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Twentieth meeting

Montreal, Canada, 25-30 April 2016

Item 4.4 of the provisional agenda**

REPORT OF THE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN INITIATIVE NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP FOR SAMOA

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 meeting urged Parties and other Governments (a) to achieve long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of marine resources and coastal habitats; (b) to establish and effectively manage marine protected areas, in order to safeguard marine and coastal biodiversity, marine ecosystem services, and sustainable livelihoods; and (c) to adapt to climate change, through appropriate application of the precautionary approach and the use of integrated marine and coastal area management, marine spatial planning, impact assessment, and other available tools. The Conference of the Parties likewise emphasized the need for training and capacity-building for developing country Parties through regional workshops that contribute to sharing experiences and knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.
3. Recognizing this urgent need, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) was born in the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with the support of Japan and in collaboration with various partners that were willing to provide the necessary expertise, technical and financial resources. The SOI concept was further developed in subsequent meetings, such as the SOI Programme Development Meeting (Kanazawa, Japan, 2-4 August 2011), SOI High-level Meeting (Yeosu, Republic of Korea, 5 June 2012) and a high-level side event on SOI held during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (Hyderabad, India, 17 October 2012). The execution of SOI activities is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. SOI focuses on achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by applying an action-oriented, holistic and integrated capacity-building framework. SOI is committed to building bridges between biodiversity conservation and resource management sectors.

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

6. 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/>.

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

- (a) Global partnership meetings;
- (b) Regional workshops and learning exchange programme;
- (c) Facilitating on-the-ground implementation through national training and exchange;
- (d) Local leaders forum;
- (e) Training of trainers;
- (f) Web-based information sharing and coordination.

8. Building upon the experiences described above, and in line with the SOI Action Plan 2015-2020, the Executive Secretary convened, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea, through the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation and Korea Maritime Institute, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) National Capacity Development Workshop for Samoa, in Apia, from 28 to 30 September 2015, in collaboration with the Government of Samoa, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

9. The workshop aimed to support enhanced national implementation towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas, in particular by strengthening the national scientific, technical and managerial capacity of relevant policymakers, managers and scientists in Samoa in order to understand and assess the various types of values associated with the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa and integrate this understanding into cross-sectoral planning and management in support of a

common national vision for marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa. With regards to cross-sectoral planning and management, the workshop focused in particular on marine spatial planning (MSP) as a key tool to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination and spatial integration of values associated with various marine resources and activities. The workshop consisted of a combination of presentations, plenary sessions, small group discussions, and interactive exercises. The workshop programme is provided in annex I.

10. The workshop focused on facilitating dialogue across various sectors, including the conservation, fisheries, tourism, ports and enforcement sectors, with an emphasis on:

(a) Building a common understanding of the different types of values associated with the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa;

(b) Identifying elements of a common vision for the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa and how different values of marine and coastal biodiversity help to achieve this vision;

(c) Identifying marine and coastal areas within the waters of Samoa that are important in the context of the above-mentioned values;

(d) Identifying challenges and opportunities for initiating a marine spatial planning process in Samoa on the basis of a common vision and common understanding of the different values of the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa.

11. The workshop was attended by experts from the Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), Samoa Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Samoa Ministry of Police and Prisons, Samoa Ports Authority, Samoa Tourism Authority, National University of Samoa, Samoa Conservation Society, Samoa Umbrella for Non-Governmental Organisations (SUNGO), Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Conservation International, French Marine Protected Areas Agency, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The full list of workshop participants is provided in annex II.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

12. Ms. Fuatino Leota delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Government of Samoa. Ms. Leota first welcomed the participants to the workshop and expressed appreciation to the participants from various ministries and sectors. She offered her thanks on behalf of the Government of Samoa to the Government of the Republic of Korea for providing financial support to the workshop and to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD Secretariat), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) for their support in organizing the workshop. She noted the importance of marine resources to the health, well-being and prosperity of the Samoan people, as well as the many challenges faced in ensuring the continued health of the ocean resources of Samoa. She emphasized this workshop as a key opportunity to enhance cross-sectoral dialogue and build a common understanding of the values of the ocean resources of Samoa and a foundation to improve integrated planning and management.

13. Mr. Joseph Appiott delivered opening remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. Mr. Dias extended his sincere appreciation to the Government of Samoa for hosting the workshop and also to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) for their collaboration in the organization of the workshop, the first national-level capacity development workshop organized in the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative. He also offered his appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Korea for providing financial resources, through the EXPO 2012 Yeosu Korea Foundation, to enable the convening of the workshop. He expressed his special thanks to the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for their collaboration and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) for their support and collaboration in the organization and convening of the workshop. He also expressed his sincere appreciation to all the participants for taking part in this

workshop. Mr. Dias noted the importance of enhancing dialogue and coordination across different sectors and stakeholder groups to build a common vision of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and ecosystems, and of how marine biodiversity and ecosystems are valued in different ways and how these values contribute to different priorities. He further expressed the importance of the workshop in building on existing work in the region to enhance a common understanding of the values of the marine biodiversity and ecosystems of Samoa and the pressures facing these values, and to discuss means to integrate this understanding into integrated planning and management, including through tools such as the description of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and marine spatial planning.

