledge (Anne McDonald, Japan) 0945-0950 Q&A 0950-1010 4.3 Fisheries and MPAs - Addressing fisheries concerns in MPAs development and management (Serge Garcia, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group) 1010-1015 Q&A 1015-1030 4.4 Conclusions and lessons from the Third International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3) (Christophe Lefebvre, French MPA Agency)	judgment (Piers Dunstan, Secretariat resource person) 0930-0940 Questions and answers 0940-1000 6.3 Potential use of EBSA-related scientific information, including ecosystem-based management (Piers Dunstan) 1000-1130 6.4 Group discussion and Plenary forum on EBSA data compilation and scientific collaboration at local, national and regional scales (moderated by CBD Secretariat and Piers Dunstan)	7.3 CBD's Voluntary guidelines for inclusion of biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessments (CBD Secretariat) 0955-1000 Q&A 1000-1020 7.4 Aligning with CBD's Lifeweb Initiative- PEMSEA experience 1020-1030 Q&A	
1030 -1100	*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*
1100-1230	***Agenda Item3. Sharing experiences on the implementation of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas***	1100-1145 4.5 Break-out session on challenges on achieving Target 11 at local, national and regional levels		***Agenda Item 8. Applying various conservation and management tools for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets within the context of integrated marine and coastal management, particularly***	8.2 Plenary session 1100-1230 8.2.1 Presentation of the results of break-out session discussion

	Keynote addresses 1100-1140 3.1 Addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets through local implementation of integrated coastal management and launching of Sustainable Ocean Initiative guidance document (by Thia-eng Chua, Former Chair of East Asian Seas Partnership Council) 1140-1150 Q&A 1150-1220 3.2 Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in marine and coastal areas of China (by Zhengguang Huang, South China Institute of Environmental Sciences) 1220-1230 Q&A	1145 – 1230 4.6 Plenary forum - Report on break-out session discussion - Plenary discussion		***in areas of ecological or biological significance and vulnerable marine ecosystems*** 8.1 Break-out session of sub-regional groups ✓ 3-4 Sub-regional groupings by different Large Marine Ecosystems ✓ Each group will be asked: ◆ to identify a case-study area at national or sub-regional level; ◆ to define steps for applying scientific assessment for describing EBSA areas or other vulnerable ◆ to identify necessary conservation and management measures in an integrated manner to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets (EAF, deep-sea fisheries guidelines, marine protected areas; marine spatial planning, environmental impact assessments, etc) ◆ to identify possible barriers/opportunities for implementation	
1230-1400	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Lunch 1130-1300*	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
1400-1530	1400 – 1420	***Agenda Item 5.Tools and***	1300-1600	***Agenda Item 8 continued***	8.2.2 Plenary forum on

	3.3 Local implementation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within the framework of integrated coastal management : Xiamen experiences (by Chairman Pan Shijian, PEMSEA Network of Local Government for Sustainable Coastal Development) 1420-1430 Q&A 1430-1450 3.4 Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 and its implication for fisheries (by Serge Garcia, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group) 1450 - 1500 Q&A 1500-1520 3.5 Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and its implication for marine and coastal protected areas (by Nic Bax, Australia) 1520-1530 Q&A	***approaches for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 6*** 5.1 Ecosystem approach to Fisheries (EAF) (FAO) 5.2 The EAF Process and Tool Box (FAO) 5.3 The EAF Risk Assessment (FAO) 5.4 EAF and local implementation (ICSF) 1520-1530 Questions and answers	Field visit to the Nansha Mangrove Park		challenges and opportunities in the region
1530-1600	*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*		*Coffee/tea break*	*Coffee/tea break*

1600-1730	1600 - 1640 ***Regional Workshop Participants*** 3.6 Break-out session on identifying key barriers, challenges and opportunities toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas at national and regional levels (to be moderated by selected facilitators) 1600 – 1640 ***National Workshop Participants*** 3.6 Break-out session on identifying key barriers, challenges and opportunities toward achieving	5.5 Break-out session on applying EAF Risk Assessment (FAO/Serge Garcia)	***Field visit- continued*** 1600-1800 Return to the hotel	***Agenda Item 8 continued***	1600-1700 ***Agenda Item 9. Conclusion*** 9.1 Key conclusion and Feedbacks 9.2 Future collaboration 9.3. Evaluation of the workshop and Feedbacks ***Agenda Item 10. Closure of the workshop*** 1700-1730 **Closing ceremony**
	Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas at sub-national level (to be moderated by Chairman Pan Shijian) 1640-1730 3.7 Plenary presentation of the results of break-out group discussion (moderated by Thia-eng Chua)				
1900 2100	Reception dinner by MEP, China	1900-2030 ***Sharing experiences of addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets by workshop participants*** • Bangladesh			

		• Cambodai • Malaysia • Myanmar • Philippines • RO Korea • Sri Lanka • Thailand • SACEP/SAS • BirdLife International • UNESCO/WESTPAC • South China Environmental Science Institute			

Annex IV

WORKSHOP BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Overview of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Lijie Cai, CBD Secretariat

