



Workshop to consider Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Western Indian Ocean Region

13-15 November 2017

AVANI Seychelles Barbarons Resort & Spa, Seychelles

Meeting Report

Official Opening of the MSP Training

1. The training on Marine Spatial Planning was called to order at 9.05 am by Mr. Dixon Waruinge, the Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat. After an introduction of the meeting participants, he outlined the objective of the MSP training noting that the training would focus on sharing information on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and how the countries of the Western Indian Ocean can apply MSP at a national level. Mr. Waruinge stated that the MSP training was organized as part of the Nairobi Convention work programme; pursuant to Decision CP8/6c of the Eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention on support and partnership for the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities, financed by the Global Environmental Facility. The training contributes to Component A of the project on Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land based sources and activities (WIOSAP) which focuses on sustainable management of critical habitats. The training also contributes in part to Activity 1.2.5 of the Western Indian Ocean Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE) project on co-developing and co-implementing a regional methodology for Marine Spatial Planning, alongside the WIOSAP project, as well as to Activity 4.2.3 on identifying appropriate areas for demonstrating localized community Marine Spatial Planning linked to local economic development. Mr. Waruinge concluded his remarks by lauding the pioneering work on MSP in Seychelles and emphasizing the need to carry forward the practice and knowledge of MSP in each country and in the region. He informed the meeting that the delegation from Madagascar could not attend the training due to the plague in the country and hoped that a similar training would be offered in Madagascar soon.
2. The Principal Secretary for Environment in the Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change in Seychelles, Mr. Alain de Comarmond, officially opened the meeting, welcoming participants to the Seychelles. He acknowledged that the MSP training was organised by several entities, namely Blue Solutions (represented by Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) , Grid Arendal, and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)), the Nairobi Convention, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission-United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO), and United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), and would lead to the implementation of MSP in the region through, among others, the WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects.
3. The Principal Secretary noted that MSP has become a universally accepted consultative and decision support tool that will ensure that countries meet their targets for sustainable development and blue economy. He informed the meeting that Seychelles fully embraced MSP in 2014 through the Seychelles

Marine Spatial Plan Initiative that looks at the management of all the different uses of Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone. The MSP Initiative is a Government-led process, with planning and facilitation managed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in partnership with Government of Seychelles – UNDP GEF Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU). The initiative seeks to address three main objectives: expansion of marine protected areas from 0.04 percent to 30 percent of the EEZ, developing the Blue Economy, and addressing climate change adaptation. The first milestone of the initiative is that by December 2017, Seychelles will have a marine plan endorsed by the cabinet that will identify 15 % of its EEZ for protection and management. Mr. de Comarmond reported that at the beginning of November 2017, after 3 years of negotiation, phase one of the MSP plan had been laid out and had received cabinet approval with areas around Aldabra Atoll, and Assumption Atoll being drafted as zone one areas (high marine biodiversity protection areas). The Permanent Secretary concluded his remarks by affirming that the training would provide great opportunities for exchange of ideas on MSP, and discuss the way forward on the MSP domain. Seychelles, as the Chair of the Nairobi Convention Bureau, moderated the entire meeting.

Global Perspective of MSP

4. UNEP WCMC introduced the session on the global perspectives of MSP through a series of presentations. The first was a presentation on the *Application of MSP as a tool for ecosystems-based managed (EBM) and blue economy* that was prepared by Ole Vestergaard and delivered by Hannah Thomas (UNEP – WCMC). The concept of EBM can be described as a process that uses ecosystem science — our knowledge of the connections among living organisms, natural phenomena, and human activities — as well as economic science and social science to guide uses of the ocean and coast. Deriving this knowledge in a participatory way, and using it to determine priorities and drive integration of management across all sectors, is the essence of EBM. By doing so, we can ensure that those uses are sustainable for society and the environment over the long term. The presentation sought to address the topic “How can we maintain vital marine and coastal ecosystems in a context of increasing demographic pressure and climate change?” The presentation discussed the role of oceans for human well-being & blue economies and how, if well managed, marine and coastal ecosystems could provide even more assets to people while contributing to most of the SDG targets. The presentation covered the status of oceans and human impacts noting that marine and coastal ecosystems are on a decline globally due to cumulative human and climate change impacts. The presentation outlined the ecosystem-based management approach for sustainable development and looked at the practical tools for ecosystem-based spatial planning that UN Environment is using to support countries and Regional Seas in achieving ocean-related SDGs. These include a range of capacity building outputs and activities such as innovative planning tools, training and pilot demonstration, policy guidance and communicating practical lessons. Examples of these are: the brochure *Taking Steps Towards EBM, MSP in Practice Initiative* (evidence-based practical guidance on the challenges and enabling factors for successful Marine Spatial Planning, that addresses common barriers and enabling conditions in a local context as a series of case studies), MPA Governance, *Blue Planning in Practice* (with GIZ / ‘Blue Solutions’), and area-based management to deliver ocean-related SDGs (with the European Commission).
5. The presentation “*Exploring MSP Perspectives*” by Hannah Thomas (UNEP-WCMC) focused on looking at MSP experiences from around the world. The presenter untangled the concepts around the EBM approach and the range of tools for delivering EBM such as MSP and ICZM. In the case of MSP, examples were identified as happening globally in 73 areas (using 2015 data) at multiple scales from local, sub-national, national and regional/transboundary scales. The presentation expounded on the lessons learnt from the MSP experiences highlighting the challenges and enabling factors for MSP. The challenges identified include those to do with process design (such as agreeing on a shared vision by multiple sectors, each with differing mandates which can lead to high level goals that are ambiguous and make it difficult to measure progress and outcome delivery), challenges in stakeholder involvement

(time consuming and expensive), governance arrangement challenges (gaining government support and providing strong leadership), compliance and enforcement challenges (developing appropriate management and regulation systems and strong monitoring and evaluation). The enabling factors for MSP were identified as: (a) governance arrangements - more formal governance arrangements are more likely to achieve mid-term and long-term goals than weaker arrangements; (b) stakeholder engagement can work well and stakeholder engagement techniques should depend on the context; (c) data and tools - having a broad range of data does not necessarily lead to success. Data is necessary, but challenges in spatial data and tools do not necessarily prevent effective MSP. The initial steps of MSP can be undertaken with the data currently available. At the regional level in Western Indian Ocean, cross-border cooperation was emphasised where the Nairobi Convention would need to collaborate with other regional bodies with mandates in the ocean domain.

