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Item 4.4 of the provisional agenda**

REPORT OF SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR EAST AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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SOI is committed to building bridges between biodiversity conservation and resource management sectors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Improving the scientific basis for implementation.

5. Requests by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention related to training and capacity development on marine and coastal biodiversity emanating from its tenth and eleventh meetings, and the imperative to enhance progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, underlined the need to scale up SOI activities. In this regard, the SOI Global Partnership Meeting was held in Seoul on 6 and 7 October 2014, to develop a comprehensive action plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. The output of this meeting, the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, was subsequently welcomed by the SOI High-level Meeting, which was held on 16 October 2014, sponsored by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea and co-organized with the Korea Maritime Institute, as a parallel session of the high-level segment of the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea. More information on SOI is available at https://www.cbd.int/soi/.

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

(a) Global partnership meetings;

(b) Regional workshops and learning exchange programme;

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

(d) Local leaders forum;

(e) Training of trainers;

(f) Web-based information sharing and coordination.

7. Building upon the experiences described above, and in line with the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, the Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Regional Capacity Development Workshop for East Africa, in Nosy Be, Madagascar, from 18 to 22 January 2016, in collaboration with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat and the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) as well as various other relevant UN/international and regional organizations and initiatives. The workshop was hosted by the Government of Madagascar and financially supported by the Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the Government of France, through the French Marine Protected Areas Agency (Agence des aires marines protégées).

8. The workshop focused on supporting enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening the scientific,

technical and managerial capacity of relevant policymakers, managers and scientists from experts in the region in utilizing marine spatial planning as an approach for enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, planning and management. The workshop focused on marine spatial planning in particular but also built on regional experiences in (a) integrated marine and coastal area management, (b) the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), and (c) the application of impact assessments, such as environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments. It will also facilitate scientific, technical and financial partnerships for effective implementation of various management tools and approaches.

9. Participants in the workshop mainly comprised officials and experts in fields related to marine biodiversity conservation, fisheries management and other areas of marine resource planning and management from each of the countries and relevant organizations in the region responsible for addressing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, 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.

10. The emphasis of the workshop was therefore on exchange of information and experiences, active learning of skills and tools, and building regional-level networking and partnerships for continuous information-sharing and capacity-building to facilitate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. With this in mind, the workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, plenary discussion, interactive group exercises, discussions in breakout groups, and participatory forums. The workshop programme is provided in annex I.

12. The workshop was attended by experts from Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Agence Française des Aires Marines Protégées, BirdLife South Africa, Blue Solutions, Conservation International, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), Indian Ocean Commission, International Ocean Institute-South Africa, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Universidad Simon Bolivar, Universidade de Lisboa, University of Dar es Salaam, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), WWF-Madagascar Programme Office and the Wildlife Conservation Society. Some experts who were nominated by the national focal points from Parties in this region were unable to attend the workshop for logistical reasons, although they had been invited and their travel had been arranged by the Secretariat. The full list of participants is attached as annex II.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

13. Ms. Hanta Rabetaliana, Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forestry, delivered opening remarks on behalf of Nosy Be. She welcomed participants to Nosy Be and emphasized the importance of the topic of this workshop, as the conservation and sustainable management of marine ecosystems contributed to the well-being of coastal communities in many ways. She stressed that the oceans were facing a number of threats and were in dire conditions. She reviewed the efforts of the Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forestry and other partners in working to reverse these trends, including through the recent creation of marine protected areas in the waters of Madagascar. She thanked the participants for joining the workshop and for their work in examining effective and efficient approaches to improving the state of marine biodiversity.

14. Mr. Julius Francis, Executive Secretary of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) also provided an opening statement, first extending his thanks for the invitation to be a partner in the planning and implementation of the workshop. He provided some background on WIOMSA, including its work on supporting innovative regional research, capacity-building, partnership

and networking and linking science to governance processes. He noted that WIOMSA focused especially on marine protected areas and integrated coastal management. He also noted that WIOMSA, together with the Coastal Resources Centre of the University of Rhode Island, had developed one of the first professional certification programmes in this region. He stressed the importance of this workshop as an opportunity to assist countries in the region to define their road maps to enhance implementation and that, through such a road map, each country could articulate that could be taken nationally in the regional context to support a common regional vision for oceans.

15. Mr. Dixon Waruinge, Coordinator for the Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention thanked the Government of Madagascar, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other collaborating organizations in working to make this workshop a reality. He described the Nairobi Convention as a regional platform to protect, develop and manage the marine environment in the region. He noted that, although issues of governance and how to manage ecosystems were complex issues, we were not starting from nothing and some countries in the region had made progress for example in implementing different types of integrated coastal management (ICM) strategies and legislation. He noted the importance of allocating space efficiently for various uses through approaches such as marine spatial planning, while also maintaining ecosystem health. He also noted a number of relevant regional developments to support this, including the adoption of a climate change strategy by the Nairobi Convention and the implementation of the second phase of the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project.

16. Ms. Jihyun Lee delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. She noted that biodiversity was an integral part achieving sustainable development in the region. She emphasized the importance of building on regional collaboration and initiatives to enhance collective efforts and implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas. She also stressed the need to abandon business-as-usual approaches and to mainstream biodiversity into our development planning, governance and decision-making, noting that we would have to mobilize the resources needed to address key capacity gaps that prevented many from taking the steps needed to achieve these goals.

17. Ms. Hanta Rabetaliana, Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forestry of Madagascar, provided an opening statement on behalf of the Government of Madagascar. She thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other collaborating organizations. She noted the importance of a multi-sectoral approach, both at the territorial and watershed level, and the need to change business as usual in different ways to engender real change to improve the status of marine ecosystems. She noted the importance of all relevant stakeholders and government entities cooperating regionally to enhance implementation and supporting innovation and knowledge development.

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

18. Mr. Dixon Waruinge (Nairobi Convention Secretariat) provided an overview of the regional context of East Africa, with a focus on strengthening ocean governance and applying marine spatial planning as a tool for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

19. Mr. Jacquis Rasoanaina (Madagascar) gave a presentation outlining the experiences of Madagascar in implementing integrated marine and coastal management toward achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

20. Representatives of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and collaborating organizations then briefed the participants on the workshop objectives, scope and expected outputs/outcomes. They also informed the participants of the meeting documents as well as background information documents made available for the workshop, as made available on the CBD meeting website (https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=SOIWS-2016-01).

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

22. Following the presentations, there were self-introductions and a plenary discussion on the participants' needs and expectations from the workshop. During this discussion, participants outlined a range of perspectives regarding their expectations for the workshop.

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

23. Under this item, participants from each country and from selected organizations in the region were invited to share their experiences in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas.

24. Following the presentations, workshop participants were invited to share their views and insights, in plenary and small group discussion, on the identification of common barriers, challenges and opportunities across national and regional contexts. This discussion focused on key needs for integrated approaches to planning and management that capacity development for marine spatial planning could help to address.

25. A synthesis of the points that emerged from these discussions is provided in annex IV.

ITEM 4. APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AS A TOOL TO ADDRESS VARIOUS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS IN AN INTEGRATED MANNER

26. Under this item, resource persons provided theme presentations on the following key thematic elements of applying marine spatial planning:

(a) Understanding the value of marine biodiversity and resources in the East Africa region, with a focus on ecosystem services and sustainable ocean development;

(b) Identifying a common vision for marine and coastal areas and strengthening ocean and coastal governance towards sustainability, including through the use of strategic environmental assessment and integrated coastal management;

(c) Marine spatial planning as a tool for cross-sectoral and integrated planning and management;

(d) Technical and information requirements for implementing marine spatial planning.

27. Under the theme of "Understanding the value of marine biodiversity and resources", the following presentations were given:

(a) Mr. David Obura (Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean, CORDIO) delivered a presentation on marine biodiversity, ecosystem services and sustainable ocean development in the East African region;

(b) Mr. Piers Dunstan (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation , CSIRO) discussed the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Western Indian Ocean region;

(c) Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) delivered a presentation on understanding the values of marine biodiversity and resources in a cross-sectoral context.

28. Under the theme of "Identifying common vision for marine and coastal areas and strengthening ocean and coastal governance towards a path of sustainability", the following presentations were given:

(a) Ms. Maria Partidario (University of Lisbon) gave a presentation on strategic environmental assessment (SEA), focusing on the SEA concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned;

(b) Mr. Magnus Ngoile (University of Dar es Salaam) delivered a presentation on integrated coastal management with a focus on applications and lessons learned from the East African region;

(c) Mr. Louis Celiers (CSIR) gave a presentation on incorporating marine spatial planning in resource and biodiversity management of the Western Indian Ocean.

29. Under the theme of "Marine spatial planning as a tool for cross-sectoral and integrated planning and management", the following presentations were given:

(a) Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) delivered a presentation on marine spatial planning, with a focus on outlining the elements of marine spatial planning (MSP) and discussing approaches, applications, and lessons learned;

(b) There were then presentations on MSP experiences in the Seychelles and in South Africa.

30. Under the theme of "Technical and information requirements for implementing marine spatial planning", the following presentations were given:

(a) Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) gave a presentation on technical approaches and information tools to support the implementation of MSP.

31. Under the theme of "Effective implementation of marine spatial planning: environmental impact assessment, regulatory mechanism, awareness building, enforcement, compliance, and financing", the following presentations were given:

(a) Ms. Maria Partidario (University of Lisbon) gave a presentation on environmental impact assessment (EIA) in support of the implementation of marine spatial planning.

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

33. Following each of set of presentations under the above themes, there were facilitated small group discussions addressing the themes raised in the presentations. Summaries of these breakout group discussions are presented in annex IV.

34. Under this item, participants undertook a simulation exercise in which they were presented with a hypothetical scenario in which competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area had to be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for marine spatial planning. The exercise approach and results are presented in annex V.