Mr. Lijie Cai introduced the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which were adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD. He focused on those targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity. He also cited as examples national targets set by China, Japan and Australia to achieve marine-related Aichi Targets. He also called upon participants from China's coastal provinces and cities present at the workshop to develop similar targets and strategies for local actions to address challenges they face for conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Overview of CBD's Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and the workshop scope and objectives (Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat)

Ms. Lee informed participants that at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, Parties emphasized the need for training and capacity-building of developing country Parties. They noted the need for training workshops to facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and address other regional priorities. Ms. Lee explained that the mission of SOI is to provide targeted capacity-building with a focus on facilitating achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity, particularly targets 6, 10 and 11, in a holistic manner, through a strategic action-oriented approach that will support on-the-ground implementation priorities and a reliance on partnerships and knowledge-sharing.

Ms. Lee then noted the workshop’s objectives include: to facilitate interaction between experts, both from the conservation and fisheries communities; to showcase regional experiences related to integrated management of marine resources; to identify area-based management and resource planning instruments and information gaps with a specific focus on fisheries (Aichi target 6) and marine protected areas (Aichi target 11); and to provide means preparing experts in the region for regional EBSA ecologically or biologically significant areas workshops and/or national EBSA processes whereby the CBD EBSA criteria are applied at both regional and national scales.

She explained that the workshop would focus on regional experiences in the use of integrated marine and coastal area management, as a framework and processes, toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 and 11; scientific and technical tools and approaches in support of these targets, such as the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), MPAs, ecosystem approach to fisheries, impact assessments; facilitating on-ground implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 within the local implementation of integrated marine and coastal management; and linking global commitments/processes with regional/national/sub-national implementation.

Annex V

SHARING EXPERIENCES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

Addressing Aichi Biodiversity Targets through local implementation of integrated coastal management (Mr. Thia-eng Chua, Former chair, East Asian Seas Partnership Council)

Mr Chua began his presentation by quoting United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who said "global is local and local is global." He stressed that achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets requires an integrated approach involving taking action at the local level, while keeping the wider context in mind. Mr. Chua stressed that biodiversity is not just about species: it is about conserving and strengthening our economic development and ensuring our survival. He stressed the need for an integrated, holistic approach to move toward. He noted that more than 50% of biodiversity is found in the oceans and that a large part of a country's GDP comes from coastal and marine areas. He noted that the main impediments identified in a review of the obstacles faced by the first strategic plan (www.cbd.int/sp/2010) remain, including the fact that effective operation at the ground level has not met expectations. He noted that local governments are instrumental to achieving the targets at the ground level as drivers of change. He stressed that local governments need to take a leadership role and work together with national government to achieve the targets.

Mr. Chua provided a history of PEMEA and GEF initiatives, highlighting that the PEMSEA model represented a paradigm shift in terms of methodology, having redefined the concept of coastal and ocean governance, from a previously reactive approach to one that is comprehensive, interactive, area-wide and proactive. At the local level the model integrates environmental concerns into the visions and long-term economic development agenda of coastal entities, using a methodological reorientation that affirms the crucial and leading roles of local governments. At the national level, the new paradigm promotes the development and implementation of national coastal and ocean policies and strategies; at the regional level, it facilitates joint planning and development.

Mr. Chua provided an explanation of the essential components of PEMSEA's integrated coastal management (ICM) system and explained that the Aichi Targets can be integrated into the system. He outlined the six steps of the ICM cycle, which takes into account the need for adaptive management. He noted that ICM is often geographically scaled-up, and that it needs to be supported by central governments to get boundary issues resolved. He pointed out that capacity-building is necessary to succeed in our effective implementation and that it needs further investment. The need for a coastal manager to coordinate the multi-faceted aspects of ICM is critical. He pointed to Xiamen as an example of a successful local outcome of ICM programmes. Mr. Chua concluded by introducing participants to the Sustainable Ocean Initiative ICM guidance document to be produced by the SCBD (http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/cbwsoi-seasi-01/other/cbwsoi-seasi-01-icm-guidance-en.pdf) in collaboration with PEMSEA.

Strategies and Action Programs of China & Regional Cooperation (Mr. Huang Zhengguang, South China Institute of Environmental Sciences)

Mr. Huang briefly introduced the outlines of the Strategies and Action Programs (2011-2030), with focus on the priority regions, ten priority fields and 30 programs for the biodiversity SAP of China. Among the total 39 planned actions, two actions are mangrove and key coastal and marine ecosystems**,** other 23 actions are directly/indirectly related to coastal and marine biodiversity. Also, he introduced the regional cooperation mechanisms of the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), North West Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) and the UNEP/GEF project entitled "Reversing the Environmental

Degradation Trends of the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand" which China can use as a helpful platform for facilitating regional cooperation in enhancing conservation and management measures in this region.