14. Mr. Warren Lee Long, Coastal and Marine Adviser of SPREP, delivered the opening address on behalf of the Director General of SPREP, Mr. David Sheppard. He noted the important partnership and collaboration between SPREP and the CBD Secretariat (in particular through SOI) and the value of partnership building through SOI to support conservation of marine biodiversity in the Pacific region. He emphasized the focus of SPREP on assisting its 26 member states in meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. As the intergovernmental agency for the environment in the Pacific region, SPREP had led the development and implementation of the Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands Region. SPREP was also the regional lead agency on promoting capacity-building in marine spatial planning and management of marine protected areas (MPAs), at both national and regional scales. He discussed SPREP's programmes in marine biodiversity, and their various capacity development activities, which were also targeted towards achieving the Strategic Priorities of the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape, an important framework for integrated ocean management endorsed by Pacific leaders in 2012. He noted that SPREP was thus also keen to see that workshops such as the SOI National Capacity Development Workshop for Samoa were implemented strategically to optimize outcomes for the country's ongoing marine spatial planning and marine resource management. As part of this, SPREP encouraged other SOI partners to collaborate in synergies with other Pacific marine spatial planning projects to benefit Samoa and the region as a whole. He stressed that, for these workshops in Samoa and elsewhere, SPREP and its partners could bring to bear tools and expertise from various projects, such as the Enhancing Pacific Ocean Governance (EPOG) project, the South Pacific Ocean Ecosystem Analysis (PACIOCEA) project and the Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries (MACBIO) project, and capacity-building in environment management of activities related to deep-sea mining, threatened and migratory species conservation, waste management and pollution control, climate change and other important focal areas.

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

15. Ms. Liz Brierley (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) delivered a presentation on the regional context of the South Pacific, discussing important regional developments and priorities with regards to conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

16. Ms. Juney Ward (MNRE) then gave a presentation providing the national-level context of Samoa, discussing status and trends of marine biodiversity in Samoa, as well as policy frameworks and programmes relevant to conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in Samoa.

17. Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) gave a short presentation providing the Convention's context for convening this workshop, providing an overview of the work under the Convention on marine and coastal biodiversity, including the approach of SOI, and outlining the approach and expected outputs of this workshop.

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

19. Following the presentations, there was 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, including the workshop as an opportunity to:

- (a) Enhance cross-sectoral dialogue;
- (b) Improve understanding of needs and priorities of different sectors;
- (c) Improve the basis for monitoring marine and coastal biodiversity;
- (d) Build understanding on how to access and utilize different types of data on marine biodiversity;
- (e) Identify tangible opportunities for partnership on specific programmes;
- (f) Improve understanding of the marine spatial planning process;
- (g) Identify steps to develop and implement marine spatial planning in Samoa.

ITEM 3. IDENTIFYING A SHARED VISION OF MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY IN SAMOA TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

20. Under this agenda item, Ms. Juney Ward (MNRE) delivered a presentation outlining the main national-level programmes to facilitate progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including the national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) of Samoa and the Two Samoas Environmental Collaboration Initiative. A summary of this presentation is provided in annex II.

21. Participants were then invited to share, in plenary, their perspectives on the key elements of a long-term vision for marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa. Participants noted that existing frameworks and strategies provided many important elements of a common vision. They stressed that the key needs lay in enhancing awareness, stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation, cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination and means of implementation. They noted the distinct need to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration in Samoa, highlighting that working in a solely sector-based approach would not yield the desired results nor help to achieve the elements of the vision. Participants highlighted marine spatial planning as an important tool to enhance cross-sectoral coordination, stakeholder engagement, implementation and monitoring. They also emphasized the need for a more cohesive and ecosystem-based approach to the implementation of environmental impact assessments (EIA) and strategic environmental assessments (SEA) in Samoa. They further emphasized that there were a number of clear opportunities to capitalize on in enhancing cross-sectoral coordination, including in the context of government sector plans (<http://www.mof.gov.ws/Services/Economy/SectorPlans/tabid/5811/Default.aspx>), and a potential to utilize reporting to various multilateral environmental agreements as a means to catalyse cross-sectoral data collection, monitoring and planning and implementation. They noted, however, that capitalizing on these opportunities required dedicated political will and regular means or mechanisms for engaging communities and coordination across sectors. The participants also emphasized the need to recognize and build on the strong foundation of the community in ocean and coastal management, and the importance of both engaging community leaders in planning and allocating implementation and monitoring responsibility to communities.