- Hannah Thomas (UNEP-WCMC) highlighted the lessons learnt from a European Commission study on best practices in cross border MSP looking at four case studies: the Rhode Island Ocean Special Management Area Management Plan, the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, Xiamen's Marine Functional Zoning Process, and the Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food security. The study provided useful lessons in cross-border spatial planning. These lessons are: (a) governance context has a major influence on cross-border cooperation; (b) socio-economic context shapes MSP drivers; (c) cross border cooperation is essential for achieving EBM at regional scales; and (d) coordinating body, clear legal framework and robust M & E are key enabling factors. Lessons learnt from cross-border spatial planning in ABNJ include: (a) having strong context specific decision-making rules for collective governance is very important; (b) providing incentive-based mechanisms for consistent management measures is key in managing ABNJ; (c) combining traditional sectoral approaches in a single mandate is important for a balanced approach to ABNJ management.

Regional Perspectives on MSP

- Ms. Helena Sims from TNC kicked off the regional MSP perspectives presentations with a presentation on MSP in the Seychelles – experiences and successes. Ms. Sim's presentation *Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative Overview* outlined the innovative and ground-breaking approach that Seychelles has taken in its MSP pathway through a debt-for-nature swap that has ensured that there is funding for the implementation of the plan through the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT). The debt-for-nature swap enables conservation and climate adaptation goals to be achieved through innovative debt restructuring and a comprehensive marine spatial plan that will expand Seychelles MPA coverage expand from 0.04% to 30% by 2020 (15% in high biodiversity protection, including “no take”; 15% in medium biodiversity protection, including sustainable uses and “no take”). The presentation outlined the MSP initiatives goals, the two phases of the plan and their associated milestones, the governance framework of the MSP initiative, the marine sectors in Seychelles (stakeholders), the drivers, the zoning design framework of the plan, the process (government commitment, stakeholder involvement, agreement on zoning, refining zone design identifying zones in territorial sea, respect of existing fisheries agreements, discussions on allowable activities, and the phased approach for the plan's implementation from 2020 onward). The presenter also discussed the principles guiding the governance and management as well as the approach and practice of MSP that were developed in 2014-2015 by the technical working groups and reviewed and endorsed by the project steering committee and stakeholder workshops. The presentation defined the planning tools being used, the data infrastructure, and the outputs and the frameworks of the MSP initiative. Outputs included an MSP Atlas, containing maps and information on biodiversity and human uses, and a spatial data catalogue and decision-support tools to support decision making at present and in the future.

Plenary Discussion

8. In the plenary discussion on knowledge sharing and discussions on MSP challenges and opportunities from the global and regional perspectives, several blue planning points were noted by participants highlighting the relevance of spatial planning as a mechanism for coastal and marine development and management through the understanding of the role of coastal and marine ecosystems for human well-being. Participants were enlightened on the unique characteristics of planning in coastal and marine areas and the need to balance interests of different stakeholders based on clear and transparent criteria. Participants debated on the start-up process for applying Blue Planning in their own specific legal, governance and administrative contexts, and the need to be fully aware of the barriers, challenges and enabling factors, including strategies to overcome such barriers and challenges. Participants discussed the key driving factors for the successful drafting and implementation of MSP: strong political will and commitment from the government (this can be attained through demystifying MSP while highlighting the benefits and value to governments); agreeing on a shared vision; transparency; the involvement of key stakeholders right from the outset, and the need for building trust and flexible planning when dealing with stakeholders; taking advantage of the prevailing socio- economic context to drive MSP (e.g. the debt-for-nature swap that has provided funding for the MSP process in Seychelles); the role and importance of data in MSP; the importance of building data sharing infrastructure; the need for strong leadership to drive the MSP process forward; the need for strong governance frameworks that are embedded in policy; and the provision of an incentive mechanism to ensure enforcement and compliance (e.g. the linking of MSP to finance in Seychelles has influenced the adoption of MSP, particularly the engagement with the private sector through blue bond financing).
9. Participants also discussed the challenges of MSP planning with the largest challenge being data gaps and the lack of a data sharing mechanism for MSP. Nonetheless, there was agreement that data sharing should not be a hindrance to the initial implementation of MSP rather; building trust among key stakeholders was an overarching key step. It was also noted that the robust framework on MSP in Seychelles, with timelines and a stable financing base has enabled the government to implement MSP. The need to identify and employ stable financial mechanisms at national level was seen as a key driver for MSP.
10. In the discussion on MSP implementation at the national level, participants noted that MSP and implementation is at various stages in the Western Indian Ocean region. Comoros identified the need for capacity building on MSP to kick off the process. Somalia indicated that the country has up-scaled the MSP process to the Federal and Ministerial level and that a coordinating committee led by the Fisheries Department, Transport, Environment, and Marine Research Studies had initiated discussions on the process. Mauritius had made a cabinet decision on MSP and a coordinating committee had been established with the 10 step UNESCO methodology being used for planning the coastal zone. The MSP process in Mauritius was being driven by the Ministry of Defence since the Maritime Zones Act falls under the mandate of this ministry. Mozambique had created a new ministry for the oceans and is currently at the initial steps of addressing MSP. South Africa introduced the Phakisa process to unlock the potential of the ocean economy in 2014, a national framework on MSP has been gazetted and the MSP bill may become law by 2018. The South African national MSP Framework has an inter-departmental working group with nine departments being represented in the group. The government has also budgeted funds for capacity development in MSP where government officials have attended the Blue Planning Solutions workshop. Tanzania's discovery of oil and gas in the last few years has led to the mapping of its coastal and marine resources that may lead to the next steps of initiating MSP, but there are still low levels of coordination. The Kenyan government is committed to the Blue Economy Process with MSP being considered as a tool to deliver the Blue Economy. There is high-level political will with the President championing the Blue Economy in Kenya.