Strengthening the Protection and Administration of Coastal Zones: Building a Marine Ecological Civilization (Mr. Pan Shijian, PEMSEA Network of Local Government for Sustainable Coastal Development)

Mr. Pan Shijian spoke about over a decade of experience in enhancing coastal zone management in and around Xiamen City, located in Fujian province, on the south coast of China. He explained that more than 10 years ago, 70% of the area was developed for aquaculture and other industries and was plagued by environmental degradation and inter-sectoral conflicts. A series of photographs showing the area "before" and "after" development demonstrated that the area used to be a large bay, but that a dyke closed it off from the sea for half a century, resulting in silting problems, deteriorating water quality and other environmental degradation.

Although city planners recognized the problem, they did not have a management approach until the 1990s, when PEMSEA came to Xiamen and introduced the concept of integrated coastal management (ICM). Thanks to Dr. Thia-eng Chua, Xiamen participated in three rounds of ICM work between 1994 and 2012 under GEF/UNDP/IMO PEMSEA. Under PEMSEA's leadership, a local government network was initiated. Xiamen's planners also learned from neighbouring countries. Xiamen developed a unique ICM model with full legislation, coordination, scientific and technical support, comprehensive law enforcement and public participation as its features. Local governments also identified their responsibility for marine management, which is very important. Mr. Shijian explained that a ICM coordination office was established to coordinate all responsibilities at the local level. He explained that alone, no single city can succeed. Xiamen was linked with neighbouring cities. He also stressed that sound Management needs a scientific base. Xiamen was fortunate to have local marine research institutes. Mr. Shijian stressed the need for full legislation as the key groundwork; coordination to solve major maritime issues; scientific and technical support, to improve the ability of ICM implementation; comprehensive law enforcement to strengthen the monitoring and inspection of maritime activities; public participation, to attract more public attention; and enhancing international cooperation, open new chapters for coastal management.

Mr. Shijian then went on to present a case study from Xiamen that demonstrated how coastal restoration can lead to the development of a revenue-generating "blue economy", using new ideas in city planning and construction. The Wuyuan Bay area was experiencing silting due to the presence of a dyke. The dyke was abandoned and the bay was transformed five years ago. It now becomes important habitats for many fish and birds: black swans, egrets and Chinese white dolphins have returned to the area. He explained that the aquaculture operators are now engage in other economic activities that are more economically lucrative. The environment was restored, including the mangroves; a beach was restored, which is an important gathering place for people; and the port is now home to cruise ships and sail boats, both of which have become an important part of Xiamen's economy. He explained that the new activities have contributed more to the economy and increased the standard of living to a level that aquaculture that was undertaken in unsustainable manner, never could. He explained that not only was the initial investment returned, but that more than 10 million RMB was made in profit, while enhancing public awareness of the sea.

Aichi Bidoiversity Target 6 and sustainable fisheries (Mr. Serge Garcia, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group)

Mr. Garcia described Target 6, its technical rationale, the programme of action it calls for, and the key implementation issues. Two particular issues were addressed in detail: integration and costs & benefits. He stressed the comprehensiveness of the Target 6 and its requirement for achieving important outcomes

that conventional fishery management institutions have been pursuing with mixed results for decades (e.g., eliminating overfishing and its collateral impacts), applying the ecosystem approach. The rationale for Target 6 is founded on the poor bioecological and socioeconomic state of many fisheries. The causes for the situation are well known (including over-capacity and unclear use rights, perverse incentives, inadequate governance) and so are the consequences (in terms of global state of stocks and other impacts). Mr. Garcia noted the numerous milestones agreed for 2010, 2012, 2015, and 2020, and stressed that most of these targets remained out of reach for most countries and that special efforts were needed to reach the 2020 targets now facing us. The actions expected from States were briefly reviewed, indicating the implementation was progressing very slowly. The numerous policy issues being faced were listed. Sectoral governance integration in space, integration of national policies under some integrative framework, and the need to adapt to moving drivers (using an adaptive management approach) were singled out as the most important changes needed to progress towards more sustainable oceans. Target 6 presents an overwhelming challenge but many other Aichi Biodiversity Targets can contribute to reach Target 6, and pooling efforts across targets will help. Finally, the presentation underlined the numerous and important benefits produced presently by fisheries, the costs of present unsustainability, the benefits expected from the reform needed to reach Target 6 and the intimidating costs that such reforms implied.
Mr. Garcia concluded that the challenges offered by Target 6 reflected an ambition but also a commitment that many developing countries may not have the capacity to fulfill without significant assistance and investment.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and its implication for marine and coastal protected areas (Mr. Piers Dunstan Secretariat resource person/CSIRO-Australia)

Mr. Dunstan presented a summary of Aichi Target 11 and its implications for marine and coastal protected areas. He began by outlining the value of marine systems and the need to identify trade-offs in use. He showed that protected areas could have a significant benefit to biodiversity but that it takes some time for those benefits to be realised. He also noted that the process for identifying marine protected area do not have to be complex. He provided a review of the current global state of protected areas and showed that with the recent announcements of large protected areas it is possible that Target may be met globally. However, many of those MPAs are far from existing pressures and may not form globally representative systems.