ITEM 4. ALIGNING VALUES FOR MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY WITH STRATEGIC GOALS FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

22. Under this agenda item, Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO) gave a presentation outlining the elements of a values framework and how articulating and understanding different types of values could provide a strong foundation for integrated planning, management and monitoring. A summary of this presentation is provided in annex III. A brief explanation of values as discussed during the workshop is provided in annex IV.

23. Following this presentation, the participants split into breakout groups to identify the key values of the marine biodiversity of Samoa. The breakout groups were composed of participants from different sectors. The participants used the CBD scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant

marine areas (EBSAs) as a basis to define the important values of the marine biodiversity of Samoa (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/mar/ebsaws-2014-01/other/ebsaws-2014-01-azores-brochure-en.pdf>).

The CBD EBSA criteria (refer to annex I to decision IX/20 for details) are:

- (a) Uniqueness or rarity;
- (b) Special importance for life history stages of species;
- (c) Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats;
- (d) Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity, or slow recovery;
- (e) Biological productivity;
- (f) Biological diversity;
- (g) Naturalness.

24. The breakout groups were then asked to develop a list of additional types of values that were important in the context of Samoa. In doing so, the groups largely focused on first outlining types of ecosystem assets (coral reefs, tuna fisheries, etc.) and, in some cases, specific geographic areas in waters of Samoa, then considered what types of values these assets and areas represented. By the end of this session, the breakout groups had added the following important values in addition to the EBSA criteria: income, health, food security, social value, cultural value, protection, resilience, knowledge, aesthetics, and potential energy. In doing so, the participants were asked to focus specifically on relevance of values in the context of Samoa and to consider examples of how these values were manifested in different aspects of the marine and coastal resources of Samoa.

ITEM 5. BUILDING A COHERENT UNDERSTANDING OF MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY IN SAMOA

25. Under this item, the breakout groups were given large-scale printed maps of Samoa, as well as maps of geospatial data on different oceanographic characteristics of the waters of Samoa, and were asked to identify areas within these waters that were important for various purposes, based on their expert knowledge and available data. Due to the limited time available, the breakout groups focused only on the island of Upolu, one of the two main islands of Samoa. The breakout groups mapped out these areas by hand or were given assistance in digitizing these maps. An example of this is provided in annex V.

26. The breakout groups then returned to the lists of values that had been developed in the first breakout group session and reviewed each of the areas they had identified on the map to consider how the values identified in the previous session were manifested in the areas that the group had identified as important. The participants also used a generic scoring system to assess the degree to which each value was present in these areas, based on their expert knowledge and available data.

27. The participants then discussed the results of the breakout groups in plenary discussion. They found that visualizing how values were present in specific spatial areas was a useful approach to:

- (a) Identifying areas that should be prioritized in research, planning and management, especially for areas that are of high importance for multiple values;
- (b) Providing a sound basis for marine spatial planning and other tools and planning approaches to implement the ecosystem approach;
- (c) Building collective awareness about the values of specific areas;
- (d) Building the knowledge base for specific areas by identifying complementary data that may be held by different sectors, and identifying clear knowledge gaps;
- (e) Identifying how existing legislation and regulatory frameworks apply in specific areas and for specific values;

- (f) Identifying tangible opportunities to enhance partnerships and joint implementation programmes in specific areas of interest;
- (g) Identifying opportunities for joint monitoring and reporting.

ITEM 6. ADDRESSING DATA GAPS AND INTEGRATING INFORMATION ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY IN SAMOA

28. During the plenary session, participants addressed a number of information needs and knowledge gaps. In this regard, the framework approach outlined a valuable way to identify these gaps and consider how different sectors might work together to address these gaps. Participants highlighted specific knowledge gaps related to ecological and biological characteristics in specific areas, but also highlighted an overarching need for an enhanced understanding of how the marine resources of Samoa contributed to sociocultural well-being, in particular health, as well as a more robust understanding of how different marine resources of Samoa contributed to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

29. In this session, Mr. Ryan Wright (SPREP) provided a real-time demonstration of the Environmental Spatial Information Service (ESIS), an open access online geospatial data repository developed by SPREP, CSIRO and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in collaboration with the French Marine Protected Areas Agency and the European Union. ESIS contained geospatial information on a range of environmental resources, characteristics and activities. The Environmental Spatial Information Service (ESIS) is available at <http://esis.sprep.org/>.