11. The session on Regional perspectives for MSP continued with Jan Kleine Büning's (Blue Solutions) introductory presentation on *The Blue Solutions Initiative*. The presentation covered an overview of the Blue Solutions Initiative which is a 5 year global cooperation project on marine and coastal biodiversity and development that is coordinated by Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and implemented in partnership with the Norwegian Foundation and UN Environment Collaborating Centre, GRID-Arendal, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Freshwater and Marine Ecosystems Branch of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Blue Solutions works in close collaboration with national and regional marine and coastal biodiversity projects in developing countries all over the world. The presenter elaborated the thematic areas that Blue Solutions works in, and how the project works. The Blue Solutions Initiative provides a global platform to collate, share and generate knowledge and capacity for sustainable management and equitable governance of oceans through capacity development, inspiring solutions and policy processes. Blue Solutions address challenges in the coastal and marine realm, having proven impact and that is replicable, adaptable or up- scalable. The Blue solutions approach involves a solution seeker and solution provider offering the building blocks that are adaptable and reusable. Blue Solutions are shared online on the Panorama Platform and in regional exchange fora. The presenter outlined the capacity development approaches used by Blue Solutions including Blue IES which integrates ecosystem services into marine and coastal development planning, and the Blue Planning in Practice approach (ecosystem based planning and management in coastal and marine areas).
12. Jan Büning, Caroline Hoffman (Blue Solutions) and Ruth Fletcher (UNEP-WCMC) introduced a practical training exercise on Blue Planning in Practice (BPiP). The purpose of the training was to strengthen practical planning and implementation informed by decades of practical experiences and learning in the field. This course aimed at providing participants with an introduction to the theory and practical starting points of coastal and marine spatial planning (how to repackage information and implement a blue planning process). The practical session on ecosystem based marine and coastal planning and management was organised at group level to discuss and provide a case for marine spatial planning. The training was based on the Harvard Case Methodology, which conveys teaching messages mainly through interactive practical work by participants. Inspired by real-life conditions, participants surveyed the fictitious country of Bakul, a case closely based on real-life conditions and challenges. The training course offered participants the opportunity to approach the Blue Planning aspects of identification of need, process design, development of a shared vision, objectives and goals, organization of stakeholder participation, and inventory and analysis of current and future conditions. Other aspects included drafting and approving the spatial management plan, implementation and enforcement, monitoring, revision and adjustment. At the end of the exercise, the presenter summarized the key guiding principles for Blue Planning in Practice: shaping blue economy policies (overarching goals) more sustainably to minimise conflicts among users, to reduce impacts on ecosystems and to foster sustainable development.
13. Louis Cellier's (CSIR) presentation on *Blue Economy and Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean* concluded the session on the regional perspective of MSP. Dr. Celliers stated that the MSP dialogue in the Nairobi Convention work program stems from two decisions of the Eighth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention: CP 8/10 on Blue and Ocean Economy and CP 8/13 on Enhancing cooperation, collaboration and support with partners. He noted that the development of MSP as a national policy mechanism is one of the most prominent tools to assist the implementation of the Blue Economy, and consequently many countries in the region are currently pursuing Blue/Ocean Economy and MSP initiatives. The presenter outlined the tools for Coastal (ICM- coastal spatial plans) and Ocean Governance (IOM- marine spatial plans) and the steps in the MSP policy process and its iterative nature. Dr. Celliers presented the findings of a study conducted by WIOMSA and CSIR at the behest of the Nairobi Convention on the progress of the WIO Countries in implementing Ocean

Policies, Blue Economies and Marine Spatial Planning. The presenter then discussed South Africa's actions to enable MSP: the ICM Implementation Act (ICM Act of 2008 that enabled area based management (ABM) through the definition of planning domains and creation of sustainability); the Ocean Economy Implementation (Big Fast Results Oceans Lab 2014 that enabled ABM and created requirement for MSP to manage use of space); and lastly, MSP Implementation (the MSP Bill and Framework of 2016 that enabled Area Based Planning (ABP) for the rapid expansion of MPA network, protection and use of areas not in MPAs and for reduction of conflict). The presenter then focused on the policy frameworks for ICM and MSP and the need for an MSP Act to govern the implementation of MSP and to support the MSP Bill (the challenges associated with the MSP bill were outlined: (a) disproportionate effort to value: (b) unreasonable symmetry: (c) insufficient transparency, inclusion and participation; and (d) unclear and incomplete administrative governance). Dr. Celliers concluded his talk by pointing out the requisite principles for ABM (MSP, ICM, MPA): it occurs at various scales (transboundary, national and sub-national); it requires a governance framework (state, civil society and due process); and it requires data infrastructure (access, accessibility and usability).

14. In the discussions following the presentation, it was noted that while there was no record of a system that had attempted to align MSP, ICM, Ocean Economy and SDGs, it was important for the countries to at least align their national development goals and sector based development goals to the SDGs. Countries should also seek to better align the tools that are being used for coastal and ocean governance.

Practical Experience of MSP around the World

15. Dr. Ingela Isaksson (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management) delivered a presentation via video link on *Marine Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea Region: Towards coherence and cross-border solutions in Baltic Marine Spatial Plans*. The presenter introduced the MSP Project which was funded by the European Union (EU) and ran from March 2015- March 2017 with the overall objective of coming up with common solutions to cross-border maritime planning leading to greater alignment of national plans. It was a unique exercise that challenged the countries involved to learn from the experience gained and transfer the knowledge beyond the project and the Baltic Sea Region. To achieve the goal, two MSP cases were performed, encompassing the Baltic Sea's southwest area (affecting Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Poland) and the marine area between Estonia, Latvia, and Sweden. Both case studies focused on how shipping traffic, energy production, fishing, and environment, function in these areas and how they can compromise. The project focused on cross-border cooperation, involved MSP authorities and relevant regional seas organisations, it supported ongoing MSP plans, and added value. The presenter highlighted the challenges in cross-border MSP, and where each of the countries are in the MSP process, and listed the projects enablers (Helsinki Commission -HELCOM and Vision and Strategies Around the Baltic Sea -VASAB and their member states who are collaborators in the Baltic Scope Project - Russia, Norway, Finland, Aland, Lithuania etc.). The project outputs include an environmental strategy for the Baltic Sea region (The Baltic Sea Action Plan) and the formation of the joint Marine Spatial Planning working group in 2010 that developed a road map to 2020 with 10 MSP Principles that are based on the ecosystem based approach (EBA). The presenter highlighted the lessons learnt (sharing, understanding, adapting; the scales – international, national, regional, local; assessment and identification of transboundary MSP issues; solutions- compilation of outcomes; conclusion and recommendations). The presenter outlined the success factors: transparency - telling the whole truth; thinking beyond borders; and developing a matrix of interest. Lastly, the presenter concluded by giving the next steps for the Baltic Sea project: a planning forum; advancing the implementation of EBA; data sharing; and land-sea integration.