Annex VI

TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11

MPA networks: representativity and connectivity (Mr. Piers Dunstan, Secretariat resource person CSIRO-Australia)

Mr. Dunstan presented a review of marine protected areas with reference to representativity and connectivity. He used the example of Australia's system to demonstrate the science underpinning the identification of MPAs to ensure a representative system. He showed a hierarchy of biodiversity from provinces, bathomes, geomorphic units, primary biotypes, secondary biotypes and biological facies. He also showed that MPAs could be connected through larval dispersal but that this varied between species. Mr. Dunstan presented a review of Australia's Marine Bioregional Plans and how they were used by the Australian Government to inform the management of the marine environment. The plans identify the conservation values, the pressures on those values, the priorities for each bioregion and the strategies and actions that could be taken. Those strategies include MPA, EIA, scientific research, collaboration on transboundary issues and monitoring of ecosystem health.

Addressing ecosystem services and the livelihoods of local communities in MPA development and management (Sheila Vergara, ASEAN Biodiversity Center)

Ms. Vergara began her presentation with a question: how do we design and later manage MPAs such that they protect the ecosystem services that support the livelihoods of local communities who depend on them? Coastal and marine livelihoods are affected by biophysical, governance and social issues. At the recently conducted NBSAP consultation in the Philippines, for example, biophysical issues identified pointed directly to the loss of habitat quality that was caused by over-exploitation, IUU fishing, pollution, invasive species and climate change, and institutional gaps, including the lack of a science basis in identifying MPAs and the lack of human and other resources for implementation. Stakeholders may be motivated to establish MPAs in various ways. In the Pacific islands for example, the impetus for establishing MPAs was recorded as any or a combination of responses, such as: response to perceived declines, a sense of responsibility towards making up for the deterioration of the marine environment or an innate sense of responsibility to take care of the environment. In other situations, such as in the Philippines, MPA establishment was brought about by various circumstances, such as from motivation from NGOs, compliance to legislation or international commitments, the need to address vulnerability to climate change and the potential to earn from local tourism. Perceived outcomes of MPA establishment include the increase in fisheries catch both inside and outside MPAs, income from tourism, provision of food and improved resilience to the impacts of climate change. Ms. Vergara demonstrated the theoretical framework behind the establishment of MPAs and emphasized the need to conserve the ecosystem services of MPAs such as their habitat function, which allow fish to increase in numbers, biodiversity and size, thus contributing to local livelihoods through spillover and recruitment effects. The presentation demonstrated that there is economic value to conserving contiguous ecosystems and using connectivity patterns as a basis for establishing MPAs. The possibility of scaling-up the process and benefits to the regional level was likewise presented. She recommended that making available science-based information and examples of best practices on sustainable livelihoods to coastal communities through easy-to-understand materials will encourage sustainable fishing practices. The use of MPAs as tools will contribute to achieving not only Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11, but also other Targets such as Targets 6, 10 and 12.

Incorporating traditional knowledge (Ms. Anne McDonald, Japan)

In her presentation, Ms. McDonald addressed the need to involve local communities and apply traditional knowledge for marine biodiversity conservation. She stressed that the process of engaging local governments and local stakeholders to understand their values and interests leads to the empowerment of local communities and increases sense of pride in heritage and renewed awareness of the value of the resources they are stewards of. She noted that this involvement and engagement build on the "participatory co-management" process and provide an opportunity to gather and document traditional knowledge, which is being lost as elders pass

Ms. McDonald also addressed the issue of integrating local stakeholders and improving relations between scientists, MPA managers, local populations/stewards of traditional knowledge. She pointed out that local and traditional knowledge add significant depth and understanding to scientific studies of species abundance and distribution. She indicated that the resource management approach of many traditional communities strongly emanates from their cultural ethics and principles (e.g., respect, responsibility, balance, sharing and seeking wise experience and advice) and that it is important to involve stakeholders and locals to understand their values and interests when zoning their marine spaces. She also noted that traditional knowledge holders participate as co-managers for some established MPAs. She provided two examples of Japan-style MPAs, from which information was gathered to develop new policies: in Hinase, Okayama, management by pound net fishers is community-based. In this example of "Satoumi", fishers replanted eel-grass beds 28 years ago. The fish stocks are now recovering. In the case of the Female Ama Divers, gender and cultural identity are elements of resource management. Fishing rights are passed from mother to daughter, and harvesting zones and seasons are decided collectively.

Integrating fisheries and conservation: the role of MPAs in fishery management (Mr. Serge Garcia, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group)

The presentation focused on the integration between conservation of biodiversity and fisheries management, with particular attention to the use of MPAs in fisheries management. Mr. Garcia stressed the fact that conservation and development, which were in conflict during the 19th and 20th centuries because of the negative impacts of industrialization, have started to re-converge following the UN cross-sectoral summits organized by the UN since the 1972 Stockholm Conference. He indicated that the similarities of the governance processes, key policy dimensions and constraints, instruments and approaches advocated in the two streams of governance provide a lot of opportunities for improved collaboration. He also stressed that the existence of two international norms for fisheries (MSY in UNCLOS, and the ecosystem approach in the CBD) called for an effort to test their compatibility and find ways to meet them jointly.