ITEM 7. TOOLS AND POLICY RESPONSES FOR INTEGRATING IDENTIFIED VALUES AND IMPACTS IN CROSS-SECTORAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

30. This agenda item began with a presentation by Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) outlining the key elements of marine spatial planning.

31. Mr. Nic Bax (CSIRO) then delivered a presentation detailing Australia's experiences in using a values framework to support monitoring and integrated planning for marine resources.

32. Ms. Liz Brierley (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) gave a presentation on the governance aspects of marine spatial planning, focusing on success factors of planning, implement and enforcement.

33. Summaries of these presentations are provided in annex III.

34. Following the presentations, the participants were organized into two rounds of rotating breakout group sessions focused on various elements related to marine spatial planning. The first round focused on challenges and opportunities for implementing marine spatial planning in Samoa. The second round focused on identifying key next steps for developing marine spatial planning in Samoa. In each round, the participants were split into groups of four and each group designated a facilitator. There were four main questions posed in each round and each group was asked to discuss each question for ten minutes and provide one answer. Then the groups rotated to the next question, where they discussed for another ten minutes and were asked to provide an answer different from answers that had been given by other groups. The groups rotated three times until each of the four groups had had a chance to answer each of the four questions. The same approach was conducted for the second round.

35. For the first round, which was focused on challenges and opportunities for implementing marine spatial planning in Samoa, the following questions were posed and answers given:

Question 1: What is the main challenge for long-term planning across different sectors in Samoa?

- Different sets of priorities;
- Poor coordination;

- Lack of sustainable institutional capacity and financing, and inadequate harmonization of short- and long-term objectives;
- Short-term priorities of many sectoral interests;

Question 2: What is the main challenge to effective implementation across different sectors?

- Lack of clear timelines and responsibility for each sector with monitoring of progress against objectives;
- Overlapping mandates and unclear institutional roles and responsibilities;
- Unwillingness of sectors to work together and share information and funds;
- Lack of sustainable financing and other types of capacity;

Question 3: What is the best opportunity for cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination?

- Utilizing existing governance frameworks;
- Utilizing ministry sector plans and sector coordinators that are already in place;
- Using established networks to avoid duplication;

Question 4: How could marine spatial planning (through cross-sectoral planning and implementation) improve sustainable development?

- Building on local knowledge and encouraging community stewardship and to improve information-sharing across sectors which can help to guide investments and donors;
- Identifying trade-offs and improving efficiency of cross-sectoral planning and implementation;
- Serving as a visual “map” to coordinate sustainable development and also identify gaps where information is needed;
- Serving as a tool to help identify potential impacts of activities, how they can be managed and by whom.

36. For the second round, which was focused on identifying key next steps for developing marine spatial planning in Samoa, the following questions were posed and answers given:

Question 1: What geographic areas and scale should marine spatial planning in Samoa address?

- Matautu – Vaiusu Bay;
- Upolu Island, including the coastal areas and entire exclusive economic zone;
- From the outer reef edges to the end of the exclusive economic zone;
- The entire exclusive economic zone, with an initial focus in a priority area, such as the Aleipata Conservation Area;

Question 2: What are the key actions needed to improve cross-sectoral marine spatial planning in Samoa in 2016?

- Include marine spatial planning in future funding proposals;
- Use the outputs of this workshop to develop a clear plan and objectives for marine spatial planning in Samoa;
- Establish a clear and long-term governance framework outlining the roles of all relevant sectoral authorities;

- Establish a multi-agency steering committee for marine spatial planning and reinvigorate the country's interagency GIS user group to support linking of decision makers to relevant information;

Question 3: Who are the key actors (and their roles) that need to be engaged in marine spatial planning in Samoa?

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE);
- MNRE (the Division of Environment and Conservation and the Planning and Urban Management Agency), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Works, Transport and Infrastructure (MWTI), Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD), Samoa Ports Authority, and the Samoa Shipping Corporation;
- (i) Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; (ii) Positions: inshore fisheries officers; and (iii) Responsibilities: biotic resources;
- Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC);

Question 4: How can we tell when marine spatial planning in Samoa is working well?

- When marine spatial planning is a key aspect of the marine planning process, and when there are enforcement mechanisms in place;
- When it is used to support development and management processes and licensing;
- When there is an cross-sectoral marine spatial planning coordination mechanism in place;
- When all stakeholders are singing the same *pese* ("song") and there are active indicators/goals agreed to or set by all stakeholders.

ITEM 8. CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

37. Under this agenda item, participants discussed opportunities for future collaboration, including in the context of SOI activities, building on the workshop discussions and outputs. The participants expressed their support for using the workshop as a first step to work towards building support for marine spatial planning in Samoa. Participants were also encouraged to play an active role in subsequent SOI activities, including in the forthcoming SOI Regional Capacity Development Workshop for the South Pacific, to be held in 2016.