Meeting on Area Based Planning tools for Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

16. The head of the Secretariat of the Nairobi Convention, Dixon Waruinge's presentation *Nairobi Convention work on the ABNJ – Setting the scene* focused on the Convention's work program on areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ). The presenter stated that the Deep Seas Project implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Environment Programme had selected the Western Indian Ocean as a study site as part Component 4 on Development and Testing of a Methodology for area-based planning, and is working with the Nairobi Convention to implement this component. He added that decision CP 8/10 on Blue and Ocean Economy was in support of the ABNJ work. Further, in the meeting on ABNJ held in Seychelles in 2016, countries gave the Secretariat the mandate to support ABNJ management e.g. by capacity building and awareness creation. The countries also agreed on the need for integrated management of areas within and those beyond national jurisdiction (EEZ & ABNJ) due to issues of interconnectivity and migratory species. He concluded by stating the focus areas of ABNJ in the Nairobi Convention: Reviewing applicability of area-based planning tools to ecosystems that extend to ABNJ (connectivity and adjacency); gathering and sharing experiences from regional ABNJ area-based planning; and finally developing and testing area-based planning tools in the context of EBM for the WIO, the Climate Change Strategy for the WIO, and the Blue Economy.
17. Hannah Thomas (UNEP-WCMC) delivered a presentation on the *ABNJ Deep Seas Project* which is a 5-year project being jointly implemented by FAO and UN Environment with UNEP-WCMC leading on area-based planning. The presenter focused on deep sea ecosystems, the pressures and threats to biodiversity from cumulative human impact, the lack of strong regulations in ABNJ as compared to EEZ, the EBM approach, and tools to deliver EBM as a solution to growing impacts from multiple human activities. The presenter outlined the aim of the ABNJ Deep Seas Project and provided an overview of the 3 phases of the project: information gathering; analysis and synthesis; and lastly, testing. The presenter also outlined the activities and outputs of each of the phases. Some of the outputs include: case studies of regional ABNJ area-based planning and a review of suitable area-based planning tools for ABNJ; a study on ABNJ governance and legal frameworks in the pilot regions; an inventory of ABNJ datasets; a study of ecological and ecosystem service connectivity between EEZs and ABNJ; a capacity development assessment and action plan; a synthesis of the studies on ABNJ governance; planning tools and case studies to produce options and recommendation; an assessment of the cumulative impacts and key ecosystem services in each region; knowledge sharing workshops; engagement with appropriate sectors through specific work groups; policy messages and working with specific policy makers; area-based planning scenarios; a re-evaluation of capacity; and a compilation of key lessons. Ms. Thomas also gave an overview of the progress in implementation and key findings from some of the studies that have been completed such as the governance study. These findings were: (a) regional and global organizations have made limited use of their competences to adopt area-based management tools in the WIO; (b) there is strong regional interest to strengthen cooperation between sectoral institutions; (c) the main challenge to area-based planning is lack of capacity in ABNJ issues; and (d) there are organisations in the region such as the Nairobi Convention and the IOC UNESCO that can provide very valuable forums for discussion on ABNJ issues. The presenter concluded by stating that once all the reviews have been completed, all the information will be synthesized to produce an options and recommendation paper that will establish the next steps for the project in each region.
18. Ruth Fletcher's (UNEP-WCMC) presentation on *Marine Ecological Connectivity & Metadata Inventory* discussed two reviews: The Metadata Inventory; and Connectivity Study that are being conducted as part of the information gathering phase of the ABNJ Deep Seas Project. The aim of the presentation was to present the methodology for the two pieces of work and to get feedback from workshop participants on the focus of the studies and the proposed methodology. On the Metadata inventory, the presenter outlined the type of data that will be included in the metadata inventory. She

also provided aims of the inventory. The presentation laid out the process for compiling the metadata inventory that will involve a call through the Focal Points of the Nairobi Convention to identify relevant universities or data holders who will be requested to provide information on existing data. Metadata will be then be requested and a GIS expert in the Nairobi Convention will collate the inventory with support from UNEP-WCMC. Finally, permission will be sought to use selected data. For the Connectivity Study the presenter detailed the aims and the focus area of the study and the two-way process of regional consultation and expert analysis. The regional consultation will involve a review of the focus of the study and an identification of case studies while the expert analysis will involve a regional expert consultation via the Forum for Heads of Academic Research Institutions (FARI). Duke University will also provide input through their existing work on a migratory mammal database. UNEP-WCMC will collate the report and publish it. At the end of the presentation participants were requested to provide comments on the methodology and suggestions on other channels for identification of ABNJ data for the Metadata Inventory and to provide feedback on the focus area of the connectivity study.

Plenary Discussions

19. In the plenary discussion, participants noted that the issue of data infrastructure should be looked at from a holistic perspective, not just for collation of data for the Metadata Inventory of the ABNJ project, but for multiple regional uses. The participants proposed that the Nairobi Convention, WIOMSA and CSIR work together to develop a data management framework to guide the archiving of, and access to, data from different projects in the region, as well to coordinate access to global data bases. The meeting further proposed that data should be housed at the Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism which should be revamped so that it is fit for the purpose. The meeting stressed the importance of moving beyond planning to the implementation of MSP and other area-based planning tools as a means of attaining the SDGs and blue/ocean economy targets. The issue of ownership of MSP in ABNJ was discussed at length with the participants recognizing the importance of collaboration among states in the management of bio-diversity in the high seas, particularly in the absence of strong governance frameworks in ABNJ in the WIO. The meeting agreed that the Nairobi Convention should play a coordinating role in the discussion between sectoral actors.
20. The next presentation in the ABNJ session was by Miles Macmillan-Lawler (GRID-Arendal) who discussed *Capacity Assessment for Area-based planning in ABNJ*. The focus of the presentation was the capacity assessment work that has been undertaken as part the ABNJ Deep Seas Project. The presentation focused on: (a) defining capacity; (b) establishing the need for a capacity assessment (to determine the baseline capacity in relation to area based planning, to identify capacity development needs and to develop a set of capacity development activities to enhance or provide required capacity); (c) establishing which capacity is being assessed - the capacity of Nairobi Convention (Nairobi Convention Secretariat and Member states) to undertake area-based planning of deep sea ecosystems in ABNJ within the Western Indian Ocean region; (d) outlining how capacity has been assessed - the tool (using the UNEP- WCMC Capacity Development Assessment Tool (CDAT), the scale (network scale of Nairobi Convention Secretariat and the member countries), the elements of capacity (internal attributes, resources and an enabling environment); and the methodology (the capacity scale (none to optimal) and the feasibility scale (quantifying the effort required to build capacity to a desired level, from very easy to very difficult); (e) the results of the capacity assessment - based on the assessment, enabling “environment component of capacity” was found to be lacking/ could benefit from capacity development activities; (f) the working group exercise: participants were divided into groups to validate the WIO Region Capacity Assessment based on this framework outlined above; (g) next steps - GRID-Arendal will prioritise the capacity development needs and use these to formulate a capacity development action plan that has been customised to meet the needs identified. It was suggested that the action plan could be discussed at the next Nairobi Convention Focal Points meeting.