The presentation reminded participants that fisheries already used a number of space-based management measures to control fishing operations and that, to be considered, MPAs need to appear as more effective, less costly or easier to use. MPAs may produce important benefits but have also costs, both difficult to predict with any accuracy, and the fisheries managers needed to consider the balance between these costs and benefits. Among the considerations important for fisheries managers were: the degree of tolerance for fisheries of the various IUCN MPA categories; the different possible consideration stemming from, for example, (i) the integration of a no-take zone (NTZ) in a fishery; (ii) the integration of a fishery into a multi-use MPA; (iii) the use of MPAs for highly migratory or transboundary stocks; and (iv) the use of networks of MPAs to optimize the management of the whole fishery sector in an EEZ or a region.

Lessons and examples of good practices are only slowly emerging. The presentation concluded that although long-term impact of MPAs on whole EEZs, ecosystems or fishery sectors were not yet available, space-based management of fisheries was useful and hence unavoidable, implying a differentiated use regime for different area, including MPAs.

Conclusions and lessons learned from the Third International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC) (Mr. Christophe Lefebvre, Agence des aires marine protégées)

Mr. Lefebvre explained that the third International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3 Marseille, France, October 2013)) engaged 1500 participants from 87 nations and gathered a vast range of expertise, owing to the diversity of participants, including marine protected area (MPA) managers, scientists, political decision-makers, representatives of local authorities, local communities and civil society, artists and industry executives.

Participants stressed their commitment to meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, especially Target 11, which calls for the protection of at least 10 percent of the oceans by 2020. They also recalled that this target has a qualitative aspect as well as a quantitative one. Quantitatively, a long road remains ahead as MPA coverage today is less than 3 percent. In qualitative terms, it is important to keep in mind that the Aichi targets require that marine protected areas form a comprehensive, well-managed and ecologically representative network.

The major outcomes of the congress are summarized under six general recommendations : mobilizing local and national networks, and binding them into a global network of marine protected areas, in order to make local approaches and global strategies converge; opening up to the private sector, through partnerships that will forward governance and support spatial planning processes—including for the high seas; urgently entering into negotiations to reach and implementing agreement of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea geared at the conservation of the high seas, an agreement that must provide for the creation of high-seas marine protected areas with an international status; the need for regional approaches, which constitute the appropriate scale to devise many solutions, particularly on governance issues; the inadequacy of existing financing mechanisms: this finding of the congress requires that innovative, sustainable financing solutions be devised and that synergies be optimized between financing programs run by various funders and donors; finally, the sea has cultural, philosophical and spiritual value.

Annex VII

TOOLS AND APPROACHES FOR ACHIEVING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 6

Introduction to the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF): principles, definitions and implications (Mr. Serge Garcia, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group)

The presentation reviewed the definitions and principles of EAF as established generally by the CBD and more specifically for fisheries by FAO. It then looked at the ecosystem phenomena of central relevance for fisheries management and their implication.

Mr. Garcia stressed that the ecosystem approach (EA) and the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) were science-based, aimed at maintaining ecosystem structure and function, recognized uncertainty and the need for precaution and adaptive management, following the principles of good governance (e.g., rule of law, transparency; responsibility, participation, equity). Recognizing the ecosystemic nature of fisheries resources called for consideration of numerous new considerations, information and regulations. The trophic chain, the predator-prey relations, the trophic cascades, and their impact on fisheries modelling, on the outcomes of fisheries management measures, and on genetic characteristics and diversity, as well as the existence of important natural fluctuations were particularly relevant for management. As a consequence, EAF represented a conjunction between fisheries and ecosystem management that required a deep evolution of conventional management, adding a significant layer of new data needs, assessments, objectives, constraints, and indicators.

In terms of implementation, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, adopted in 1995, contains a large number of provisions in line with the EAF, and FAO guidelines have specified further the approach that was tested in field projects, in data-poor situations, etc. Many countries have started to implement the EAF in its initial steps (impact mitigation and compensation) but the full implementation of EAF, accounting for the implications of complex systems and jointly managing multiple fleets at the ecosystem level remains to emerge.

Ecosystem Approaches and Local Implementation (Mr. John Kurien, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers)

This presentation related primarily to the recent efforts made by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) to undertake capacity-building efforts to re-institute the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in the small-scale fisheries of five Asian countries: India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia and Myanmar. Mr. Kurien presented examples of the approaches taken in India and Indonesia.

In India, the area chosen was the Gulf of Mannar in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, where there is a large national marine park where all extractive activities are banned. However, given that the area has a large fishing population – 37,000 fishworkers, including about 5000 women seaweed collectors and divers and about 3000 men sea cucumber skin divers – such a ban on all extractive activity is unrealistic. Consequently, it was necessary to negotiate a solution that would ensure that both the objective of conservation and livelihood protection proceed in unison. The approach taken was for the community of fishworkers to work out an arrangement with the state authorities (departments of forests and fisheries) to restrict seaweed collection to 12 days a month and to adopt a closure for three months in the year. They also placed a ban on the collection of all except three species of cucumber and restricted collection to three months of the year. The community also instituted a monitoring and surveillance system to stop illegal and destructive fishing. Based on community gatherings called *kootams* they discussed the best approach for the sustainable use of resources using their accumulated traditional knowledge of the ecosystem. Having been involved with these resources in the Gulf of Mannar as a source of livelihood, they had never amassed any great wealth and were motivated to care for the resources as a legacy to their children.