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

ITEM 9. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

39. The workshop closed at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 30 September 2015.

Annex I

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Monday, 28 September 2015	
9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 1. Opening of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Government of Samoa • Representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD • Representative of the Director General of SPREP
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 2. Workshop background, objectives, scope and expected outputs</p> <p>2.1 Regional context of Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme presentation on regional context by Ms. Liz Brierley (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) <p>2.2 National context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theme presentation by Ms. Juney Ward (MNRE) <p>Q and A; plenary discussion</p> <p>2.3 Workshop background, objectives and scope by Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat)</p>
10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	2.4 Small group discussion on the participants' needs and expectations for the workshop
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon	<p>Agenda item 3. Identifying a shared vision of marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</p> <p>3.1 Identifying a long-term vision for the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary presentation by Ms. Juney Ward (MNRE) on existing work, including the Strategic Plan for the Two Samoas Environmental Collaboration Initiative • Plenary discussion on elements of a long-term vision
12 noon to 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 4. Aligning values for marine and coastal biodiversity with strategic goals for conservation and sustainable use</p> <p>4.1 Theme presentation on marine values by Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO)</p> <p>4.2 Breakout group session to identify key marine values for Samoa (facilitated by Mr. Piers Dunstan, CSIRO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the types of values of the marine and coastal biodiversity of Samoa that are key to achieving goals for sustainable development (e.g., ecosystems, economic, cultural, social)?
3 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>

3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	<i>Agenda item 4 continued</i>
Tuesday, 29 September 2015	
9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 5. Building a coherent understanding of marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa</p> <p>5.1 Breakout group session to identify important marine areas in the waters of Samoa (facilitated by Mr. Piers Dunstan (CSIRO), Mr. Warren Lee Long (SPREP) and Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat))</p>
10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. to 12 noon	<i>Agenda item 5.1 continued</i>
12 noon to 1.30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 5 continued</p> <p>5.2 Breakout group session to assess important areas identified in the context of the values discussed in the group exercise under item 4.2</p>
2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	<i>Agenda item 5.2 continued</i>
Wednesday, 30 September 2015	
9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	<p>Agenda item 5 continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakout groups report on the results of their discussions <p>Agenda item 6. Addressing data gaps and integrating information on marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa</p> <p>6.1 Plenary discussion on knowledge gaps identified in the values framework during the previous session</p>
10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 7. Tools and policy responses for integrating identified values and impacts in cross-sectoral planning and management</p> <p>7.1 Approaches to integrated planning and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Mr. Joseph Appiott (CBD Secretariat) on key elements of marine spatial planning • Presentation by Mr. Nic Bax (CSIRO) on Australia's approach to designating important marine areas • Presentation by Ms. Liz Brierley (Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat) on integrated ocean governance <p>7.2 Breakout group session on challenges and opportunities for implementing marine spatial planning in Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the main challenge for long-term planning across different sectors in Samoa? • What is the main challenge to effective implementation across different sectors? • What is the best opportunity for cross-sectoral dialogue and

	<p>coordination?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How could marine spatial planning (through cross-sectoral planning and implementation) improve sustainable development?
12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	<p>7.3 Breakout group session on identifying key next steps for developing marine spatial planning in Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What geographic areas and scale should marine spatial planning in Samoa address? • What are the key actions needed to improve cross-sectoral marine spatial planning in Samoa in 2016? • Who are the key actors (and their roles) that need to be engaged in marine spatial planning in Samoa? • How can we tell when marine spatial planning in Samoa is working well?
3.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>
4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	<p>Agenda item 8. Conclusion and next steps</p> <p>Plenary discussion: Building on the new level of understanding from this workshop, discuss where Samoa wants to take this process and outputs of the workshop</p>
4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Agenda item 9. Closure of the workshop

*Annex II***LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****National Participants****Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries**

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Annex III

SUMMARIES OF THEME PRESENTATIONS

Regional context of the South Pacific—sustainable development, management and conservation

by Ms. Liz Brierley, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Mr. Brierley first discussed the major importance of the ocean in the Pacific region, noting its critical contributions to livelihoods, culture, tourism, shipping, food security and transport, among others. She presented the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, which was agreed to by the Pacific Island nations in 2014 as the overarching strategy for strengthening cooperation and integration between the states and territories of the Pacific region. It articulates the vision, values and objectives of an enhanced Pacific regionalism, and sets out a process for identifying regional public policy priorities. She then presented the Regional Ocean Policy Framework and its six strategic priorities: (i) jurisdictional rights and responsibilities, (ii) good ocean governance, (iii) sustainable development, management and conservation, (iv) listening, learning, liaising and leading, (v) sustaining action, and (vi) adapting to a rapidly changing environment. She outlined the role of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, Dame Meg Taylor, in supporting implementation of the Regional Ocean Policy Framework with the support of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the University of the South Pacific, the Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme. She then discussed the focus of the regional framework on integrated management and marine spatial planning to achieve both economic development and environmental objectives.