ITEM 5. DEVELOPING STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS FOR INITIATING/ENHANCING THE APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AT DIFFERENT SCALES

35. The workshop was then organized into breakout group sessions focused on the development of strategies and action plans for initiating/enhancing the application of marine spatial planning at different scales. Participants were invited to work on plans at a national, regional or subregional level to produce strategies and action plans to initiate or enhance the application of MSP, building on the workshop discussion under the previous agenda items.

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

37. During this agenda item, there were also concurrent partnership meetings as well as a national stakeholder meeting for participants from Madagascar.

ITEM 6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE STEPS

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

39. Participants then provided their views on the effectiveness of the workshop itself to be considered in future SOI capacity development activities.

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

40. Brief closing statements were given by Mr. Tongazara Eddie Jean Aimé (Prefet de Nosy Be), the workshop co-chairs, Mr. Dixon Waruinge (Nairobi Convention) and Mr. Julius Francis (WIOMSA), Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) and Mr. Andre Tahindro (Madagascar).

41. The workshop closed at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 30 September 2015.

Annex I

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Monday, 18 January 2016 (Day 1)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 9.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop** • Mr. Tongazara Eddie Jean Aimé, Prefet de Nosy Be • Mr. Julius Francis, Coordinator of WIOMSA • Mr. Dixon Waruinge, Coordinator for the Secretariat for the Nairobi Convention • Ms. Jihyun Lee, Representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD • Ms. Hanta Rabetaliana, Madame le SG du Ministère de l'Environment, Ministry of Environment, Ecology, Oceans and Forestry, Madagascar
9.30 – 10.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes** 2.1 Regional context: Strengthening ocean governance and applying marine spatial planning (MSP) as a tool for Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Development Goals • Presentation by Dixon Waruinge, Nairobi Convention Secretariat 2.2 Integrated marine and coastal management toward achieving Aichi Targets: Madagascar's experiences • Presentation by Jacquis Rasoanaina, Government of Madagascar 2.3 Context, objectives, approaches and expected outputs/outcomes of the workshop • CBD Secretariat (on workshop scope, approaches, and expected outcomes) • Presentation by David Obura (relevance to existing regional initiatives)
10.40 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	2.4 Small group discussion on the needs and expectations of participants *Discussion questions* In order to expedite the progress in achieving Aichi Targets in country/subregions/region: • What aspects of integrated planning/management do I expect to learn most at this workshop? • What are the experiences/expertise can I share to benefit other participants? • What types of outputs from this workshop would help participants to undertake follow-up activities in terms of on-the-ground implementation and sharing of experiences/knowledge at regional/subregional/national scales?
11.30 to 12.30 p.m.	**Agenda item 3. Sharing of national and regional experiences in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas** **3.1 Sharing national experiences** Q and A Plenary discussion
12.30 to 2p.m.	Lunch
2 to 3.30 p.m.	**3.2 Sharing regional experiences**

	Short presentations focusing especially on tangible activities/cases in the region) Q and A Plenary discussion
3.30 to 4 p.m.	**Coffee/tea break**
4 to 5.30 p.m.	**3.3 Identification of common barriers, challenges and opportunities across national and regional contexts** *Facilitated small-group discussion* *Plenary discussion* *Discussion questions:* Based on national/regional experiences we've heard, identify: • Common challenges and obstacles to achieving Aichi Targets and applying integrated planning/management approaches? • Common drivers of change (both natural and anthropogenic)? • Common success factors? • Positive experiences in need of scaling up and replication? • Areas of critical needs for capacity development and learning exchange at the regional/subregional scale

Tuesday, 19 January 2016 (Day 2)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 4. Application of marine spatial planning as a tool to address various Aichi Biodiversity Targets in an integrated manner** 4.1 Understanding the value of marine biodiversity and resources ***Theme presentations*** • Marine biodiversity, ecosystem services and sustainable ocean development in the East African Region By David Obura (CORDIO) • Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the Western Indian Ocean region By Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) • Understanding values of marine biodiversity and resources in a cross-sectoral context By Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) Facilitated small-group discussion Plenary discussion *Discussion questions:* In your country/subregion: • What values/services of marine biodiversity are best understood? • Which are least understood? • Which values/services are most important to achieving vision/goals (e.g. Aichi Targets, SDGs)?

	• How are values/services reflected in existing can governance frameworks/policies? • How to strengthen understanding of values/services by various sectors and policymakers?
10.30 to 10.45 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
10.45 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	4.2 Identifying common vision for marine and coastal areas and strengthening ocean and coastal governance towards a path of sustainability ***Theme presentations*** • Strategic environmental assessment: concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned By Maria Partidario (University of Lisbon) • Integrated coastal management: applications and lessons learned from the East African region By Magnus Ngoile (University of Dar es Salaam) Facilitated small-group discussion Plenary discussion *Discussion questions:* Discuss and identify effective ways to: • Long-term vision/strategy for sustainable development for marine resources and conservation of marine biodiversity? • Linking vision with clear targets (environmental, biological, economic, social)? • Balancing conservation and sustainable economic growth?
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch break*
2 to 3.30 p.m.	4.3 Marine spatial planning as a tool for cross-sectoral and integrated planning and management ***Theme presentations*** • Marine spatial planning: concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned By Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) Small-group exercise Plenary discussion *Discussion questions:* Discuss and identify simple and effective ways to initiate and enhance the application of MSP by: • Securing political commitments • Setting in place institutional mechanisms to facilitate cross-sectoral and inter-agency coordination, balance the needs, interests and perspectives of different users, and address multiple-use conflicts • Complementing ICM and other area-based planning approaches as well as enhancing existing sector-based planning/management efforts
3.30 to 4 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
4 to 5.30	4.4 Technical and information requirements for implementing marine spatial planning

p.m.	***Theme presentations*** • Marine spatial planning: technical approaches (EBSAs to MSP) and information tools By Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) • Integrated coastal management: applications and lessons learned from the East African region; and Stakeholder engagement and communication By Magnus Ngoile (University of Dar es Salaam) Small-group exercise Plenary discussion focusing *Discussion questions* Discuss and identify effective ways to: • Communicate effectively with various stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities • Integrate stakeholder perspectives into planning and management • Address information needs through engagement with various sectors and stakeholders • Apply, in a coordinated manner, different types of management/enforcement tools (e.g. regulatory, education, economic and social incentives, etc.) through MSP • Use MSP as a framework to address specific pressures and threats (e.g. unsustainable fishing, pollution, climate change, invasive species, etc.)

Wednesday, 20 January 2016 (Day 3)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10.30 a.m.	4.5 Simulation exercise of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder consultation for marine spatial planning *(facilitated by Eduardo Klein)*
10.30 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Agenda item 4.5 *(continued)* *Presentation of group exercise results*
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch break*
2 to 3.30 p.m. *Coffee/tea break*	4.6 Effective implementation of marine spatial planning: environmental impact assessment, regulatory mechanism, awareness building, enforcement, compliance, and financing ***Theme presentations*** • Environmental impact assessment in support of the implementation of marine spatial planning By Maria Partidario (University of Lisbon) Small-group exercise Plenary discussion *Discussion questions* Discuss and identify effective ways to:

	• Set in place necessary legal and institutional arrangements • Ensure implementation and enforcement • Link monitoring and evaluation to adaptive planning/management
3.30 to 4 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
4 to 5 p.m.	**Agenda item 4.6** *(continued)*

Thursday, 21 January 2016 (Day 4)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 5 Developing strategies and action plans for initiating/enhancing the application of marine spatial planning at different scales** Building on previous workshop discussion, each group will produce strategies and action plans to initiate or enhance the application of MSP on a national, subregional or regional scale Elements to be addressed in the strategy/action plan • Common vision/objectives to be shared among different sectors/agencies • Subregional/national/subnational priorities that this will contribute to • Issue(s) to be addressed • Key stakeholders to be involved and their roles/relevance • Identify strategies and actions to: 1. Engage political commitment 2. Develop/strengthen legal/institutional basis 3. Facilitate cross-sectoral coordination among authorities 4. Communicate with different stakeholders, including IP&LCs 5. Facilitate capacity-building at national and local levels 6. Ensure sustainable implementation/monitoring/evaluation 7. Ensure sustainable financing, including synergies with potential/existing initiatives
10.30 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	**Agenda item 5** *(continued)*
12.30 to 2 p.m.	*Lunch break*
2 to 3.30 p.m.	**Agenda item 5** *(continued)* *Parallel partnership meetings:* • National workshop of Madagascar stakeholders • Partnership meetings
3.30 to 4 p.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
4 to 5 p.m.	**Agenda item 5** *(continued)* *Additional meetings:* • National workshop of Madagascar stakeholders • Partnership meetings

Friday, 22 January 2016 (Day 5)

Time	Workshop activities
9 to 10.30 a.m.	**Agenda item 5** *(continued)* • Presentation of strategies/action plans
10.30 to 11 a.m.	*Coffee/tea break*
11 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. *Lunch break* *12.30 to 2 p.m.*	**Agenda item 5** *(continued)* • Presentation of strategies/action plans **Agenda item 6. Conclusion** 6.1 Key conclusion 6.2 Future collaboration 6.3 Evaluation of the workshop, feedback **Agenda item 7. Closure of the workshop** Mr. Tongazara Eddie Jean Aimé, Prefet de Nosy Be Mr. Dixon Waruinge (Nairobi Convention) Mr. Julius Francis (WIOMSA) Ms. Jihyun Lee (CBD Secretariat) Mr. Andre Tahindro

Annex II

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Annex III

SUMMARIES OF THEME PRESENTATIONS

Work under the Nairobi Convention relevant to marine spatial planning, area-based planning, the blue economy and the Sustainable Development Goals

By Dixon Waruinge, Nairobi Convention Secretariat

Mr. Waruinge introduced the Nairobi Convention and its relevant work on supporing enhanced ocean governance in the Western Indian Ocean region and its role as a a framework to support the development of country driven processes and priority activities executed through national and regional partnerships, by involving governments, NGOs, UN Agencies as well as national, regional, international institutions. He described relevant decisions take by the Nairobi Convention Conference of the Parties on issues related to area-based planning, EBSAs, marine spatial planning and the Blue Economy. He also noted particular areas of work within the Nairobi Convention that can support development and implementation of MSP, including work on ecosystem-based management and valuation of goods and services, its work on climate change, work on ICM and the review of the protocol on protected areas.