In Indonesia the area chosen was the west coast of the province of Aceh. The marine resources and people living along this coast were greatly affected by the 2004 tsunami. An FAO capacity-building programme had resulted in the creation of five co-management centres along the coast. In these centres the youth from the coastal community, the district authorities, the customary fisher organization, other interest groups (tourist industry) and civil society agents had entered into a new collaboration to rejuvenate, conserve, regulate and allocate marine and coastal resources and space such that it would be utilized for the best use of all the stakeholders. Legal arrangements to give official sanction to these initiatives were also put in place. Based on their three years of working experience in co-management, the representatives of the five centres met together at a *lokakarya* (workshop) to review their successes and failures and reflect on the lessons learned. They examined the socio-political forces that support illegal and destructive fishing methods and planned to take efforts to restrain them. There was also discussion on how to mobilize support from the state (e.g., departments of fisheries, tourism, police) and civil society to coordinate the multiple uses and services to which the marine and coastal resources are subjected and build the human resource capacity for this.

Mr. Kurien noted that ICSF's approach in facilitating these initiatives is focused on supporting: small-scale fisher communities who are the repositories of EAF to meet and exchange views, experiences and strategies; efforts for reviving traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), which is an important pillar of the worldviews and identity of SSF communities; and capacity-building initiatives to build co-management approaches and arrangements to strengthen SSF communities.

In conclusion, Mr. Kurien indicated that, based on these efforts, ICSF takes the view that: EAF at local level is not new. It was always practiced by small-scale fishing communities. TEK was lost due to neglect resulting from imposition of compartmentalized modern fishery science brought from temperate ecosystems; revival of EAF for local level implementation is wholly incumbent on sustained participation of those who labour at sea; and co-management / collaboration between fishers, state and civil society is key to ensure sustainable and socially just EAF.

The EAF process and toolbox and risk assessment (Ms. Jessica Sanders, FAO)

Ms. Sanders delivered a presentation on the EAF Process and Toolbox, and another on EAF Risk Assessment. In these presentations, she explained that the EAF-holistic methodology which through a risk based approach identifies key priority issues to address in fisheries management context, across three pillars of sustainable development: ecological sustainability (e.g., target and non-target species, habitats), socio-economic issues and benefits; and governance – including impacts from external factors that can impact the management system (both human induced and natural). The process involves the full range of different stakeholders involved in that particular fishery. Appropriate management options should be developed based on the priorities set. The approach also highlights and makes explicit biodiversity concerns that may arise in relation to a fishery and identifies appropriate management approaches in a given context and thus complements CBD efforts. This approach was discussed as a useful tool for implementing Aichi Biodiversity Target 6.

Annex VIII

SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS (EBSAS)

Overview of the CBD Secretariat's work on the scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) (Ms. Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat)

Ms. Lee began by explaining that the EBSA criteria were originally developed and adopted for open ocean waters and deep sea habitats, but it was later recognized that they could also be useful to coastal waters. She emphasized that the EBSA process is clearly scientific and technical in nature, and does not cover management issues or threats. Ms. Lee explained that the Secretariat was tasked to organize a series of regional workshops to facilitate the description of areas meeting the EBSA criteria. She noted that six EBSA workshops have taken place thus far, with funding from the Japan Biodiversity Fund and other sources, gathering scientists from 92 countries and from 79 international regional organizations around the world, who together have described 172 areas meeting the criteria for EBSAs. These workshops have provided scientists with an opportunity to see the ocean as an interconnected ecosystem. She noted that these workshops have facilitated regional collaboration and capacity-building.

Ms. Lee emphasized the intensity of the scientific process involved in these workshops, a process that was explained in the next presentation by Mr. Piers Dunstan. She explained that once the workshop report is approved and adopted by the workshop participants, it is submitted to a meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for its consideration, and then to the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, which may decide to transmit the results to UNGA. The results of two EBSA workshops have thus far been submitted to UNGA (http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/67/838).

Ms Lee pointed out that the northern Indian Ocean and East Asian seas are amongst the only remaining regions yet to be covered by the EBSA process. She concluded by outlining some next steps, with SBSTTA 18 (June 2014) and COP 12 (Oct 2014), which will consider the reports of workshops already conducted in the Southern Indian Ocean, Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific, North Pacific, South-Eastern Atlantic, as well as further workshops to be conducted between now and June 2014.