Samoa's marine biodiversity

by Ms. Juney Ward, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Ms. Ward reviewed the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity in Samoa and its important role in food security, social and economic development, culture, recreation and science, among others. She also outlined some of the findings of the 2013 State of the Environment Outlook Report, highlighting the status and trends of coral reefs, mangroves, cetaceans, turtles and fisheries. She noted some of the main pressures on marine biodiversity in Samoa, including pollution, habitat destruction, unsustainable use, destructive fishing practices/methods, poorly planned coastal developments, invasive alien species and climate change. She then reviewed the main relevant legislation in Samoa, including the Marine Wildlife Protection Regulation of 2009, the Waste Management Act of 2010, the Environment, Management and Conservation Bill of 2013 and the Fisheries Regulation of 1995. She also noted the various sector plans, including the National Environment and Development Sector Plan (NESP) 2013-2016, which identified high-level outcomes and strategies to guide the work of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and relevant partners to address some of the concerns/threats impacting the marine resources.

Workshop background and objectives

by Mr. Joseph Appiott, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Appiott first provided background regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity and the work under the Convention in supporting conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. He explained that the Secretariat works in various ways to support Parties, other governments and relevant organizations in building an improved understanding ecological or biological value of oceans, addressing key pressures such as pollution, underwater noise and ocean acidification, implementing different tools and approaches such as integrated coastal management, marine spatial planning and strategic environmental assessment, and building capacity to improve implementation. He also discussed the Sustainable Ocean Initiative as a global platform to build partnerships and link efforts to enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He then provided an overview of the objectives of the

workshop and also noted the forthcoming Sustainable Ocean Initiative regional capacity development workshop for the South Pacific.

Programmes towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

by Ms. Juney Ward, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Ms. Ward provided an overview of some of the main programmes in Samoa relevant to the achievement of the Aichi Targets. She discussed the Strategic Action Plan for the Two Samoas Environmental Collaboration Initiative, which identifies priorities for the shared natural ecosystems of the Samoan archipelago. The plan outlined the following goals:

- Goal 1: Build a regional partnership between the two Samoas for improved archipelago-wide environmental management;
- Goal 2: Maintain and improve the status of fish stocks to ensure sustainable fisheries that will support future generations of Samoans;
- Goal 3: Build ecological and community resilience to the effects of climate change;
- Goal 4: Improve water quality and ecosystem health through the reduction of land-based pollution and marine debris;
- Goal 5: Ensure continued protection of endemic terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the Samoan archipelago from the threat of invasive species.

She also discussed the national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) for Samoa, noting that Samoa is currently in the process of reviewing and updating its NBSAP. With regards to Aichi Target 6 on sustainable fisheries, she noted that Samoa's NBSAP focuses on developing, reviewing and updating policies and management plans, formulating village by-laws, restocking of depleted species, working to improve enforcement and monitoring of legislation, conducting research and monitoring of species and ecosystems, and supporting community programmes that contribute to recovery of vulnerable/threatened species. With regards to Aichi Biodiversity Target 10, the NBSAP focuses on research and monitoring of pollution in the marine environment, review and update of the community integrated management plans (CIM plans), banning of destructive and unsustainable fishing practices, coastal reclamation and sand mining activities, marine pollution from boats/ships/vessels – ballast waters, and EIA for coastal and marine environments. With regards to Target 11 on protected areas, the NBSAP focuses on expansion of marine protected areas, ecological studies, spatial information and maps, rehabilitation activities and awareness-raising programmes.

Marine values frameworks

by Mr. Piers Dunstan, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

Mr. Dunstan delivered a presentation discussing the key elements of a marine values framework. He began by outlining the goal of a marine values framework as ensuring that 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, sociocultural values, and economic (monetary) values. He defined ecological values as the features that give ecosystems capacity to sustain ecosystem services over time. He defined sociocultural 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 ecotourism, 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. He noted that these can be measured (1) directly through markets, (2) in parallel markets, and (3) in hypothetical markets. He reviewed the different approaches to framing different types of marine values, including the CBD criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs), the IMO criteria for Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs) and Australia's key ecological features, which all focus on ecosystem values. He described the different types of information about ecosystems that can be used to build an understanding of ecosystem assets and values derived from these assets, and he presented different tools and approaches by which this information could be collected, analysed and made useful for planning and management.