Integrated marine and coastal management toward achieving Aichi Targets: Madagascar's experiences

By Jacquis Rasoanaina, Government of Madagascar

Mr. Rasoanaina described the work of Madagascar in working towards integrated planning and management of its marine areas. He noted work on developing inventories and studies since 2000 and after a marine prioritization process supported by the Indian Ocean Commission and other partners have demonstrated the exceptional importance of certain marine ecoregions of Madagascar. He discussed the many pressures on Madagacar's marine biodiversity and ecosystems, including overfishing, destructive fishing practices, destruction/degradation of mangroves, illegal exploitation of globally threatened species, erosion and pollution, illegal or inadequate infrastructure and climate change. He introduced the newly-created General-Directorate of Oceans in the Government of Madagascar with the goal of supporting the implementation of the national maritime policy which will establish the legal framework for the conduct of all activities in the maritime domain in order to ensure consistency and compatibility, and thus avoid conflicts. This aims to support the vision having "A sea and a coastal area in perfect condition sustainably managed, with a productive marine and coastal biodiversity and resilient able to meet the needs of present and future generations, and welcoming the economic activities concerned by ensure the integrity of marine and coastal ecosystems, which will ensure the emergence of a prosperous blue economy."

Context of the workshop: MSP as a tool for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets

By Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat

Ms. Lee delivered a presentation outlining the context of the workshop and its focus on marine spatial planning. She described the CBDs relevant work on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the capacity development activities of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. She discussed the focus of this work on building on and facilitating regional scale cooperation and, in this regard, previous collaboration with the Nairobi Convention as well as the previous CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs in the Southern Indian Ocean, held in 2012. She discussed the objectives of the workshop as supporting enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening the scientific, technical and managerial capacity of relevant policymakers, managers and scientists from experts in the region in utilizing marine spatial planning as an approach for enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, planning and management. She noted the focus of the workshop on bringing together diverse expertise and experiences through cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary approaches, sharing knowledge, experiences, and lessons-learned and facilitating technical and financial partnerships at national, subregional, and regional scales

Regional Context for MSP in the Western Indian Ocean
By David Obura, CORDIO

This presentation by Mr. Obura touched on four themes to help contextualize MSP in the Western Indian Ocean, borrowing from the background on projects and initiatives presented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. There are multiple scales for conceptualizing MSP – at the broadest level, the entire region, at which policy, resources and capacity-building can be aligned and invested in, to support the lower levels; Next, the WIO can be subdivided into subregions that are biophysically consistent and be viewed as the largest units for coherent integrated planning – there are equivalent to the Large Marine Ecosystem approach (Agulhas and Somali), with more recent attention to the Mozambique channel (including a further subdivision into north and south components) and the Mascarene Basin. Finally, the national scale is the most natural for development of MSP, as this is the scale at which legislation and major decisions are made on ocean resources. Focusing on the regional scale, the countries, partners and projects can engage and align with respect to policies and the vision for MSP, in capacity-building and in data provision and access. With respect to policy, the vision identified by the Nairobi Convention's Strategic Action Programme for the WIO (WIOSAP) aligns with the global Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals. Capacity-building and data access initiatives are being planned and undertaken by multiple projects and partners, and a coordinated approach to compiling these will be the most supportive to regional to national efforts. Finally, the presentation emphasized the value of MSP in supporting sustainable development paradigm (equivalent to the Blue Economy), in that complex information on environment, economic and social dimensions can be built up as the basis for spatial analysis, in the context of the common governance and policy context.

Marine biodiversity, ecosystem services and sustainable ocean development in East Africa Region
By David Obura, CORDIO

Mr. Obura started by describing how the Western Indian Ocean is well defined by ocean currents and the coastal and ocean basin geomorphology, and by the biogeography and ecological processes of its marine environments. It contains the second peak for marine biodiversity globally, among a broad range of habitats and systems, including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and pelagic systems. He noted that the biodiversity supports a diverse range of ecosystem services, though these have only recently been the focus of assessment, so numbers reported are still preliminary. Fisheries, tourism, maritime transport and carbon sequestration are key service areas, that support a wide range of stakeholders and economic sectors. Economic growth and development in the region is likely to be very high in coming decades due to multiple pressures, including the growing population, discovery of large natural gas reserves and general growth in global economy and trade. Guiding this growth towards sustainable outcomes, through a Blue Economy approach should be a high priority for the region, to ensure the ecosystem services that are critical to the food and livelihood security of many low-income communities are maintained and enhanced for future generations.

Ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in Western Indian Ocean region - Scientific Process
By Piers Dunstan, CSIRO

Mr. Dunstan provided a description of the scientific process undertaken by the CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs in the Southern Indian Ocean, which took place in Mauritius from 29 July to 2 August 2012. He described the data compilation process and the main types of information used by the workshop to describe EBSAs in the region, which includes the Western Indian Ocean. He outlined the different types of EBSAs described in the region and the range of features and values they include. He also discussed how the information used to describe these areas provides a foundation for subsequent approaches to integrated management, including through marine spatial planning.

Understanding values of marine biodiversity and resources in a cross-sectoral context
By Piers Dunstan, CSIRO

Mr. Dunstan delivered a presentation discussing the key elements of marine values, outlining the goal of a marine values framework as ensuring that the the values to all relevant stakeholders of marine and coastal ecosystem and man-made features are accounted for during current and future planning and development, decision-making and reporting. He further described how different types of ecosystem assets, such as reefs and wetlands, supply goods and services such as fisheries and tourism, which underpin different aspects of well-being such as income, food and health. He noted that there are various ways to value ecosystem services, comprising ecological values, socio-cultural values, and economic (monetary) values. He defined ecological values as the features that give ecosystems' capacity to sustain ecosystem services over time. He defined socio-cultural values as intangible, place-based, and emerging from people's emotions and attitudes toward nature, noting that these values are created in the minds of the beneficiaries of ecosystem services and therefore vary depending on the person. He then discussed economic/monetary values, which include direct-use values derived from activities such as aquaculture, fishing and eco-tourism, indirect-use values derived from services such as climate regulation, option values associated with future uses (adaptation, bioprospecting), non-use values (altruism, existence) relating to the satisfaction from knowing ecosystem services are / will be available for other people.

Incorporating marine spatial planning in resource and biodiversity management of the Western Indian Ocean
By Louis Celliers, CSIR

Mr. Celliers described marine spatial planning (MSP) as an emerging public policy process for the allocation of marine space over time that aims to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives that are defined by a political process. He noted that MSP is showing great promise if built on a foundation of reliable and objective information, coupled with appropriately (multi-)scaled governance and institutions. He stressed that MSP is useful to mitigate stakeholder conflict at multiple levels of governance and resource depletion, and how MSP is a marine-domain policy process for regional, national and subnational use. He stressed that it should be seamlessly integrated with existing efforts in ICZM, ecosystem-based management (EBM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and many other policy drivers, and that it should be positioned as a part of a regional evolution towards sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and the protection of biodiversity.

Marine spatial planning: concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned
By Joseph Appiott, CBD Secretariat

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

Potential application of scientific information related to ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs)
By Piers Dunstan, CSIRO

Mr. Dunstan how EBSA information can be used to support integrated planning and the application of MSP. He outlined the common elements of different types of management frameworks, and noted how EBSA can be used as a sound foundation for to begin developing marine spatial planning. He discussed the focus of EBSAs on describing ecological values, and how specific pressures on these values can be identified and addressed through integrated governance approaches. He also reviewed Australia's experience in using a values framework to support monitoring and integrated planning in the form of its Bioregional Planning process, which involve describing conservation values, assessing pressures, identifying regional priorities and outlining strategies and actions. He highlighted the importance of adaptive management in marine planning. He reviewed the stepwise process that Australia took in its Bioregional Planning process, first identifying key ecological features, building an enhanced understanding of pressures, assessing pressures against the values of the key ecological features, identifying regional priorities with respect to these values and pressures and outlining strategies and actions with respect to these priorities.

Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative
By Allen Cedras, Seychelles

Mr. Cedras described the Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative and its focus on planning for, and management of, the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone. The government-led process includes planning and facilitation in a partnership between The Nature Conservancy and the UNDP-GEF-PCU. The Initiative takes an integrated, multi-sector approach to addressing the challenges in Seychelles, a process with input from all major sectors such as fishing, tourism, conservation, recreation, maritime safety, infrastructure, shipping, and petroleum development. Ecological and socio-economic spatial data sets, a UNDP biodiversity analysis, participatory mapping, and Marxan are being used to develop a zoning design for the entire Exclusive Economic Zone. Management considerations are being drafted that will link the zoning to national policies and strategies, including the Blue Economy. Implementation of the plan will be made possible through a debt swap and creation of a Trust Fund that will provide a sustainable revenue stream for ocean management and climate change, and consolidate foreign debt.

Strategic environmental assessment: concept, approaches, applications, and lessons learned
By Maria Partidario, University of Lisbon

Ms. Partidario presented Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as a decision support instrument that has the capacity to help countries and regions to achieve strategic visions for the ocean, namely through marine spatial planning (MSP). The concept of SEA is addressed to be clearly distinguished from environmental impact assessment (EIA). While EIA is a systematic and robust instrument to assess proposed development projects, SEA should be seen as a strategic instrument to help find pathways for a sustainable development, this ways preventing or avoiding environmental impacts in the future and setting clear guidelines and directions for future development. A systemic approach was proposed as a way to understand how the marine planning system works, showing that SEA can than be used to draw from a common vision, help set strategic objectives, which together with the identification of key environmental and sustainability issues, and of macro-policies, enable the setting of a strategic assessment framework to conduct the SEA. This strategic assessment framework is based on the identification of critical decision factors (CDF) as a tool to ensure strategic focus in the assessment. Examples were used to illustrate the use of this strategic thinking approach to SEA, as developed by Partidario (2012), and lessons were drawn. It was stated that SEA should be seen as an instrument of change to more sustainable patterns of development, as always a work in progress that promotes collaborative, coordinated and constructive actions.