The use of data to identify EBSA with examples from previous workshops (Mr. Piers Dunstan, Secretariat resource person/ CSIRO-Australia)

Mr. Dunstan presented a review of the data used to describe EBSAs and how that data could be used to address each of the EBSA criteria. The data needed to support the description of EBSAs was demonstrated using examples from the Southern Indian and South-west Pacific Oceans. EBSAs are described using a wide range of data types, ranging from global data sets, which are readily available, to national- and local-scale data sets. Regional organizations such as RFMOs, Large Marine Ecosystems projects and regional environmental organizations are all important sources of data and can make important contributions to the EBSA process. Data used can be broadly broken into two different types: biological data and physical data. Physical data are derived from large-scale global and regional data sets and comprise either information on the seafloor (e.g., seamount and vent locations, geology and canyons) or the upper pelagic biome (e.g., global climatologies, satellite observations and derived oceanic data layers). Physical data is generally publically available and accessible on the internet. Biological data can come in a number of formats. Data from scientific surveys can be accessed from individual researchers or through data repositories such as OBIS. Regional organizations (e.g., regional fisheries management organizations–RFMOs; large marine ecosystems – LME projects) also hold biological data and can provide excellent sources of information. Fisheries data are also an important data source and can be obtained from RFMOs.

The potential application of scientific information related to ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) (Mr. Piers Dunstan, Secretariat resource person/ CSIRO-Australia)

Mr. Dunstan gave a presentation on the potential use of EBSA information for the management of marine biodiversity. He showed that the Key Ecological Features identified in Australia's Marine Bioregional Plans were based on criteria similar to the EBSA criteria and were used to identify potential interactions between biodiversity values and environmental pressures. He used the examples of the outputs of the CBD Western South Pacific EBSA workshop, which show where pressures in the Western South Pacific would interact with the ecological or biological values described by the EBSA workshop. He provided more detail in an example from the Seamounts of Norfolk Ridge, showing that the EBSA values could be used to inform a conceptual ecosystem modelling and form the basis for adaptive ecosystem-based management.

Annex IX

GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR ADDRESSING AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS 6 AND 11

Deep-sea Fisheries Guidelines and Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and the GEF-FAO-UNEP project on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (Ms. Jessica Sanders, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)

Ms. Sanders provided the background and context of the FAO Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas and the criteria on vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs), highlighting areas of common ground with the EBSA criteria, but also noting the differences in use and application. VMEs are used in the context of the management of deep-sea fisheries as one of the management measures, but are also applicable to other circumstances. Since 2006, many of the regional fisheries management bodies (RFMOs) with the mandate to manage deep-sea fisheries have been applying the guidelines and the VME criteria. RFMOs have also been applying spatial management measures and developing protocols for vessel encounters with VMEs. A new project on deep seas in areas beyond national jurisdiction (implemented jointly between FAO and UNEP) will start in early 2014 and will provide opportunities for countries or regions to work together on issues related to VMEs and on ecosystem values attributed to EBSAs in the deep seas.

Tools for ecosystem-based marine and coastal management, including marine spatial planning (Mr. Takehiro Nakamura, United Nations Environment Programme)

Mr. Nakamura delivered a presentation on tools for ecosystem-based marine and coastal management. He explained that the objective of developing and applying tools is to support countries and regional seas programmes to incorporate the "ecosystem approach" in their national or regional seas plans, policies and programmes. The tools he introduced include: *Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-based Management*; Practical guidance on coastal and marine spatial planning and implementation, particularly in developing countries; *Governing Marine Protected Areas – Getting the Balance Right*; *Marine and coastal ecosystem services: Valuation methods and their practical application;* manual of best practice for implementation of blue carbon projects (in preparation); ecosystem-based adaptation; The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for Oceans (in preparation), *Green Economy in a Blue World*; UNEP-Regional Seas Coral Reef Partnership; as well as tools for nutrient management; marine litter; and wastewater. These information are available on the UNEP website and are mainly applied through regional seas programmes.

The CBD's voluntary guidelines for the inclusion of biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessments (Ms. Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat)

Ms. Lee explained on the voluntary guidelines for the consideration of biodiversity in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments annotated specifically for biodiversity in marine and coastal areas, including in areas beyond national jurisdiction, as considered by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eleventh meeting (decision XI/18). She outlined the key elements of these guidelines, including the stages in the process (e.g., screening; monitoring, compliance, enforcement and environmental auditing); biodiversity issues at different stages of the process; indicative set of screening criteria for EIAs for marine and coastal areas; indicative list of ecosystem services for marine and coastal areas. Ms. Lee outlined some suggested ways of addressing ecological and practical challenges and the need for regional and global cooperation.

Aligning with CBD's LifeWeb Initiative: PEMSEA's Experiences (Mr. Yinfeng Guo, Programme Specialist, PEMSEA Resource Facility)

Mr. Guo presented PEMSEA's experiences in aligning with the CBD LifeWeb Initiative. He suggested that attention needs to be paid to land-based activities, such as land clearing and agriculture run-off, which have implications for the health of coastal ecosystems, in particular coral reefs, as do the sea-based activities for MPA management to be effective. He explained the common framework of sustainable coastal development through integrated coastal management established on the basis of on-the-ground experiences in the East Asian Sea region as well as the ICM cycle used by more than 30 coastal cities in the region in planning, developing, implementing and reviewing ICM programmes. PEMSEA's demonstration site of Xiamen, China was showcased in using coastal use zoning as a tool to mitigate stresses of navigation, aquaculture, tourism and other development activities to the habitat of the nationally protected Chinese white dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*) as well as Jiulong River and Xiamen Bay ecosystem management strategic action plan and implementation in reducing nutrients. The implementation plan from 2012 to 2016 of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA) was presented as a comprehensive framework for achieving the various Aichi Targets. In line with the implementation plan, he also elaborated on the collaborative initiatives under development with an emphasis on the project entitled "Achieving Aichi Targets through Integrated Coastal Management," a joint effort with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) to lead the ASEAN Member States to meet the Aichi Targets, in particular Targets 11, 13, 14 and 15. Following a brief introduction of the application process and key stages of the LifeWeb Initiative, he informed participants of key participating countries and the progress being made in developing Lifeweb Initiative project proposal for this region.

