

Opportunities for a Sustainable Regional Mechanism for Governmental/Civil Society Collaboration on ICM in the Indian Ocean

MFF Workshop at the PEMSEA EAS Congress- Wednesday 25 November, 2009, The Philippines International Convention Center (PICC), Manila, the Philippines

CO-CONVENING AGENCIES: MFF partner agencies (FAO RAP, IUCN ARO, UNDP RCB, COBSEA)

Background:

Multiple agencies are working on various aspects of integrated coastal management (ICM) in the Indian Ocean region. These agencies' programmes and projects reflect their individual institutional mandates and often designed so that they end up addressing similar issues. The 2004 tsunami underscored the challenges experienced by governments and civil society in preparing for and responding to disasters. In the aftermath of the tsunami, regional institutions and international partners began to explore the potential to develop more effective ways for governments and civil society to prepare for and cope with future catastrophes.

In response, the Mangroves for the Future (MFF) initiative a regional ICM multi-partner programme to promote investment in coastal ecosystems undertook a rapid assessment of the institutions working in the field of ICM in the region. The purpose of the regional assessment, which was conducted in 2007-08, and then updated in November 2009 in consultation with the reviewed agencies, was to determine: (1) the intersections of the programmes of these institutions; (2) the degree to which these institutions are currently collaborating with each other; and (3) the degree to which they are currently cooperating with civil society. The workshop presented the findings of this assessment, and engaged participants in discussing key issues that emerged from the study, with the aim of securing concrete recommendations for action.

Objectives:

The aim of the workshop was to:

- (1) share the findings of the regional assessment;
- (2) discuss its principal recommendations; and
- (3) propose concrete actions to enhance cooperation and coordination (a) among governments; (b) between governments and civil society; and (c) between regional organizations in support of governments and civil society.

Conduct of the workshop:

The workshop, which attracted about 40 participants, was chaired by Anna Tengberg (UNDP)¹ and featured a presentation of the main findings of the MFF Regional Assessment by Patricia Moore (IUCN)². Representatives from the organizations which participated in the review then responded to the findings. Comments were also invited from other regional organizations and programmes present

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at the workshop. These included UNEP/NOWPAP (Northwest Pacific Action Plan) and the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Project (YSLME) and UNESCO-IOC.

All participants were provided a draft of the revised regional assessment. To facilitate the discussion on creating synergies and complementarities among the regional organizations and institutions reducing gaps and overlaps the following areas were provided in a matrix (see annex I):

1. Membership of selected Regional organisations and Institutions;
2. Reviewing issues and focus areas of regional organizations and institutions;
3. Communications needs and information management; and
4. Core funding sources of selected regional organizations and institutions.

Following the presentations in plenary discussions were held in three parallel sessions. The three working groups discussed three topics related to the workshop theme of Governmental and civil society collaboration:

GROUP 1: Promoting government and civil society collaboration

GROUP 2: Communication needs and Information sharing

GROUP 3: Strengthening mechanisms for regional cooperation

Each group was given a set of six questions to help orientate the discussion (see annex I), but was given the freedom to modify, or change the questions, according to the group's views; some of the questions were common to all three groups. The groups deliberated on their assigned topics and questions for 90 minutes, then presented a summary of their conclusions and recommendations to the workshop participants in plenary.

GROUP 1: Promoting government/civil society collaboration

Group 1 first identified that a major bottleneck to Governmental and Civil Society collaboration on ICM is the multiple demands placed on national governments to, on the one hand, support their commitments to international and regional treaties/conventions and membership of regional bodies and programmes; and on the other, to provide direction and oversight to local governance of the coastal zone (see figure 1). Horizontal communication (e.g. between regional organizations and/ or between governmental departments at national level) is one essential factor facilitating both regional cooperation and development. Although, vertical communication between regional-national-local levels, and between different civil society groups (government, NGO and private sector) is another key factor but typically more challenging and therefore often very limited.

Group 1 also considered that national or local committees that are open to non-governmental representation can serve to improve the dialogue and understanding between governments and civil society. The National Coordinating bodies (NCBs) supported by MFF, which include government, NGO, private sector and academic representation, are an example of this.