Integrated coastal management: applications and lessons learned from the East African region; and Stakeholder engagement and communication
By Magnus Ngoile, University of Dar es Salaam

Mr. Ngoile described the history, development and adoption of the ICM approach, noting that ICM has been practiced in the Western Indian Ocean for over 25 years at the local, national and regional levels. He noted that the legitimacy of the ICM approach has been developed through deliberations on the practice of the ICM approach by all the key governance frameworks in the region, including the Nairobi Convention, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, and the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission. He emphasized the dynamic exchange and dialogue between the scientific community and the decision makers which began in the region in 1993 at the Arusha Scientific Symposium and continued through subsequent scientific and policy dialogues in the region.

Environmental impact assessment in support of the implementation of marine spatial planning
By Maria Partidario, University of Lisbon

Ms. Partidario presented environmental impact assessments (EIA) as a systematic and robust instrument to identify, predict, evaluate and mitigate the environmental, social and other effects of proposed development projects before decisions are taken and commitments made. She noted that EIAs have been adopted by nearly all countries, with a high degree of success despite some operational difficulties. She stressed that EIA can help with the implementation of marine spatial planning (MSP) by assessing the positive and negative impacts of development projects, including major infrastructures that enable the implementation of policies, actions and guidelines of MSP. She also highlighted the importance of addressing cumulative impact, as well as the relevance of public participation throughout the EIA process. An example of an offshore wind power installation was used to illustrate what may be most significant impacts, the adopted mitigation measures and monitoring programme.

Annex IV

KEY POINTS FROM PLENARY AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outcomes

Under this agenda item, the participants, after hearing the theme presentations, spilt into breakout group sessions and discussed their needs and expectations for the workshop. The participants noted that the workshop provided an important opportunity to:

- Discuss experiences and approaches for facilitating multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral collaboration and developing a shared understanding and vision of the management of marine resources towards achieving common goals;
- Improve understanding of the added value of integrated planning and management approaches, and especially MSP, in enhancing conservation and sustainable use of marine resources;
- Improve understanding of how MSP can facilitate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals and other global targets/goals;
- Discuss specific tools, approaches and techniques for implementing MSP, and how existing tools and approaches and previous experiences in sectoral and cross-sectoral management approaches can support the implementation of MSP;
- Discuss issues related to data availability and accessibility and approaches for using data to support the development and implementation of MSP;
- Identify specific capacity needs related to MSP and means to address these needs;
- Outline specific strategies and actions for developing/strengthening the implementation of integrated management approaches, including through MSP, at various scales (regional, subregional, national and subnational).

National and regional experiences in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and on achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas

Presentations on various national experiences were given by some of the government experts present. Following this, presentations from selected regional organizations/projects/initiatives on their work in relation to MSP were made, by Blue Solutions, Conservation International, CORDIO, the French MPA Agency, International Ocean Institute-South Africa, IUCN, Nairobi Convention Secretariat and WIOMSA.

The presentations on sharing national experiences emphasized the diversity of approaches and priority areas among the countries, reflecting their different national policies. Nevertheless the common umbrella of the Nairobi Convention and its multiple components – the Convention text itself, biannual Conference of Parties, Protocols, several projects on different aspects of the marine environment and networking/capacity-building functions provide a clear, common thread among the countries. This regional framework provides a common ground for MSP in the following areas.

The presentations on regional experiences highlighted contributions that different partners are making in support of all these areas, emphasizing the need for a common framework for MSP under the Convention.

- Policy – the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme (WIOSAP) vision "People prospering from a healthy Western Indian Ocean" articulated through extensive regional consultations provides a common vision for elucidating visions specific to individual efforts.
- Capacity-building – a long history of capacity-building under the Convention, with support from WIOMSA and other partners, for many areas of marine science, management and governance. A common network for capacity-building can be maintained for consistency among projects and shared human resources.

- Data – several programmes are compiling data suitable for MSP, so making these available as broadly as possible will foster coherence among Parties to the Convention in their plans, and reduce costs of finding and acquiring data.

The concept of Blue Economy was mentioned, and it was highlighted that MSP can support the realization of Blue Economy by providing information relevant to the three areas to support environmental sustainability, social well-being and economic growth, in a governance framework focused on sustainable development principles.

The partnership approach and role of stakeholders in MSP was discussed, and in particular MSP's ability to bring together top-down (government authorities) and bottom-up (stakeholder interests) approaches to foster co-management and joint responsibilities.

The importance of the regional approach, particularly through the Regional Seas Conventions, Action Plans and Programmes was recognized by the workshop participants, noting its ability to link global agendas (e.g. the Paris Agreement from UNFCCC COP21) to local and national activities, such as in MPA capacity-building through the MPA Agency Partnership. Workshop participants noted the potential benefit of such partnership initiative in facilitating national processes for integrated marine and coastal management and MPAs development and management.

Workshop participants also noted a need to incorporate the elements of MSP and build linkages to the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol of the Nairobi Convention, which is currently being finalized. The participants also noted an opportunity to link with GEF/FAO/UNEP ABNJ project on MSP, which can facilitate testing of MSP approaches in a transboundary context.

Workshop participants, after hearing theme presentations on national and regional experiences and subsequent plenary discussion, split into breakout session and discussed common barriers, challenges and opportunities across national and regional contexts. A summary of this discussion is provided below:

<u>Challenges to achieving the Aichi Targets and applying integrated approaches</u>

- Cross-cutting nature of the problems and issues
- Need for political buy-in
- Conflict of interests between different national stakeholders
- Restricted or limited sharing of information and data exchange
- Utility of data collected
- Monitoring on site is a challenge
- Poor knowledge on national government processes of marine issues
- Conflicts among uses linked to poor understanding of integrated approach
- Lack of coordination among sectors and ministries

<u>Key success factors</u>

- Clear road map that can be understood by all
- Participation by main stakeholders
- Taking ownership by actors gives added value
- Public-private partnership
- Financial means
- Identification of competencies and drivers in place
- Need to extend training to all levels – grassroots to strategic policy levels
- Multi-sectoral approach
- Inventory of the existing resources and value in the concerned area
- Networking of all the relevant actors
- Success examples – Locally Managed Marine Areas in South Pacific (bottom up approaches), and MEDPAN (Mediterranean Protected Area Network)

Critical needs of capacity-building/knowledge sharing

- Setting in place governance process that can guide integrated and holistic approaches
- Information sharing and exchange of knowledge and experiences
- Training and qualification in science-based management and planning
- Reinforcement of existing legislation and regulations to put in place MSP
- Establishment of mechanisms (rules, code of conduct, regulations for exploitation, conservation actions, etc.)
- Capacity to put in place appropriate governance systems
- Development of communications capacity

Understanding the value of marine biodiversity and resources

Under this agenda item, the outputs of the CBD Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of EBSAs in the Southern Indian Ocean were described briefly, illustrating the types of sites described in the Western Indian Ocean region. There was discussion regarding the issue of datasets and, in particular, that global and large-scale datasets are well-included in EBSA processes, but much more needs to be done in the future to include national and local-scale data and information. Participants noted that greater effort to compile such information was needed, whether for individual projects, or a regional initiative to capture data that can then be used in MSP processes. The session also introduced biodiversity, ecosystem service and economic values, and their importance in supporting sustainable development. It also emphasized the importance of using a robust understanding of different types of values to inform the marine spatial planning processes. Also discussed were different approaches to data gathering in the context of these different types of values to support MSP, including through approaches such as participatory mapping to ensure local knowledge and traditional values are reflected in planning and decision-making.

Workshop participants discussed the need to assure that all important habitats/features in an area are considered, not just 'charismatic' ones, as some may not be a major attraction for people or the local economy, but could be critical for other important values (e.g., seagrass beds as nursery habitat, turtle/dugong habitat, etc.). Participants also discussed the potential disconnect between local and national priorities, if local information is not adequately captured in an MSP process. It was noted that, while compiling the detail of local information into larger scale processes can be challenging, it is important in raising awareness in MSP of the issues affecting stakeholders on the ground, and thereby supporting the inclusion of the perspectives of local stakeholders in the planning process.

Workshop participants discussed, in breakout groups, various issues related to values associated with marine and coastal biodiversity in the region. In particular, the following needs were noted during the breakout group discussion:

- Enhancing understanding and awareness of values that are least understood, including values associated with complex ecological processes and information on trends in these values;
- Focusing on values that are most important to achieving vision/goals (e.g. Aichi Targets, SDGs), recognizing that these will be different in various areas;
- Ensuring values are reflected in governance frameworks/policies at all levels through an integrated approach, with full participation of stakeholders and communities, while also consider the context-specific nature of different values;
- Strengthening understanding of different types of values by various sectors, policymakers, and the general public;
- Structuring appropriate technical tools to facilitate information-sharing/dissemination, capacity-building and improving/updating knowledge, and including through the use of regional and national-level platforms.

Workshop participants also discussed data accessibility, as many noted the challenges faced in accessing existing data to support planning and management. Opportunities for promoting data accessibility were outlined, including for expanded data sharing between the science community and the mining sector through Operation Phakisa (South Africa), an online data accessibility tool supported by the Caribbean Regional Sea Regional Activity Center and a planned open-access approach to be developed under the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network, starting with the Western Indian Ocean regional reporting in 2016. Participants also stressed that data inaccessibility should not be used as a reason to not move forward, as it can always be improved in later cycles of MSP.