Elements of marine spatial planning

by Mr. Joseph Appiott, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Appiott outlined the recent work under the CBD on marine spatial planning. He noted that marine spatial planning is a tool, not an end in itself, and that it is inherently a people-driven process. He outlined how marine spatial planning 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 marine spatial planning is an important tool to facilitate achievement of the Aichi Targets. He then discussed the key elements of marine spatial planning, in the context of the issues being discussed at the workshop. He reviewed the main stages of developing, adopting, implementing and reviewing marine spatial planning, 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 marine spatial planning, highlighting important enabling factors such as having a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism, and he reviewed different approaches to improving the information base for marine spatial planning, including through participatory mapping. He stressed that marine spatial planning 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 marine spatial planning must be tailored to the unique context in which it is 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 marine spatial planning.

Using a values framework to support monitoring and integrated planning

by Mr. Nic Bax, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

Mr. Bax 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. He noted that some of the lessons from the process were that political support, stakeholder engagement and frequent communication were important factors and that a lack of willingness or mandate among sectors was a major challenge. He stressed that the process was as much art as science and that early integration of conservation and socioeconomic needs was essential. His final observation was that while marine planning might be a relatively straightforward concept, successfully implementing it, especially on a large scale, was very challenging.

Integrated governance

by Ms. Liz Brierley, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

In this presentation, Ms. Brierley discussed elements of integrated governance, focusing especially on the need for cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional consultation and planning to underpin effective integrated governance approaches. With regards to implementation, she highlighted the importance of knowing who has the decision-making power and engaging them centrally, and also understanding how financing is allocated and distributed. She noted the importance of enforcement and having a clear picture of who is ultimately responsible, who has the enforcement power and who is conducting monitoring, reporting and evaluating. She cited a few examples of South-South cooperation as steps in progress towards more integrated approaches to ocean governance, in particular, the Vanuatu National Ocean Policy, the Solomon Islands ocean planning process, and regional ocean policy development and planning in South America.

*Annex IV***UNDERSTANDING MARINE VALUES****Approaches to identifying marine values**

There has long been a need to synthesize scientific information into a format that can be easily used in management when faced with increasing demands on the marine environments from diverse sectors that may have conflicting objectives. Various governments and international organizations have adopted an approach based on sets of criteria that can be used to describe the components of important or significant parts of marine ecosystems. Some examples of these include the CBD criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSA), the International Maritime Organization's criteria for Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSA) and the criteria of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for vulnerable marine ecosystems (VME). These different sets of criteria share a number of common concepts (as noted in table 1 below) and can be used to describe areas that have significant ecological features. The primary difference between these different sets is that PSSA and VME criteria both relate to specific activities (maritime shipping and deep-sea fishing, respectively) and have very specific management responses associated with each area, whereas EBSA are not associated with specific activities, pressures or policy responses.

Similar approaches have been adopted by several governments to aid in the management of their marine environments. Canada has adopted an approach to identify EBSAs that preceded the adoption of the CBD EBSA criteria and uses a very similar set of criteria. The CBD EBSA criteria have been modified by Norway to identify Environmental Values and Particularly Valuable Areas (PVA) in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone. Australia developed criteria that have been used to identify Key Ecological Features (KEF) and Biologically Important Areas (BIA), which share many of the criteria used in EBSA (table 1).

Similar sets have been developed by IUCN as well as a number of non-governmental organizations, in particular BirdLife International and Conservation International. The IUCN's Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas (IBA) can provide important information for national processes to identify areas that are important for species, particularly for threatened species. IUCN is also contributing to the development of Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMA), which are similar to IBAs, but for marine mammals. Both the KBA and IBA criteria have a conservation focus and have the protection of biodiversity and threatened species as a primary objective. The Seascape framework developed by Conservation International (CI) shares many similar criteria and is also focused on the development of conservation management plans. The CI Seascapes guidance suggests similar criteria for identifying biophysical areas that are important to consider when developing a Seascapes plan.

What do we mean by “marine values”?

There has been considerable effort to identify criteria that can be used to describe significant or important areas. Areas that are important can be considered to have value placed on them, within a socioeconomic context (Gomez-Baggethun and Martin Lopez 2015). There are three broad categories of values that could be described in the marine environment: ecological, sociocultural and monetary. The EBSA criteria are clear descriptions of ecological or biological value and share many of the criteria with the socioeconomic valuations suggested by De Groot (2003). Given the overlap with other criteria sets and the universal acceptance of the EBSA criteria by the 196 Parties to the CBD, the EBSA criteria provide a base set of criteria that can be used and adapted to other purposes, and complement other international processes, where appropriate.