Next steps in area –based planning in the WIO ABNJ

21. Meeting participants discussed the national and regional action plans to support Ecosystem Based and Area Based Planning as outlined below. These would be prioritized into an action plan to see what can be achieved through the WIO-SAP and SAPPHIRE Projects.

National Actions:

- Raise awareness of stakeholders on ABNJ, MSP, ABP, ICZM.
- Support the development of legislation and policy frameworks through the agreement on a regional MSP Protocol through the Nairobi Convention.
- Focused training for national stakeholders on Ecosystem- based management /ABM tools (ICZM, MSP, MPA).
- Training of Trainers on all ABP tools (MSP, ICM, MPA).
- Engagement between focal points of different initiatives (IMO, ISA, BBNJ, FAO).
- Focus attention on Coastal development strategies, conservation plans, SEA, EIA, and all interests including extractives.
- Focused training for national stakeholders (all ABPs).
- Pilot projects and case studies to share lessons learnt (ICZM, MSP, MPA, all ABMs).
- Provide/source/facilitate access to research infrastructure.
- Support countries to access global and regional funds for ABP.

Regional Actions

- Develop an MSP Protocol for the Nairobi Convention area (agreed methodologies, harmonise legislation and policy frameworks).
- Focused training for regional stakeholders (technical staff, BBNJ negotiators).
- Pilot projects and case studies- lessons learnt from ICZM, MSP, MPA and all ABP.
- Raise awareness of stakeholders on ABNJ, MSP, ABP, ICZM.
- Establish a regional ocean observatory (ecosystem, governance, socio-ecology etc.) to provide input to the Regional State of the Coast.
- Establish a regional coastal and marine spatial data infrastructure with the Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism.
- Formalize the Nairobi Convention ICZM Protocol – Adoption, Ratification and Implementation

Meeting on MASPAWIO and Seamount Projects

22. The meeting on the Marine Spatial Atlas for the Western Indian Ocean (MASPAWIO) and Seamount Projects was introduced by François Simard (IUCN) who took the participants through the agenda. The first presentation in the session was by Carole Martinez (IUCN MASPAWIO) who introduced her talk by citing Charles Ehler's paper on the 13 Myths of Marine Spatial Planning where emphasis was put on the importance of demystifying MSP. Ms. Martinez's presentation *MASPAWIO A collaborative project for supporting MSP development in the Western Indian Ocean Region* outlined what MASPAWIO is: an open access geospatial data repository for the Western Indian Ocean which provides access to marine spatial datasets, providing layers useful for marine spatial planning, management and research, from multiple primary and secondary sources, and contributing compiled information into other regional and global repositories. MASPAWIO started as a project coordinated by the IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme and implemented by CORDIO East Africa, with seed funding from the French Development Agency (Afd), running from 2015 - 2016. The MASPAWIO project continues to receive funding from different sources. MASPAWIO was

established to provide a demonstration about the use and potential for MSP in the countries of the Western Indian Ocean. The presentation elaborated the aims of MASPAWIO: to foster regional cooperation on MSP and to support Nairobi Convention and its parties. The presentation highlighted the project objectives (thinking MSP beyond borders & fostering regional cooperation, SDGs & Aichi targets and sustainable Blue economy) and activities (mapping /Atlas with available data, integrating connectivity, modelling connectivity evolution, and co-defining strategic orientations). The presenter detailed the kind of MSP data that is deposited in the MASPAWIO repository, the users of the data (national and other spatial planning processes as well as varied stakeholders - projects, researchers and any interested stakeholders.) The goal is to have MASPAWIO data being housed in more formal repositories such as the African Marine Atlas supported by UNESCO, the Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism, and biodiversity portals such as Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) and Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

23. Estelle Crochelet presented (via video link) a study done by MASPAWIO in the Connectivity Module. The study was on marine larval connectivity and habitat degradation scenarios in the Western Indian Ocean. The study sought to evaluate coral reef ecosystem connectivity patterns in the Western Indian Ocean, using a dispersal model and to test different scenarios concerning habitat degradation consequences on coral reef ecosystem connectivity patterns, to better inform anticipatory planning and management of coastal and marine resources. The presenter noted that larval transport is one of the main processes underlying connectivity. The presentation covered the study sites, the methodology, and the findings of the study. Some of the key findings were: (i) 7 reefs had 4 occurrences of centrality with the implication that these reefs are the most important for multigenerational connectivity within the WIO; (ii) of these 7 reefs, only 3 sites have designated MPAs (Europa, Mayotte, Moma and Angoche); (iii) the study identified 7 sites of medium to high centrality that could be considered as priority sites for MPA implementation ; (iv) there is low regional connectivity in the WIO, but high interconnectivity within sub-regions (Mozambique Channel, Mascarenène archipelago; (v) the more degraded a reef, the lower the connectivity, or the more isolated it is from other reefs/islands, the less resilient it became. This had a bearing on productivity. Lastly, the presenter discussed the implications for management: Connectivity should be considered from a large-scale perspective not just because of self-recruitment but because ecosystems are linked. Secondly, conservation efforts must be designed relatively to connectivity patterns (distinguishing sink/source sites).
24. In the question and answer session following the presentation on connectivity, participants recommended that a comparative analysis is done with other projects that have done similar work (e.g. Transboundary networks of marine protected areas for integrated conservation and sustainable development: biophysical, socio-economic and governance assessment in East Africa -TRANSMAP, genetic studies and socio-economic studies on the impact from human activities) to verify the connective results. Meeting participants also queried the fact that there was no data on connectivity from Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Somalia which were listed as study sites and recommended that for the future, the model could be run in these sites.
25. Jean- Jacques Goussard (IUCN) gave a presentation on *Orientations for Regional Cooperation for MSP in the Western Indian Ocean*. Mr. Goussard noted that the WIO region faces a few common issues that necessitate thinking beyond national boundaries (coastal urbanization and industrial issues, economic sectors, common challenges, commitment to Aichi and SDG targets as well as Agenda 2030, multiple sectoral actors with different mandates working at different scales who are poorly coordinated). There is a need to manage the complexity of issues in the EEZ and ABNJ. Area- based planning tools such as ICZM and MSP can manage this complexity of issues. The presenter outlined the pillars for strengthening the regional dynamics for MSP: (i) formal engagements; (ii) regional/cross border cooperation, networks and initiatives; and (iii) on the ground activities.