Identifying a common vision for marine and coastal areas and strengthening ocean and coastal governance towards a path of sustainability

The concept of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was presented as a tool to support visioning for MSP. SEA was discussed as a tool to support decision-making at strategic levels, as an upstream rather than downstream process. Three case studies highlighting the use of SEA were presented, of application of SEA in Portugal for Marine Spatial Planning, in Mauritania for oil and gas development and Mozambique for developing a Coastal Development Strategy. Discussion also focused around the appropriate means of institutionalization of SEA, and that SEA can be applied even in data-limited contexts.

During breakout group discussions, workshop participants identified means for developing a common vision for MSP and the role of SEA in this process. Participants also discussed factors that may impede the use of SEA in MSP. A number of barriers were addressed, including unclear or unrealistic visions, different visions among stakeholders/sectors, different institutional frameworks and capacities and unclear/inadequate processes for bringing science into policy contexts. Actions to address these barriers included establishing iterative mechanisms to clarify and update the common vision, securing alignment and support from key economic sectors and institutions, and ensuring the SEA process is embedded in decision-making levels. Participants also highlighted the need to assess SEA frameworks in different countries and identify how to reach coherence and harmonization among them, to establish a regional platform that supports countries in implementing SEA (in data/information, capacity-building, sharing experience, guidelines, etc.). They noted that a key application for SEA at regional levels could be to scope the potential and priorities for the Blue Economy.

Effective implementation of marine spatial planning: environmental impact assessment, regulatory mechanism, awareness building, enforcement, compliance, and financing

Under this item, theme presentations introduced different tools and approaches to support implementation of MSP. The background and history of Integrated Coastal Management in the region was presented, with discussion revolving around supporting the notion that MSP should be viewed as an evolution of ICM, and particularly in the Nairobi Convention ICZM Protocol under negotiation. The role of Environmental Impact Assessment in supporting implementation of MSP and projects was outlined, particularly in relation to its complementarity to the SEA process. EIA is among the most broadly accepted tools in decision-making on projects, with legislation in over 180 countries worldwide, although its application is varied.

Following the presentations, breakout groups considered what steps to take to improve implementation of MSP. At the regional level, participants highlighted the need to promote the inclusion of reference to MSP in the Nairobi Convention's ICZM Protocol, as well as support for Blue Economy implementation in countries. At the same time, they also noted the importance of not compromising the acceptance of the ICZM Protocol. Other steps to support MSP acceptance were also discussed, including gaining support from specific sectors from the governments in the Nairobi Convention processes, to foster the multi-sectoral approach.

Participants noted that, given the lack of experience in MSP in the region thus far, information and lessons from MSP in other countries could be collected for dissemination in the region. Support for

information sharing, capacity-building, and sharing lessons were repeated from earlier discussions, as well as for assessing the current state of progress in MSP and Blue Economy development in each country. The MASPAWIO project of IUCN and CORDIO, financed by the AFD, was presented as a data support tool for countries in the region to use in supporting MSP development and implementation. This project comprises an online platform to ensure access to a collection of regional data layers. The data platform will include links to other data, such as the EBSA repository and data compiled by, for example, the Agulhas and Somali Large Marine Ecosystem Project (ASCLME), Mozalink, OBIS, IGAD's Biodiversity Data Portal, the Indian Ocean Commission's Marine Programme. At an institutional level, the need to institutionalize MSP at an inter-ministerial level was emphasized, to ensure coordination, implementation and enforcement across sectors.

Annex V

SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES OF SIMULATION EXERCISE

Objectives

Under agenda item 4.5, participants undertook a simulation exercise, led by Mr. Eduardo Klein (Simon Bolivar University), in which participants were presented with a hypothetical scenario of competing uses and conservation priorities for a given coastal area must be reconciled using cross-sectoral collaboration for marine spatial planning. In particular, the goals of the exercise are:

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

Methodology

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

- Base layers: Coastline, urban areas polygon, roads, small populated sites, submarine cables, hydrology, bathymetry, shaded relief of the terrain;
- Oil industry: Off shore bidding blocks polygons, offshore production wells, offshore exploration wells, underwater pipelines, oil refineries;
- Maritime transport: Main shipping routes, anchoring areas, ports, shipping density;
- Fisheries: 2014 fishing boat locations, summary of daily visits by quadrants, density model of fishing boats presence;
- Biodiversity: Declared protected areas polygons, priority areas for conservation of marine biodiversity, OBIS marine biodiversity records, locations and cover of mangrove forests, coastal lagoons, seagrass meadows, rocky shores, turtle feeding areas, marine crocodile habitat, cetaceans habitat, bird nesting and feeding areas, large and small pelagic fish habitat, soft bottom benthic communities, hard bottom benthic communities;
- Oceanography: Seasonal maps of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll A concentration

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

- Oil industry
- Artisanal fisheries
- Maritime transport
- Private tourism industry
- NGO for biodiversity conservation
- Ministry of the Environment

Each team was allowed to study the available information and discuss the strategy of their respective stakeholder group for use and/or management of the area. Also they were asked to evaluate all the possible trade-offs they are willing to accept during the negotiation with the other sectors. Then, during the second session, one or more participants of each sector participated in a small round table discussion with the representatives of the others sectors. During those discussions, they were tasked with agreeing on the best approaches to spatial management of area and produce a document with the trade-offs and

agreements made. They were also tasked with producing a document with a set of management actions to support long-term conservation and sustainable development of marine biodiversity in the area, in particular taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Rules

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

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

DESRIPTION OF THE DATA LAYERS

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

Base Layers and Oceanography

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

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

Urban Infrastructure

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

Oil and Gas

The area has two large refineries, which together represent the third largest refinery complex in the world. These refineries employ more than 5000 workers during the peak operating season. They receive crude oil from near Maracaibo Lake fields. There is also very active offshore development of gas and oil. The

crude oil is transported by tankers and some products are delivered by pipelines. The refineries have a combined processing capacity of 940,000 barrels of oil per day. For the exercise, there is only one gas field developed offshore ("Perla" field), which is also serviced by a submarine pipeline to a nearshore gas plant.

Shipping

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

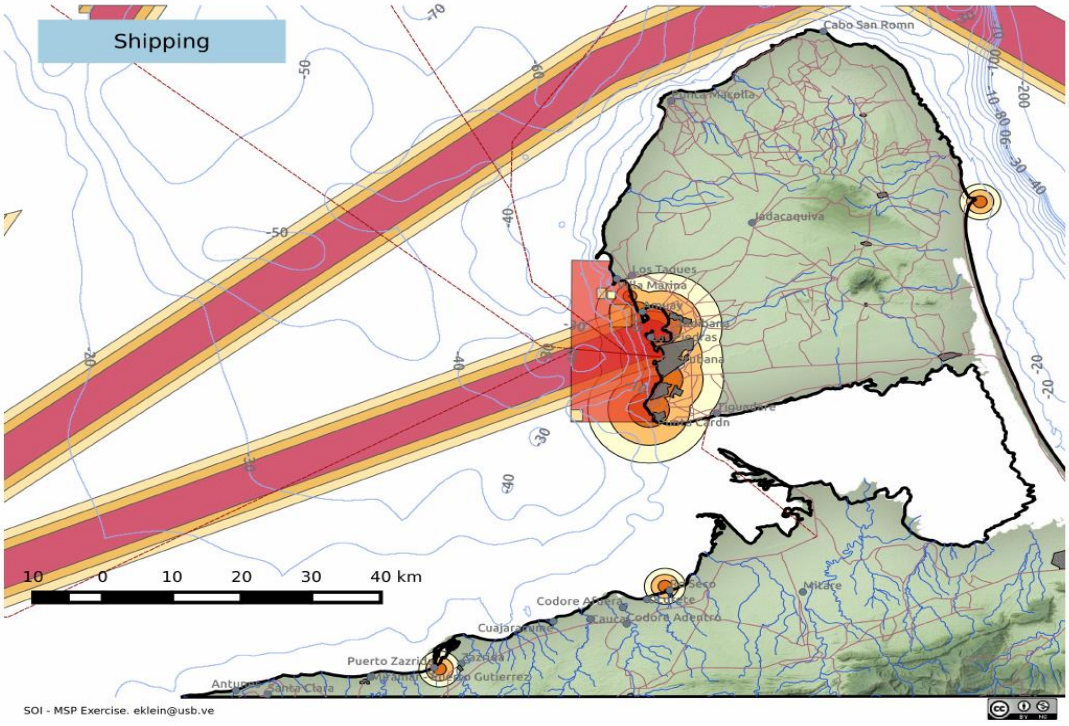


Figure 1. Data layers for shipping in the area, with the shipping lanes indicated.

Fisheries

No commercial fisheries are present in the area. Artisanal fisheries are well developed with roughly 500 registered small fishing boats (5-7 meters long with 3-4 fishermen per boat). The average monthly production per boat is 34 tonnes, but varies depending on the target species. Demersal species and shrimps comprise more than 60% of the landings. Although comprising a small volume, pelagic species have a higher high market price.

Biodiversity

There are many coastal and marine ecosystems in the area. Mangrove forests in the south are very important as nurseries, bird nesting areas and habitats of the endangered coastal crocodile. Some ecosystems are very well represented, such as sandy beaches, but others are quite unique and located in very small patches (coastal lagoons or rocky shores). The information about the biodiversity in open waters is mostly related to benthic organisms, which are predominately detritivorous animals. The dynamics of the water column are governed by a seasonal upwelling process that occurs normally between January and April and provides a good source of nutrients from the bottom waters.