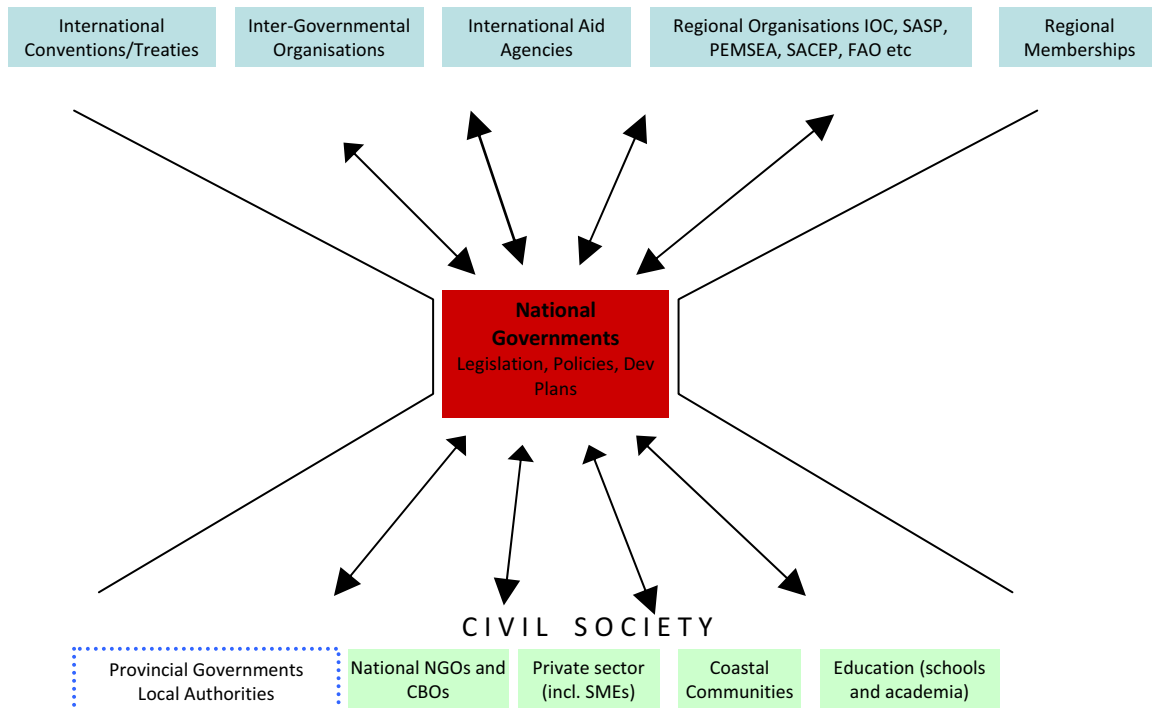


Figure: 1 Multiple demands placed on national governments- a bottleneck for Governmental and Civil Society collaboration on ICM

Regarding the framework for ICM (as per the PEMSEA model), and scientific/technical knowledge supporting the framework, it was considered vital to inform local key stakeholders with the help of local academic institutions, and by communicating through leading private sector representatives (such as major local employers) and local innovators. In other words, in order to bring better understanding of ICM to the local levels, ensure that non-governmental focal points are included in the communication system, training programmes, etc.

Coastal projects are a valuable vehicle to introduce elements of the national policy and legal framework to local levels, and to demonstrate local issues to national players. Project steering committees and working groups can play an important role in this regard, especially if they are made open to civil society.

Also related to communicating with non governmental stakeholders, more consideration should be given to the importance of traditional knowledge and how it can be better integrated into the ICM framework.

GROUP 2: Communication needs and Information sharing

Communications and information sharing are the fundamental processes that facilitate cooperation among institutions. Sharing information on institutions and their programmes of work and activities is vital to avoid duplication of efforts and to facilitate finding synergies for collaboration. Identifying and characterizing the barriers to a free and purposive exchange of information provide a starting point for improving inter-agency communications. The working group agreed that there can be a multitude of issues that hinder effective communication between institutions. Group 2 focused on a few obstacles and challenges that are not intractable and can be addressed with pragmatic measures. Some of these

are linked, that is, one problem is a cause of one or two other problems. The challenges and barriers discussed included:

- Competition amongst institutions and organisations for resources, which might be induced by the limited resources of donors and governments but can be alleviated by practical collaborative arrangements. Others argued that the donors needed to place stronger emphasis on collaboration amongst institutions and linkages between programmes.
- Lack of trust between organizations, likely fostered by inadequate understanding and misperceptions of each others' programmes and activities.
- Territorialism or turf-protection, an organizational behaviour that might be engendered by fear that others will encroach into one's turf to potentially dilute one's importance and/or diminish one's share of resources. Territorialism does not prevent open communications but it does impede purposive information sharing.
- Lack of transparency, which could be a combination/expression of all three of the above but also because of the culture of an institution. This is an internal management issue that might be positively influenced by a broader i.e. regional communication and information sharing network.
- Reluctance to share weakness and failures, which prevents an open and candid sharing of information on what failed to work or of ineffective approaches and mechanisms to advance lessons learned instead of focusing on success stories only.
- Political constraints are not communications blocks by themselves but are part of a broader governance issue, in particular the governance mechanism to prevent opportunistic behaviour.
- Dichotomy between science and management creates an information gap that has to be bridged by science practitioners and development managers coming to an understanding.
- Language barriers are a major constraint in information sharing. More resources should be allocated for translating information and knowledge.
- Reporting format is ostensibly a technical issue that needs standardized reporting formats but it may be optimistic to unify each institution's reporting requirements and format (format although an option could be a periodic or even regular monitoring exercise using a respondent friendly, short, precise and non-threatening questionnaire).

Resolving issues that impede communications between institutions need a wide range of actions from the fundamental to the immediate and practical. The characterization of the issues also suggests potential solutions, some more complex to address and others less so. It was therefore agreed to concentrate on practical and less complex measures as an entry point which would evolve into more lasting solutions. The discussions therefore focused on the type of information, information development and information sharing activities needed to build effective partnerships among institutions. The following were identified:

- Make an inventory of the kind of data each organization is collecting or have available.
- Harness the data and results available within the academic community and transform these into messages that managers and policy-makers find useful for development management and policy formulation.
- Develop and share information and lessons from successful initiatives but also those that were less successful as sometimes lessons can be better learned from failures.
- Improve and sustain data gathering and the maintenance and enhancement of data bases. Regional institutions would need to devolve this function to national agencies and improve

their capability for information development. An important issue is national ownership, that is, the national agencies should feel that they are gathering, processing, storing and organizing for easy retrieval information for their primary use rather than feel that they are doing these tasks for regional organizations.

- Create a matrix with all of the convention/treaties/protocols signed by the countries, and include a history of each country's entry and participation in each agreement, and a simplified checklist of reporting obligations.
- Encourage the interactions between government ministries and the various stakeholders with the objective of promoting a cross-sectoral approach.
- Develop an on-line system adopting the Wikipedia concept (creates ownership)
- Take stock of various information systems that provide useful materials for governance and management, such as the OBIS (Ocean Biological Data Information System) and other information systems.

A proven approach to establishing institutional information sharing is consultation dialogue. It serves to identify and provide insights into institutional constraints, clarify goals and objectives of institutions, and to crystallize common interests. The latter can then become the platform for agreeing on a common goal.

There was also a consensus amongst the group discussants that there is a need for communications capacity building at all levels to deliver targeted communications and knowledge products, as well as to improve framing of complex issues such as climate change. The need to develop and promote better mechanisms for identification and replication of best practices, dissemination of lessons learned; and to consolidate and organize existing distribution channels of good practices and lessons learned from community level to national government.

The following measures were suggested to facilitate consultations and joint activities:

1. Develop a better understanding of the clients and audiences that every institution is targeting. This would include researching the various audiences; information sources and needs; information-seeking behaviours, their application of information, and perceptions of the credibility among information sources. Methods to assess these would include face to face interactions, participation in partners' meetings and consultations, and other "audience analysis" tools.
2. A practical application of the above exercise would be the development of a regional communications strategy that indicates the most effective mix of communications media for different audiences. The communications strategy could be complemented by a manual of best practices of regional information sharing, national information campaigns, public awareness and education, local governance, advocacy and outreach.
3. Make effective use of scientific information for local governance. One of the tools suggested is the establishment or strengthening of learning centres at community level. These could be one-stop shops that provide information and other services to local people, linked to specialized communications sources via electronic means. The sources of specialized technical information for these learning centres would include global sources such as Google Earth, remote-sensing services, market information and other similar services, as well as the regional institutions' and national information services. The information from these global, regional and national sources could be reprocessed, filtered and developed into various packages of information that are disseminated

through the learning centres. Personnel for these one-stop learning centres would need to be trained and the centres provided with the essential equipment and facilities for operation and to serve as local information sharing platforms.