26. Some guiding principles for the regional MSP approach were proposed including land – sea Integration, linking EEZ and ABNJ, a step by step, structured and iterative process (that respects subsidiarity and countries sovereignty, is based on prospective and future-oriented approach and considers the response to capacity needs as a priority and a crucial outcome of the process), and an Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework based on regional PEER review. The presenter gave some key points to be considered in the regional MSP approach: the need for a consensual entry point to get moving in addressing MSP regionally; addressing data infrastructure issues (accessibility, quality, data heterogeneity, data sharing protocols and agreements); regional MSP support must contribute to national MSP initiatives, adaptability to varying contexts (there is no one- model- fits- all); integrate MSP into the policies of the countries of the WIO (blue/ocean economies); and involve RECs. The presentation outlined pathways to regional support for MSP including harmonisation of data collection at regional and national levels, task forces for data analysis and integration, stakeholder validation workshops at each step of the process, regional support for aligned communication, capacity building on key technical issues that will fast track national MSP processes, a common regional M&E framework, twinning between MSP national processes and mentoring with out of the region actors, as well as exchange with other conventions. (e.g. the Abidjan Convention).

Working Groups Session on a Regional Approach to MSP

27. Participants were divided into 3 multi-country groups to answer questions on elements of the regional approach to MSP. A summary of the discussion points is highlighted below:
- i. What are the biodiversity thematic areas linked with MSP for which regional support would be expected?
 - Benthic layer
 - Coastal habitats- coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass, Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs)
 - Migratory species (dugongs, turtles, tuna, eels),
 - Ecological connectivity, MPA networks, MPAs and where possible, local managed marine areas
 - Pollution
 - Oil and gas
 - ii. What additional thematic areas appear relevant and priority in your national context?
 - Oil and gas development
 - Sea grass beds
 - Deltas & estuaries
 - Land and Sea-based pollution
 - Ports and shipping
 - Coastal and waterfront development
 - Coral reefs, lagoons, sandbanks (for tourism)
 - Recreational tourism
 - Fisheries
 - Climate change
 - Disaster reduction and risk management
 - Mining
 - Convincing high-level policy makers at a national level that MSP should be a national priority.
 - iii. What kind of regional support/activities would be expected, or welcomed from regional actors?

- Using UNCLOS to increase awareness of technicians dealing with boundary delineation issues on the transboundary nature of biodiversity (species, pollution and other challenges do not respect jurisdiction but are transboundary and need collaborative effort to manage).
 - A technical regional workshop on standardisation.
 - Twinning and partnership to share experiences and to share data. To achieve this, each country should identify specific priorities/emergencies, (for example mangroves), communicate this need to the Secretariat, then the Secretariat will send a call to all Parties, so that one or several countries with good experience or results on this issue could respond and provide for experience transfer.
 - A regional observatory.
 - Research (conduct connectivity studies at a national level) to inform policy and knowledge sharing.
 - Synthesis of existing information into actionable programs- define management question to inform data needs.
 - Regional seminars on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
 - Development of a reporting system for IUU fishing.
 - Support to alternative livelihoods and diversification at a local level.
 - Harmonisation of data at a regional level.
 - Use of Regional Economic Blocks (East African Community -EAC, South African Development Community -SADC) to support policy development.
 - Support to policy implementation at a national level.
 - Revamp and upgrade The Nairobi Convention Clearing House Mechanism so that it can provide the possibility for countries to create their own maps from available data, and in so doing, harmonize data. Need to designate somebody in the Convention Secretariat to update the data and receive the new data from countries. This means that countries should also designate a person responsible for updating the database regularly.
- iv. What should be the next steps (pilot projects)?
- Identify pilot and research projects where the Nairobi Convention can act as catalyst for implementation.
 - Establish regional centres of research.
 - Capacity building for integrating development planning into marine and coastal issues.
 - Support for the development of national State of the Coast Reports and summaries for policy makers.
 - Development of a data platform housed at the Regional Seas Programme (revival of the CHM).
 - Regularity of reporting.
28. Francois Simard delivered a presentation titled “*South West Indian Ocean Seamounts Conservation: from Science to Policy*”. The presenter discussed two projects on sea mounts. The first was the IUCN Seamounts (UNDP-supported GEF-financed) project that run between 2009 -2013 to apply an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management in the high seas with a focus on seamounts in the Southern Indian Ocean. The second follow-up project is the conservation and sustainable exploitation of seamount and hydrothermal vent ecosystems in areas beyond national jurisdiction of the South West Indian Ocean; a 3-year project (2014-2017) by IUCN and Fond Français Pour L’Environnement Mondial – South Western Indian Ocean (FFEM- SWIO). The project is implemented by L’Instiut de recherché pour le développement (IRD), Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Oxford University and other partners including the FAO-UNEP Deep Seas project. The project beneficiaries are coastal states, sectoral actors (fisheries, mining, other resources), and the international community. The FFEM-SWIO project aims to support science, advance knowledge, to develop a governance framework and

sustainable management tools for the seamount ecosystems. In addition, the project aims to raise awareness of policy makers, the fishing and mining industries, and the public. The project has 4 components based on science (the expeditions), governance framework, management tools and awareness raising. The presentation outlined the project results from each of the four components.