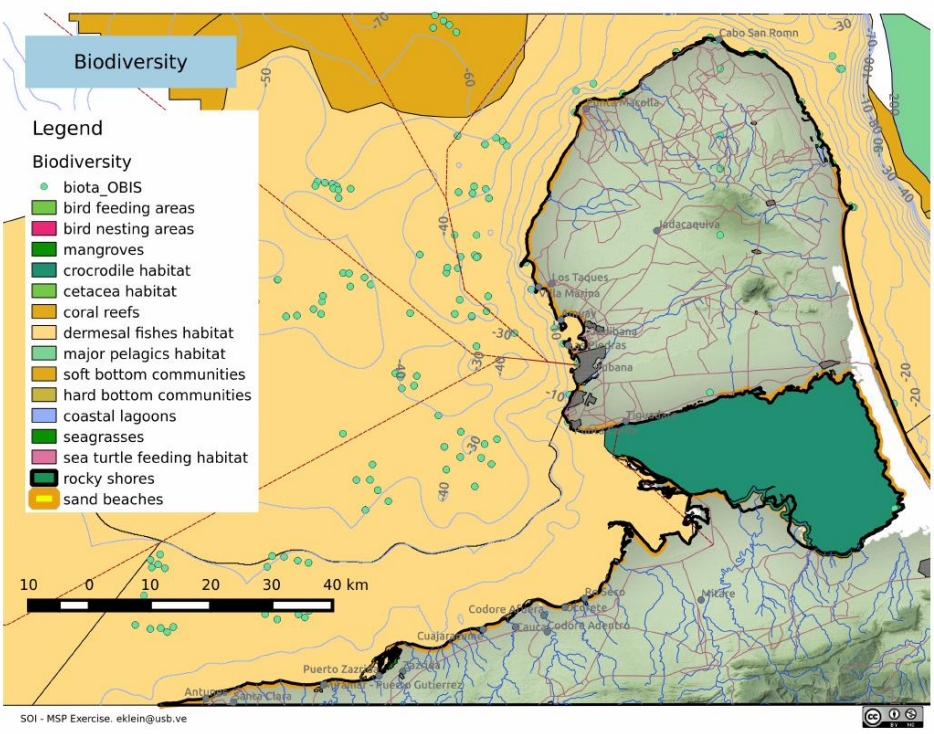


Figure 2. Data layer showing important habitats in the area.

A recent study identified several areas considered important to the conservation of marine biodiversity, due to the ecosystems that it contains and its conservation status. There is a plan to incorporate those areas (or at least parts of them) into the national system of MPAs.

Pressures

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

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

Results of the simulation exercise

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

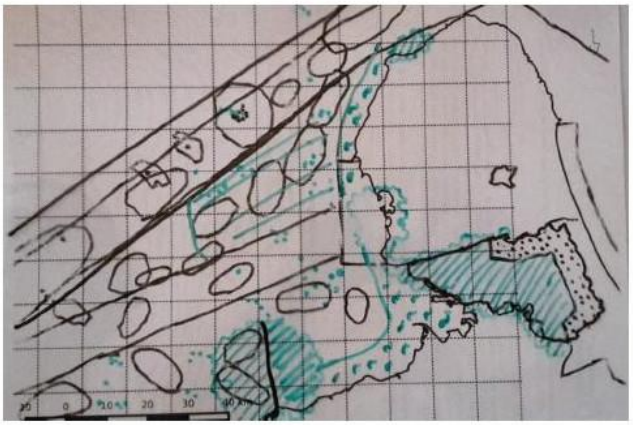
By the end of the exercise, all of the groups (each group comprised of representatives from each of the sectors) had reached a sound agreement to manage the area, and made several compromises to guarantee the long-term operations of their activities.

The groups decided to extend the boundaries of the existing managed area, and also propose the declaration of a formal protected area around the areas identified as important for the conservation of the marine biodiversity.

Among the proposed management measures, some groups had established a corridor or a special managed area in order to allow oil industry related activities. The fishers agreed on the reduction of their catch levels in the proposed MPAs in exchange for a compensation for the reduced income derived form the activity. Also, the fishers made agreements with the tourism industry to shift towards eco-tourism activities. Although a significant reduction of fisheries activities were proposed in the initial set of rules, all groups decided independently that was not a viable solution, due to the significant impact it would have on the fishing communities. So, all groups arrived to different solutions incorporating special managed areas for fisheries, including fisheries reserves (i.e., areas were fishing effort has to be regulated and compensation measures). In some cases, the oil industry was required provide financial support to ameliorate impacts on the fishing communities in terms of housing, equipment and training for the sustainable exploitation. Also, the conservation group proposed several areas for monitoring the quality of the environment, specifically around those areas affected by the oil and gas-related activities. This monitoring would be supported by the oil industry and supervised by the NGO. The maritime transport industry agreed on moving the northern maritime shipping lane further north of the managed area, although they expressed concerned about the costs that this would entail for the shipping industry. Tourism agreed to build eco-friendly hotels and bird observation sites on the north west coast of the peninsula. Also, they proposed a special buffer zone were the speed of the vessels should be reduced in order to avoid collisions with marine mammals.

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

- New protected areas would be created in the area, extending the existing national park or nominating already identified conservation important areas as new MPAs;
- The oil industry would finance the monitoring of the marine environment around the area;
- The oil industry further agreed to subsidize fuel for fishers, provide fishing gears below the carrying capacity of the fisheries, provide training to fishermen and provide supplemental and alternative livelihoods;
- The conservation group would lead the monitoring of the marine environment;
- The tourism sector would propose the construction of coastal infrastructure for bird/crocodile observation, as well as environmental friendly hotels near the coast;
- The location and size of the developments would be constrained by the result of a study to determine the carrying capacity of the environment.



Simulation exercise report.

The discussion has been lively but friendly and all the stakeholders have been able to equally express their position and plan for the marine protected area.

The stakeholders agreed on the following:

- To extend the existing marine protected area to the limit of the identified priority area
- To create a new marine protected area in the other priority area for half of its area having negotiated with oil industry to get funds for its management and educational activities
- To set up a buffer zone all along the coast of the island
- To create a recreative area for dolphin watching where specific measure in terms of seismic activities and speed will be put in place in addition to the specific regulation of the dolphin watching
- To establish two lanes in the second shipping route order to avoid the oil exploitation and fishing zones
- To ban fishing activities in front the port but with compensation for the fishermen

The stakeholders use a diversity of tools for managing the area

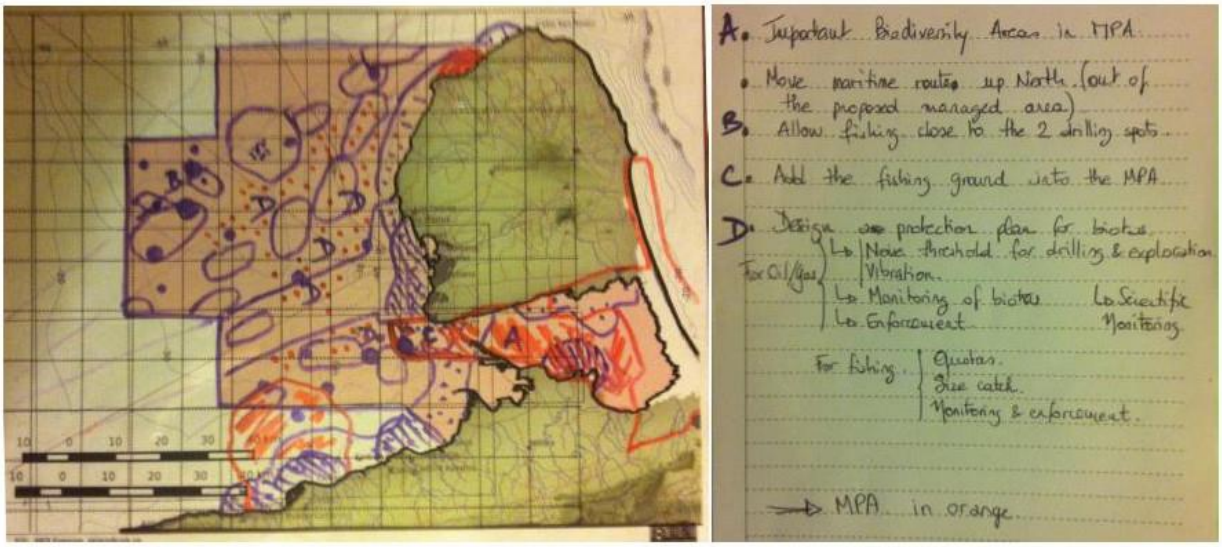


Figure 3. Examples of agreed outcomes of two of the working groups

Annex VI

DEVELOPING DRAFT PROPOSED STRATEGIES/ACTION PLANS FOR INITIATING/ENHANCING THE APPLICATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AT DIFFERENT SCALES

I. National Strategy/Action Plan for Madagascar

LA VISION

"Une mer en parfaite condition gérée de façon durable, avec une biodiversité marine et côtière productive et résiliente capable de satisfaire les besoins des générations présentes et futures, et accueillant des activités économiques soucieuses d'assurer l'intégrité des écosystèmes marins et côtiers, lesquelles garantiront l'avènement d'une économie bleue prospère**".**

Etape 1 : établissement du comité interministériel
Missions et attributions :

- Définir une politique nationale de la mer basée sur la VISION,
- Etablir une stratégie nationale pour atteindre les objectifs de la VISION
- Déterminer des objectifs clairs et rationnels, quantifiables et vérifiables
- Assigner des tâches à chaque partie prenante concernée
- Etablir ou définir le cadre juridique et institutionnel pertinent

Etape 2 : mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale
Mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale basée sur les actions concrètes de tous les départements concernés

DEPARTEMENT	**ACTIONS**
Ministère des Ressources Halieutiques et de la Pêche	Le secteur Ressources Halieutiques et Pêche prône le développement d'une économie bleue, fondée sur une considération équilibrée des aspects sociaux, économiques, écologiques et environnementaux des espaces qu'il gère. Ses principaux défis consistent à assurer la durabilité des bénéfices économiques issues des ressources halieutiques, à générer des revenus pour assurer un niveau de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des petits pêcheurs et pisciculteurs, et à fournir aux marchés intérieurs et extérieurs une gamme diversifiée de produits compétitifs. La politique Bleue a une portée décennale, jusqu'en 2025. Son plan quinquennal d'investissements vise des impacts tangibles à l'horizon2020 : • le secteur aura une croissance économique annuelle de **3,5%** obtenue par - **l'augmentation de moitié de ses exportations**, en considérant l'année 2014 comme référence - et la **progression de 30% des investissements privées**; • le secteur contribuera à atténuer une partie de la pauvreté par - **l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire de 40 000 petits pêcheurs et pisciculteurs**, - **l'accroissement de 30% du nombre d'emplois directs**, et le doublement de la consommation en poisson pour un million de Malagasy, passant de **2,2 kg/an/individu actuellement à 4,5 kg/an/personne**.