Annex X

KEY ELEMENTS OF WORKSHOP PLENARY DISCUSSION

1. Barriers, challenges, opportunities in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in marine and coastal areas

Key barriers

National/Sub-national level

- Lack of political support and public participation
- Lack of adequate institutional/legal mechanism
- Sector-based fragmented approaches that cannot effectively address cross-sectoral, inter-agency conflicts
- Limited technical and financial capacity as well as scientific advice
- Lack of effective, management, enforcement and monitoring
- Lack of social safety nets/provision of alternative livelihoods

Regional/sub-regional level

- Lack of regional cooperation in addressing transboundary issues, such as protection of migratory species, IUU fishing, etc
- Lack of understanding in unique ecological or biological characteristics of marine ecosystems/habitats and the application of such knowledge to management, e.g. tropical ecosystems vs. temperate ecosystems; pelagic vs. benthic ecosystems; lack of baseline

Key opportunities

National/Sub-national level

- Rich experiences of integrated ocean and coastal management in the region that can be replicated and scaled-up
- National/sub-national level political momentum driven by global commitments toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- NBSAPs for biodiversity conservation/national level ocean policy framework for sustainable development are in place
- Provision of tools and guidance, e.g. marine spatial planning, ecosystem-based management, impact assessments, etc

Regional/sub-regional level

- Global/regional initiatives that can facilitate better ecological or biological understanding of marine ecosystems at regional/sub-regional scales, e.g. CBD's work on ecologically or

biologically significant marine areas, FAO's work on vulnerable marine ecosystems, UNGA World Ocean Assessment, LMEs programmes, scientific assessments by Regional seas organizations/RFMOs

- Enhanced donor investment on facilitating capacity development and building partnerships, e.g. NBSAPs; SOI; PEMSEA; GEF-ABNJ project, etc

2. Addressing barriers in achieving Targets 11and 6 in marine and coastal areas through taking actions

Marine and coastal protected areas (Target 11)

- MPAs development/management is more of an art of policy making and implementation, rather than a science.
- As such, communicating, engaging, and empowering local communities and stakeholders are the key to the successful implementation
- In view of scientific uncertainly, adaptive management and planning is necessary
- Joint enforcement supported both by national governments as well as sub-national governments as well as incorporation of MPA management into local government budgetary mechanism are critical for effective management
- Innovative ways for sustainable financing should be in place (e.g. involving private sectors)
- Fisheries management has to be improved for MPAs to create positive impacts to the ecosystems
- Target 11 is more than achieving 10 % coverage, and further guidance and tools are needed to address other qualitative aspects of Target 11 (e.g. ecosystem services, representativeness, equity, etc
- Regional/sub-regional level cooperation is required to address transboundary issues of MPAs and develop joint monitoring and enforcement mechanism

Ecosystem approaches to Fisheries (Target 6)

- Though there have been and are many conflicts between the fisheries and conservation community, the paths of the two streams are now converging
- EAF is not a revolution, but an evolution
- We need new governance systems that allow for complexity in managing across an ecosystem; interdisciplinary science teams; better systems of collaboration and communication across stakeholder groups
- A selection of management tools is usually need to solve a problem, not only one
- An ecosystem approach is already embedded in many traditional management systems at the local level – "take care of the water and the fish will take care of you"
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge is being lost and needs to be revived
- Management of areas at the local level (traditional bans or taboos) can be very effective.

- There is a need for national level processes or government to formally recognize community or local level initiatives (co-management areas, MPAs, etc)
- FAO has created a framework that can be adapted for use by regions or countries. Many regional projects have adapted a similar approach for EAFM (eg BoBLME, CTI, APFIC)

3. Scientific assessment of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas as a way to facilitate regional scientific collaboration

- CBD's EBSA process based on organization of a series of regional workshops focuses on scientific assessment to help Parties better understand the ecological or biological value of marine areas within and beyond national jurisdiction
- EBSA is not MPA. Conservation and management measures within areas meeting EBSA criteria will be determined by States and Competent Intergovernmental Organizations
- CBD Conference of the Parties recognized the importance of incorporating traditional knowledge in the application of EBSA criteria. The operational modality of such inclusion needs to be further developed.
- EBSA process is an on-going process, and with the advancement in scientific understanding, enhanced data availability and accessibility and improved assessment methodologies, further refinement of EBSA description can take place at regional, subnational or national scales.