29. The Walter Shoals Campaign: a video, *The Last Frontier*, was screened to participants. The video covered a 26-day expedition to the Walter Shoal Seamount that was conducted in April- May 2017 by the IUCN with financing from the Fond Français Pour L'Environnement Mondial (FFEM). The video was released during IMPAC 4. The Walter Shoal is a seamount located 700 kilometres to the south of Madagascar. The expedition was an exploratory one to provide data to support the case of the establishment of a marine protected area in the high seas in the context of conservation and establishing a governance framework for the high seas. The expedition had two components - benthic and pelagic surveys. The scientists estimate that they discovered about 100 new and unknown species during the expedition. The key message in the video was that the high seas or areas beyond national jurisdiction are the last frontier for scientific knowledge on biodiversity, particularly in the push to amend UNCLOS to introduce new implementing agreements for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in ABNJs. Such an implementing agreement will allow states to declare marine protected areas in the high seas. The preliminary results from the campaign include: a summary of the benthic component and further analysis will determine percentage of endemic species; exact number of new species discovered; and origin of species (subtropical/subpolar, Indian/ Atlantic Ocean, etc.). The analysis of the pelagic and environmental component is ongoing.
30. Estelle Crochelet delivered a presentation on a study of *Marine Larval Connectivity Between SWIO Seamounts*. The study looked at connectivity between the seamounts of the South West Indian Ocean ridge (the l'Atlantis Bank, Sapmer Bank, Middle of What Seamount, Melville Bank, Coral Seamount, and an un-named seamount, and the Walter Shoal). The study looked at the marine species with long dispersive phases to determine genetic connectivity between seamounts. The presenter outlined the tools and methodology of the study and the results.
31. Jean François Ternon presented on Deep sea ecosystems: physical processes and biological populations around seamounts. This covered the worldwide distribution of seamounts and deep sea hydrothermal vents, the environmental factors influencing the ocean/physical processes on seamounts, and the ecological responses or factors influencing the installation of a specific ecosystem over a seamount. In summary, the interactions between biotic and abiotic factors determine the dispersion, colonisation and genetic connectivity between seamount ecosystems. These factors must be properly understood and considered to define appropriate conservation and management policies.
32. To conclude the MASPAWIO and Seamounts meeting, Glenn Wright (IDDRI) gave a brief presentation on the Governance and Management of the South West Indian Ocean Seamounts. The presentation outlined the deep-sea mining activities/actors and the fishing and conservation areas around the SWIO Seamounts and the possible governance and management options that the WIO region could consider. One of the options proposed was that the mandate of the Nairobi Convention could be extended to cover the ABNJs.
33. In the discussion following the presentation by Glenn Wright, it was proposed that the Nairobi Convention may already have the mandate to act in the ABNJs through the SDGs and that the legal framework for the Convention should be reviewed to ascertain this. Participants proposed that the Nairobi Convention could play a coordinating role of bringing together the countries and the sectoral actors. The Convention could also facilitate twinning/exchange with bodies like Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) and Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) so that countries can learn from their experiences on enforcement in ABNJ. The participants also recommended that the countries agree on

a starting point or establish the rationale for collaborative management of ABNJs in the WIO. The meeting noted that the joint management of the continental shelf by Seychelles and Mauritius was a good case study for the region. Another recommendation that came out of the discussion was that the Nairobi Convention and IDDRI should review the options that countries can explore in terms of capacity development, and exploration within the International Seabed Authority (ISA) provisions for developing countries.

Wrap up of the Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning

34. The meeting concluded with a panel discussion on the key learning points/thoughts from the facilitators of the various workshop sessions. These discussions are summed up in the section below:

Jan Kleine Büning

- MSP is an ongoing process, not a one-time technical exercise.
- Requisites for MSP: MSP is best carried out by a mandated group with a long term shared vision and clear goals, stakeholder consultation (building trust, commitment and ownership of the process), requires mapping of current activities, identification of areas of conflict and synergies, options for the future, trends, trade-offs between interests (negotiations), policy formulation, implementation of the plan, and continuous iteration of M&E and adapting to change.

Louis Celliers

- Think Scale (Transboundary, National, Subnational). Start doing/implementing MSP; learning along the way. Compile a file of MSP cases at different scales, share, experiment, think about ABM as a set of integrated tools, consider the requirements of systems, move faster.
- Governance (State & Civil Society, due process). Follow the policy process, evaluate and then start again, improving every cycle. Transparency, engagement, more engagement. Experiment with tools that improve decision-making (DeSTs), sort out the national workflow to undertake ABM. Share success stories, learn from mistakes. Focus on nurturing trust.
- Data Infrastructure (access, accessibility, usability). Focus less on data and more on data management, governance and the institutional politics of data. Start engaging with coastal and marine spatial data infrastructure. Don't target data but target the data providers, make friends. Focus on return on investment on data collection. Start thinking about Information Management Systems.

Ruth Fletcher

- Link data to policy; consider what data means for management actions.
- Consider the capacity needs and what capacity development activities need to be planned for.

Carole Martinez

- Connectivity. Consider how different marine and coastal ecosystems are connected and the implications for resilience. Linking EEZ management, transboundary area management, blue economy and the management of ABNJs.
- Define the role of the Nairobi Convention in the ABNJ arena. The Convention is a catalyst with convening power to bring together governments, non-state actors and the private sector to manage ABNJs through tools such Marine Spatial Planning.

Hannah Thomas



- Need to understand what an ecosystem based management approach means for the health of the ocean, and how EBM underpins ocean and coastal governance in the WIO region (Blue Economy, ICM and ABP tools, addressing transboundary issues, engaging with sectoral agencies, how to take advantage of the opportunities to address ABNJ issues).
- UNEP-WCMC will help the NC make a case for extended exploration of ABNJs.

Glenn Wright

- States need to understand the value of the resources in the ABNJs, how it affects them and how they can shape agreements /take part in the BBNJ dialogue.
- Need to conduct a legal review of the commitments of the countries to the SDGs and how through these commitments the Nairobi Convention may already have the mandate to engage in the ABNJs.
- ISA Agreements, and how developing states can develop these.

François Simard

- Understanding seamounts and the biodiversity found therein
- The role of seamounts in ensuring food security.
- The importance of connectivity, the more degraded a site is, the less connected or more isolated it is, and the lower its resilience.
- MSP can be challenging to implement in the high seas but with collaboration, ABP is possible.