Ministère du Tourisme, des Transports et de la Météorologie	**Volet transport maritime** - Développement d'une politique nationale du transport maritime et fluvial - Inventaire des sites portuaires potentiels - Adoption du nouveau code maritime avec un volet important sur la protection et la préservation du milieu marin - Ratification et mise en œuvre de plusieurs conventions internationales de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale relatives à la protection de l'environnement marin, notamment : • la convention sur la Gestion des Eaux de Ballast des Navires (ou Convention BWM) • la Convention sur le Contrôle des Systèmes Anti-Salissures des Navires (ou Convention AFS) • Protocole de 1997 à la Convention sur la Prévention de la Pollution des mers par les Navires (ou Annexe VI de la Convention MARPOL) - Mise en place des installations de réception portuaires pour la réception des déchets provenant des navires **Volet tourisme maritime et côtier** Dans l'optique d'atteindre les 1 millions de touristes en 2020, le secteur Tourisme à Madagascar via le tourisme maritime et côtier veut se développer avec l'aide directe des autorités locales, régionales ainsi que des organisations de la société civile&é à soutenir le secteur touristique, moteur de croissance et de création d'emplois dans les zones côtières. Pour se faire, un environnement sain est essentiel au développement de toute forme de tourisme dans les régions côtières, de déployer tous les efforts nécessaires à sa protection, insiste sur la nécessité de mettre en place des infrastructures durables pour développer de nouvelles forme de tourisme, en particulier les secteurs du tourisme à haut potentiel de croissance, tels l'écotourisme, l'agrotourisme et le tourisme de la pêche, accueille favorablement les initiatives de promotion des stratégies touristiques transfrontalières à l'échelle des bassins maritimes Prévoir en parallèle des actions d'exploitation et de mise en valeur du patrimoine côtier, maritime et marin et des actions de préservation et de restauration de ce patrimoine.
Ministère de l'Environnement, Ecologie, Mer et Forêt	**a- Le développement d'une Politique Nationale de l'Océan (PNO)** Par l'établissement d'un cadre juridique permettant d'assurer une cohérence entre toutes les activités conduites dans l'espace océanique, afin que les impacts d'une activité légitime ne nuisent pas au bon déroulement d'autres activités tout autant légitimes, et que les conflits d'usage puissent être évités, tout au moins minimisés. **b- La conservation des espèces emblématiques et des habitats critiques** Etablissement d'un cadre légal en vue d'assurer la conservation de ces espèces emblématiques et la préservation des habitats critiques pour le développement de l'écotourisme que la satisfaction des besoins socio-économiques des populations riveraines.

	c- La concrétisation de la Promesse de Sydney La concrétisation de la Promesse de Sydney va amener Madagascar à tripler la surface de ses aires marines protégées (AMPs) pour atteindre plusieurs objectifs : (**i**) préserver, protéger et rendre résilientes les ressources naturelles côtières et marines; (**ii**) contribuer au développement durable des communautés locales riveraines à partir de la conservation et la gestion durable de ces ressources; et (**iii**) se conformer aux obligations internationales relatives à la conservation de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes marins et côtiers (Objectif n°11 d'Aichi; Objectif 14 du Développement Durable). **d- La prévention et lutte contre la pollution marine** La nécessité de mettre en place une stratégie de prévention et de lutte contre tous types de pollution marine, notamment les activités terrestres sont responsables de 80% des sources de pollution marine et cela en collaboration avec tous les secteurs dont les activités sont liées plus ou moins directement au milieu marin et côtier, ainsi que la mise en en place de dispositifs spéciaux, tels que prévus par la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer pour la protection de la biodiversité et les écosystèmes marins et côtiers vulnérables, pourrait être envisagés pour protéger le capital naturel. **e- La promotion de l'Economie Bleue** L'économie bleue conceptualise l'océan comme des espaces de développement où l'aménagement du territoire intègre la conservation et l'exploitation durable des ressources biologiques marines et côtières, la prospection des ressources génétiques marines (bioprospection), l'exploration et l'exploitation des ressources minérales des fonds marins, la production d'énergie renouvelable et le transport maritime. Le développement de l'Economie Bleue contribue au renforcement de la gestion intégrée de l'océan, gage de la valorisation certaine du capital naturel marin dans sa totalité.
MEPATE	Alignement suivant le texte existant LOAT (ou Loi d'Orientation de l'Aménagement du Territoire) la procédure de création du comité interministériel cf.article portant création du Conseil interministériel de l'Aménagement du Territoire et/ou Conseil National de l'Aménagement du Territoire : - Accélérer la sortie du décret d'application du LOAT - Formaliser par voie règlementaire (Emission du Décret) avec les procédures de la Territorialité Nationale l'affectation des espaces maritimes aux départements ministériels développeurs, suivant le schéma de planification concerté; - Intégrer dans la Base de données de l'Observatoire de l'Aménagement du Territoire (OAT) après acquisition de l'immatriculation territoriale de chaque espace maritime affectée.
Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de Recherches Scientifiques (Institutions	- Augmentation des connaissances sur les ressources biologiques et les écosystèmes avec leur état de conservation à l'aide des programmes de recherches dûment coordonnés et à l'aide de réalisation des inventaires périodiques

de recherches)	- Etablissement d'une structure de compilation de bases de données et diffusion d'information disponible sur les résultats de recherche. - Mise en place d'une politique de formation sur le renforcement de capacité des parties prenantes.

Etape 3- Mesures et actions

OBJECTIFS	**ACTIONS**
- Obtenir l'engagement politique	- Etablissement du comité interministériel - Concertation multisectorielle - Communication verbale interministérielle transmise au Conseil des Ministres
- Développer/renforcer les bases légales/institutionnelles	- Etablissement de mécanismes législatifs et institutionnels à des échelles appropriées
- Faciliter la coordination intersectorielle chez les autorités	- Etablissement d'une plateforme de concertation
- Communiquer avec les différentes parties prenantes, dont les communautés locales	- Intégrer les communautés de base dès l'élaboration même de la politique : consultations locales, régionales - Créer des plateformes de partage et de diffusion des informations (jusqu'au fokotany)
- Faciliter le renforcement des capacités aux échelles nationales et locales	- Etablissement de programme de renforcement des capacités - Identification des cibles : décideurs en priorité, autorités au niveau national, et local
- Assurer la mise en œuvre, le suivi et l'évaluation durable	- création d'un organe exécutif autonome, chargé de mettre en œuvre le MSP - gestion et partage des données - comité interministériel en charge du suivi et de l'évaluation
- Assurer un financement durable, comprenant des synergies avec les initiatives existantes et potentielles	- création d'un FONDS BLEU : contribution des secteurs concernés - collaboration avec les PTF (Partenaires Techniques et Financiers)

CALENDRIER DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

ANNEE	ACTIVITES
2016	Réunion de concertation et d'information des parties prenantes Création comité interministériel Soumission de la communication verbale en Conseil des Ministres (engagement politique) Création organe exécutif autonome Renforcement des capacités des décideurs Collecte et analyse des données spatiales Création et gestion de base de données
2017	Renforcement des capacités aux échelles locales Analyse des textes et mise en place du cadre légal et financier Finalisation du schéma de coordination et de valorisation du territoire maritime Malagasy

	Identification du premier espace pilote pour MSP Lancement du processus de MSP dans espace pilote
2018	Mise en place du FONDS BLEU Zonage MSP sur premier espace pilote Identification second espace pilote pour MSP
2019	Zonage MSP sur second espace pilote
2020	Texte cadre national sur MSP

II. Regional Approach for Incorporating Marine Spatial Planning in Resource and Biodiversity Management of the Western Indian Ocean

BACKGROUND

Through the engagement with representatives from Western Indian Ocean (WIO) nations, and regional and international experts gathered at the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Regional Capacity Development Workshop for East Africa, it has become clear that marine spatial planning (MSP) is an important area-based management tool for use in the region. It has also become clear that there are many different activities and initiatives related to MSP at the global, regional, subregional and national levels. The acceptance and implementation of MSP is at different stages within countries. The January 2016 workshop, organized by the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nosy Be, Madagascar, has highlighted the differences in understanding of the concept and practice of MSP between countries and related initiatives in the region. It has also acknowledged that there is a need for ongoing capacity development in order to establish MSP as a tool to achieve sustainable development of an Ocean Economy within the region.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The participants in the SOI workshop in Nosy Be has clearly indicated the need for improved regional cooperation to establish a consistent and appropriate definition of MSP that will best serve the needs of the countries within the WIO. It was proposed that the Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS) consider and enhance their role in regional cooperation on the development of the MSP concept by facilitating capacity development to promote MSP implementation. This is aligned with two decisions of the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention held in June, 2015 in Seychelles:

i) Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy (4) "To *urge* Contracting Parties to cooperate in improving the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on existing regional institutions including the Nairobi Convention and developing area based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region."

ii) Decision CP8/13: Enhancing Cooperation, Collaboration and Support with Partners (3) To *invite* all Contracting Parties and request the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association and other partners on capacity-building, implementation and sharing of experiences on integrated marine spatial planning in support of blue economy.

THE WAY FORWARD

In order to provide guidance to member states, the NCS is facilitating the development of a concept note that will outline the application of MSP in the region to date and further define how MSP can be institutionalized or mainstreamed as a planning tool in various levels of government within the region. The concept will also highlight the needs and opportunities for funding. This concept will depart from the

acknowledgement that MSP is showing great promise if built on a foundation of reliable information, coupled with appropriately (multi-)scaled governance and institutions. MSP is useful to mitigate multi-sectoral stakeholder conflict, at multiple levels of coastal and ocean governance.