The value systems identified within national frameworks have provided for useful prioritization tools, focusing effort and attention onto the areas identified. These are areas where extra caution is applied in

the management of these systems. The ecological values described by the EBSA criteria can be used as the basis for developing national sets of indicators of ecosystems health (Hayes et al. 2015) and as assessment tools for governments. The areas described by the EBSA criteria define the relevant subsystem for management (Dambacher 2014, Levins 2009) and simplify information needs to manage using an ecosystem approach to a smaller subsystem of the entire ecosystem. Linking the values and areas described by the EBSA criteria, or their national equivalents, to reporting requirements (i.e., State of the Environment reports) would allow much more streamlined reporting and would be directly relevant to assessing tangible outcomes.

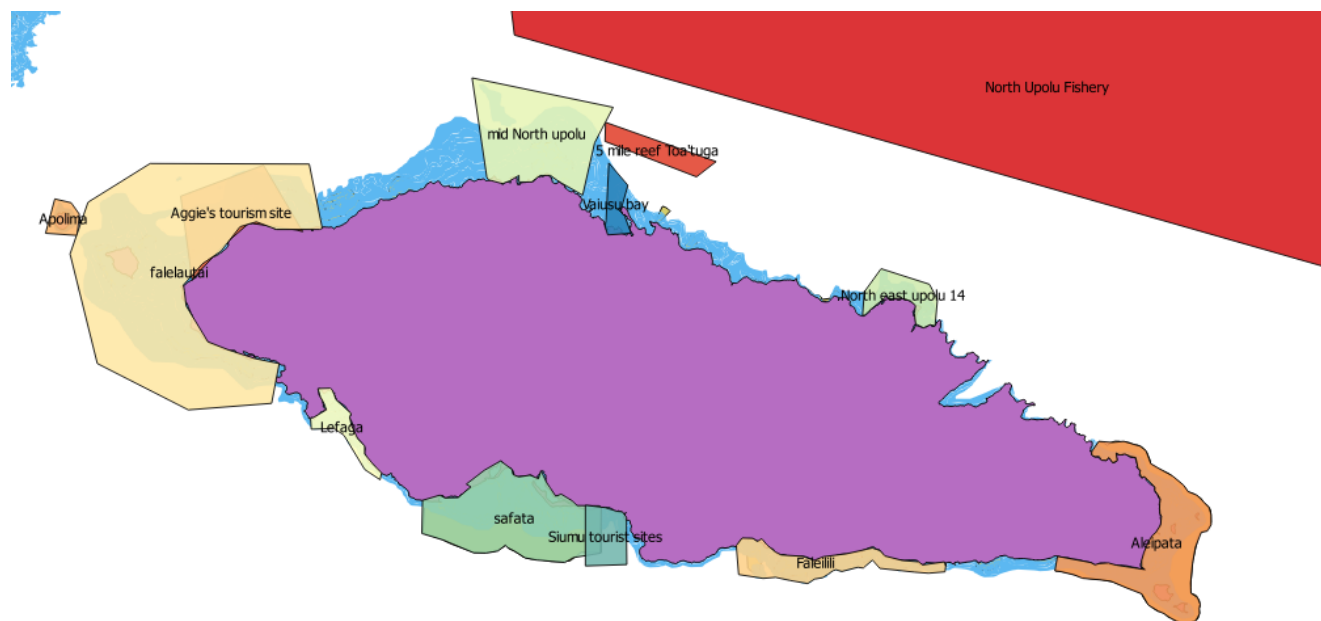
The EBSA criteria as they currently stand do not account for cultural or social values. The ideas outlined in Gomez-Baggethun and Martin Lopez (2015) suggest how social and cultural values could be included in national or regional values frameworks. There are significant challenges in adopting this approach, particularly with regards to scale and engagement with relevant stakeholders. However, having a unified framework to consider ecological, sociocultural and economic values describing areas from different groups of stakeholders would serve as a key component of marine spatial planning.

Table 1. Comparison of various sets of global and national-level criteria to describe/identify important marine areas against the seven CBD EBSA criteria.

EBSA (CBD)		PSSA (IMO)	VME (FAO)	KEF (AUS)	BIA (AUS)	Environmental values (Norway)	EBSA (Canada)	IBA	IMMA	KBA	CI Seascape
C1	Uniqueness or rarity	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
C2	Special importance for life history stages of species	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C3	Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
C4	Vulnerability, fragility, sensitivity or slow recovery	X	X			X	X				
C5	Biological productivity	X		X		X	X			X	
C6	Biological diversity	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
C7	Naturalness	X					X			X	

Annex V

**EXAMPLE OF DIGITIZED OUTPUT OF BREAKOUT GROUP DISCUSSIONS UNDER
AGENDA ITEM 5**



Disclaimer: The areas indicated in the above map are solely the result of informal group discussion and do not represent the perspectives of the Secretariat or the workshop participants regarding an evaluation of conservation and/or management measures in these areas.