35. The meeting was closed at 5.45 pm with a vote of thanks to all participants and presenters made by the Chair of the meeting and the Head of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

**Workshop to consider Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Western Indian Ocean
Date: 13-15 November, 2017
AVANI Seychelles Barbarons Resort & Spa, Seychelles
PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
DAY ONE Monday 13 November 2017		
08:30 – 09.00	Registration of Participants	
Session 1: Official Opening of the MSP Training		
09.00 – 09.15	Welcoming Address and Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head, Nairobi Convention Secretariat • Representative, the Government of Seychelles • Chair, Nairobi Convention Bureau 	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
09.15 – 09.30	Introduction of participants and adoption of the Agenda	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
Session 2: Global Perspective of MSP		
09.30 – 09.45	Introduction: MSP as a tool for EBM and Blue Growth	Mika Odido (IOC/UNESCO)
09.45 – 10.00	Application of MSP as a tool for EBM and Blue Growth	Ole Vestegaard (UN Environment)
10.00 – 10.15	Global perspectives on MSP: What is MSP? Where is it happening around? Challenges, Enabling Factors and Lessons Learnt	Hannah Thomas (UN Environment – WCMC)
10.15 – 11.00	Panel Discussion: Knowledge Sharing and discussions on MSP challenges and opportunities from a global perspective	Mika Odido, Ole Vestegaard and Hannah Thomas
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee Break	

Session 3: Regional Perspective on MSP		
11.15 – 11.30	Blue Economy and Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean	Louis Celliers (Nairobi Convention, WIOMSA, CSIR)
11.30 – 11.45	MSP in the Seychelles – experiences and successes	Seychelles
11.45 – 12.30	Plenary Discussion: Knowledge Sharing and discussions on MSP challenges and opportunities from a regional perspective	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 15.00	Session 4: Introduction on Blue Solutions training course and the need for MSP	Jan Kleine Büning (Blue Solutions) Carolyn Hoffman (GIZ) Ruth Fletcher (UN Environment – WCMC)
15.00 – 16.00	Session 5: Practical Exercise to define the need for a fictitious case.	Jan Kleine Büning (Blue Solutions) Carolyn Hoffman (GIZ) Ruth Fletcher (UN Environment – WCMC)
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee Break	
16.15 – 17.00	Session 6: Plenary –Reflections on lessons learnt for the need of MSP in the WIO region	Jan Kleine Büning (Blue Solutions) Carolyn Hoffman (GIZ) Ruth Fletcher (UN Environment – WCMC)
END OF DAY 1		
Day TWO Tuesday 14 November 2017		
08.30 – 08.45	Session 7: Recap of Day 1	Julius Francis (WIOMSA)
08.45 – 10.00	Session 8: Practical experience of MSP around the world (Two video presentations) and Q & A	Practitioners
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break	
10.15 – 11.45	Session 9: Way forward in the WIO region	Nairobi Convention Secretariat

11.45 – 12.00	Closure of meeting	
Transition to Meeting on Area Based Planning tools for ABNJ		
12.00 – 12.15	Session 10: Nairobi Convention work on the ABNJ – Setting the scene	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
12.15 – 13.00	Session 11: Introduction to ABNJ Deep Seas Project – Area Based Planning	Hannah Thomas (UN Environment – WCMC)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 14.15	Session 12: Q & A Session	
14.15 – 14.35	Session 13: Understanding connectivity between ABNJ and National Waters	Ruth Fletcher (UN Environment – WCMC)
14.35 – 14.50	Session 14: Regional Capacity to engage in ABNJ	Miles Macmillan – Lawler (GRID – Arendal)
14.50 – 15.35	Session 15 : Capacity Assessment Review	GRID Arendal/ UN Environment - WCMC
15.35 – 16.00	Session 16: Feedback session	Working group rapporteurs
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee Break	
16.15 – 16.40	Session 17: Next steps in area –based planning in the WIO ABNJ	Hannah Thomas (UN Environment - WCMC)
16.40 – 17.00	Session 18: Q & A Session	
17.00	Closure of meeting (END OF DAY 2)	
DAY THREE Wednesday 15 November 2017		
Transition to meeting on MASPAWIO and Seamount Projects		
08.30 – 08.45	Session 19: Opening remarks and Setting the scene	Nairobi Convention Secretariat
08.45 – 09.00	Session 20: Introduction of the session	François Simard (IUCN)
09.00 – 09.30	Session 21: Presentation of the MASPAWIO Project (project outputs and key importance to better taking into account marine connectivity in planning tools)	Carole Martinez (IUCN) Jean-Jacques Goussard (Eco-Evaluation)
09.30 – 10.00	Session 22: Marine Larval Connectivity and habitat degradation scenarios in the Western Indian Ocean	Estelle Crochelet (IRD)
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break	

10.15 – 10.45	Session 23: Future Orientations for regional cooperation	Jean-Jacques Goussard (Eco – Evaluation)
10.45 – 11.15	Session 24: Groupwork Session on future orientations for regional cooperation	3 groups: 1. Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania representatives 2. Seychelles, South Africa, Mauritius representatives 3. Comoros, Mozambique, France
11.15 – 11.45	Session 25: Groups debriefing and discussions	Group representatives
11.45 – 12.00	Session 26: Conclusions on future orientations for regional cooperation	Carole Martinez (IUCN) Jean-Jacques Goussard (Eco-Evaluation)
12.00 – 13.00	Session 27: ‘The Last Frontier’ / ‘La Dernière Frontière’	François Simard (IUCN)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 - 14.30	Session 28: SWIO Seamounts marine larval connectivity	François Simard (IUCN) Estelle Crochelet (IRD) Jean- François Ternon (IRD)
14.30 – 15.00	Session 29: Walters Shoal Campaign	François Simard (IUCN) Jean- François Ternon (IRD)
15.00 – 16.00	Session 30: Options for governance and mangement of ABNJ	François Simard (IUCN) Glen Wright (IDDRI)
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee Break	
16.15 – 17.45	Session 28: Wrap-up session: Panel Discussion	Moderator: Dixon Waruinge Panelists: Jan Kleine Büning, Julius Francis, Carole Martinez, Francois Simard, Mika Odido, Hannah Thomas, Ruth Fletcher
17.45	Closure of Meeting	
END OF DAY 3		

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