MSP is proposed as marine-domain policy process for regional, national and subnational use. As such, MSP application will strive for seamless integration with existing efforts in ICM, ecosystem-based management (EBM), ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and many other policy instruments. MSP should be positioned as a part of a regional evolution towards sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and the protection of biodiversity.

The concept for regional integration and mainstreaming of MSP will be circulated for discussion by member countries and donors in preparation of the Nairobi Focal Point meet scheduled to take place in Mauritius, 21-24 March 2016. Agreement on a final concept note on MSP will result in the development of a project for the incremental implementation of projects and initiatives to coordinate MSP and build capacity. The timeframe for the development of a full proposal to final acceptance is estimated to be 12 months.

Some of the activities, actions and initiatives that may be proposed for inclusion in the full proposal are:

- A meeting of Nairobi Convention National Focal Points and senior government officials from the units in governments that are tasked with oceans development and policy, the Ocean Economy and MSP. Such a meeting will explore and promote the actions relating to the development of marine spatial planning;
- The recognition of the role of MSP, the Ocean Economy and supporting ocean policies within the ICZM Protocol that is currently under negotiation by the Nairobi member states;
- Commissioning of a review of global, regional and national practices relating to the development of ocean policies, the Ocean Economy and MSP that is intended to support the publication of, among others, Policy Briefs, Good-practice Guides and training material;
- Additional capacity-building initiatives focused on the implementation of MSP within the context of the WIO;
- Evaluation of the role of and mechanisms for the use of Strategic Environmental Assessments at the national and subnational levels;
- The role of the WIO State of the Coast report in regional MSP targets;
- Provision of technical support to enable the existing Nairobi Convention Clearinghouse Mechanism to support MSP initiatives. This includes the:
    - Employment of dedicated data management staff;
    - Development of mechanisms to allow for customized and purpose-driven outputs;
    - Collection of additional data relevant for MSP such as time-series spatial layers of land-use and terrestrial habitats;
- Any other activity deemed necessary for the facilitation of MSP.

CONCLUSION

The NCS acknowledges the role of global and regional agencies in the promotion and facilitation of MSP for the sustainable development of the Ocean Economy and the protection of the natural resource base. MSP has the potential to improve the well-being of the people of the WIO and as such is enthusiastically supported. The role of national (Seychelles, South Africa, etc.) and subregional initiatives such as the Northern Mozambican Channel Initiative is acknowledges as part of the growing body of knowledge on the successful implementation of MSP.

III. Subregional working group work on the Northern Mozambique Channel (NMC)

Background
The purpose of this subregional group was to garner on feedback from the country representatives on the topics covered in the regional working group so far as relevant to the Northern Mozambique Channel. The results aim to contribute to a proposal to support MSP in the NMC region. The first opportunity is with the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) by WWF and CORDIO, and other partners, on behalf of the NMC Initiative (NMCi).

Introduction
The working group started with a presentation to bring all to the same page, the principal vision and framing for MSP of the NMCi. David Obura summarized the five capitals approach of the NMCi and its relevance to Blue Economy and MSP. National consultations have happened in four of the countries, with Tanzania occurring 27 & 28 January after which will follow up on synthesis of national inputs to overall programme.

From the perspective of the Nairobi Convention there are two main issues: the time taken to get country commitments on the project has been long, which may jeopardize interests/commitments and approach to GEF, and with changes in Kenya (NC Chair) and Tanzania (government) there has to be some re-engagement for presentation of the project.

Session one
Session one addressed work done at the fully regional level in working groups under session 3.1 of the main programme (visioning):

1) Review the vision
The draft vision of the NMCi was presented: the people, countries and economies of the Northern Mozambique Channel prosper in a sustainable future founded on the natural and cultural assets and diversity of the region". This vision will be finalized during the funded project.

Comments:
- questions may arise about which "people, countries and economies" and if this includes the governments.
- The vision/goals should be reframed to more clearly implement CBD Aichi targets and Jakarta mandate, and Sustainable development Goals (esp. oceans), and now Paris Agreement – to ensure alignment is clear with global commitments.
- A question raised about the ecosystem approach, i.e., how well does the subregion match the Large Marine Ecosystem approach? The Mozambique channel would perhaps qualify as an LME now (given ASCLME and MESOBIO work) – should look into this, as would bolster the EbA credentials of the work.

2) Developing a long-term vision/strategy for sustainable development/MSP, and

3) Linking vision with clear strategic goals/objectives
- Given earlier discussion in the workshop about sustainable development, it was accepted that the strategic goals of the initiative on social, economic and natural capital are consistent for MSP.
- (CL) Being clear about medium-term outcomes the project is supposed to deliver is important, and this relates to the intermediate outcomes of the NMCi framework proposal – make this clear.
- Need to look at national plans to ensure coherence between these and the NMC goals.
- NMC has been framed with the WIOSAP and LMSAP objectives, ie. the findings of the WioLaB and ASCLME projects –

4) Balancing social, economic and environmental needs?
- Comoros' primary strategy is for social and economic development.

- The word 'balancing' was questioned. Should be clear that the concept is more about building up the capitals/assets.
- Need to identify national and any subnational population/demography policies in the countries, as population growth and coastal migration will be major factors affecting future developments. This has been seen in West Africa, and question about whether it will occur in this region as well.
- Culturally and socially, each country is different, so need to address this diversity in the project setup. The Blue Society (http://www.bluesociety.org/) was mentioned, for looking into marine governance for the region.

Proposal components

The group was presented with five key activities conceived for the MSP proposal, and asked to make comments on these, on activities and any items missing. This is a listing of the comments and additions, which can be added to/folded into the existing ones.

1) Visioning for MSP, with all relevant stakeholders in governments and non-government

- Scenarios – these should be used for raising awareness and informing consultations, and can animate the process of engaging stakeholders. An example is AAMP using evaluation of ecosystem services as a way to engage stakeholders. Scenarios showing nuances within major areascould also be used, e.g. within a blue economy, to explore the outcome of imbalance between some of the components.
- A key objective is for consultations to identify what benefits and interests different stakeholders have, at national, subnational and local levels, in order to engage them and account for their interests.
- Consider use of SEA in each country in setting the vision, defining the scope of MSP and alignment among the countries.
- Seychelles experience - initially, stakeholder engagement is in many frequent fora and at frequent intervals, but as their involvement matures, fewer and smaller engagements were possible, with representatives identify and accepted by each stakeholder group. In the Fair Coasts project (IUCN, Cabo Delgado Mozambique) a province-level forum with national involvement was established but challenging to sustain without major project interventions.

2) Assess and develop relevant policy to support MSP (national & regional)

- As discussed in the main workshop, need to identify existing government/institutional structures and legislation on which to build involvement, such as existing ICZM committees. The mid-project output can be a white paper for each country, and at end of project a draft or accepted policy (MSP, national ocean, etc.)
- Lessons learned in policy integration
    - National - policy integration within countries and across uses/sectors w/in countries – experience in this from Seychelles (start with commonly agreed policies and then address points of conflict (sectoral policies) relevant to MSP)
    - International - Seychelles/Mauritius experience in extending the continental shelf.
    - There is an IRD policy mapping project in West Africa (Lae) that we could look at for its approach.
- At the regional level, engage with the ICM protocol process under the Nairobi Convention and its perspective on MSP – what this could be is dependent on the NC March 2016 meeting on the ICM policy.
- Also engage with WIOSAP and ASCLME projects for their MSP implementation – possibilities to engage in NMC pilot applications and to co-finance. Suggestion to generate information for supporting pilot areas since the region is not homogenous.
- IOC Marine Strategy – this has come out from the ecoregional priority setting process, and will be finalized by the Commission shortly. The NMC was initially identified as a priority area under this programme, so engagement with the IOC under this is possible. This also relates to the Biodiversity Project result area 1 – on policy harmonization.

- With a view to increasing cooperation between the countries, use UNCLOS – NMC as a semi-closed sea, so commitment should be stronger – as parties of UNCLOS the countries have an obligation. Comment that this level of cooperating needs legitimacy, and this belongs to the Nairobi convention i.e. via the ICM protocol that should include a special article on cooperation, to which projects should be linked.

3) Building capacity for MSP

- capacity needs to be scoped across all relevant fields – technical, data, consultative processes, etc. include stakeholders in the scoping process as this helps to build their engagement, and to identify capacity needs they have that might hold back MSP.
- The technical process for MSP needs an experienced organization to guide it (e.g. TNC's role in Seychelles process), but by the end of the 5 years, their role could be reduced, and if appropriate, phased out by the end of the project.
- Consult the full scope of capacity-building resources available – Blue Solutions, CBD-SOI guidelines for Cap. Building in msp), build on SOI workshops as mechanisms for training and disseminating to the target public and those involved in governance of msp.
- Develop national and regional centers with the right capacities that will support the MSP process into the next stages – develop a ToT approach, so that can deal with staff turnover.

4) Data and information for MSP

- do a fully survey of existing information (one mentioned was EAF Nansen, SWIOFish, OHI, MASPAWIO, Mozalink, etc.)
- establish necessary structures which will collect data and support the process
- undertake a project under IOC Marine Strategy umbrella – a feasibility study for network of MPAs. Can apply to IOC funding for this, as co-funding.

5) MSP cycle of implementation, end of project governance stage

- MSP is undertaken in iterations:
    - first round can be a quick implementation of OHI to identify gaps and priorities (year 1),
    - then a pilot iteration of MSP (year 3),
    - then a first full plan for approval/adoption by the countries at the end of the project (year 5)
- assure the political process(es) and commitment nationally for adoption of the national components of the MSP plans
- at regional level, output will be influenced by the Nairobi Convention ICM/MSP process, but aim to have alignment of MSP plans as an output.

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