4. Framing scientific data and research findings in an economic context, valuing ecosystems and their services linking environmental degradation to economic loss for use in local governance. There can be many ways to do this: the information services can include advice on the development of sustainable livelihoods; and to add market information and market access to the services of the learning centre.

GROUP 3: Strengthening mechanisms for regional cooperation

Working group 3 discussed how to strengthen mechanisms for regional cooperation. The group first identified the barriers to regional cooperation and how they can be overcome.

Institutional barriers to cooperation

Sectoral management is a significant obstacle to cooperation. The sectoral divisions that exist at regional level reflect those at the national level. Overcoming these sectoral barriers can be achieved by specific horizontal cooperation. Regional organizations can take the lead to demonstrate how this can be done, with potential impacts at national level. One way to approach this is through joint workplanning and setting up a common frame. Initiating cooperation begins with identifying common goals with partners and agreeing on the partners' respective responsibilities. This, however, assumes that resources are available. Initiating cooperation without any resources requires a higher degree of flexibility, or a less ambitious goal. If resources are not available at the outset, the partners must be innovative in taking the initiative to secure funding. The advantage is that this type of cooperation often attracts more funding as it proceeds.

Experience has shown that breaking down national sectoral barriers can be achieved by taking key individuals out of their national context, particularly into situations where they have to interact with national colleagues from other sectors or institutions. Regional organizations must look for opportunities to create these kinds of cross-sectoral opportunities. The best opportunities provided by regional coordination will not work if national coordination is lacking, however. An example of this is the limited interactions between environmental and fisheries agencies and between those agencies and the tourism agency, and among all of these agencies with the ministries of finance and industry. Some of the obstacles to national coordination may be due to different levels of capacity in different government agencies and/or to a lack of clarity about jurisdictions. The focus needs to be on improving information sharing and communication on issues of common interest to address sectoral and administrative coordination at national level.

Regional organizations often take on too much work and spread themselves too thinly. Each organization must identify its own niche, its strength and its value added, and convey this to other regional organizations, and to governments and other stakeholders. Understanding its own limitations, strengths, and capacity to add value is essential for one organization to be able to identify the areas in which it must cooperate with other organizations on the areas in which it has limited competence. Identifying what each organization should be doing and what it needs from others opens opportunities for cooperation.

Regional organizations can also help to address these barriers to cooperation by using the meetings of their governing bodies as opportunities for inter-organizational dialogue. This already occurs to a degree sectorally and can be done more regularly and across sectors. The challenge is to develop opportunities for cross-sectoral dialogue, in informal events that open the possibilities for regional organizations to explore what they need from each other. Informality of such events is critical if they are to provide any added value. Clustering sectors

at such events would be one way to make inter-sectoral dialogue more effective. It must also be recognized that transaction costs can be high if there are too many of these meetings.

Communicating and sharing scientific information

Regional organizations need a way to know what they require from each other in terms of scientific information because delivering this information to national level is one of the many responsibilities of each organization. The important consideration is how effectively share information, advice, and knowledge from one sector or institution among others. Scientific development generates cooperation in itself. The challenge is to transfer scientific information among organizations and stakeholders that require it or need answers to specific questions that lie outside their technical competence. In addition to scientific knowledge, there is a need to document the traditional knowledge so as to facilitate development of understanding, trust and thus cooperation.

Climate change is an issue that cuts across almost all organizations, most of which have little specific capacity to address it. Climate change, therefore, is a powerful driver for cooperation and for sharing specific sectoral knowledge or capacity among institutions.

Communicating scientific knowledge from regional organizations to national policy-makers and institutions should be demand-driven. Regional organizations are already creating periodic general overviews and status reports. There is a question as to the extent that these reports can be coordinated, but there is a need to ensure a degree of cross-reference among them. The group also noted the possibility of a dedicated Google application as a way to facilitate the process of sharing information and of finding out what each organization is doing on a particular issue. Sound science must be part of decision-making processes. The financial implications of a decision made on a scientific point can be a powerful factor in how the decision is made – the “bottom-line” argument needs to be made along with the scientific argument.

On the question of how to integrate the obligations of international agreements into national and local governance, the group noted that there may be disconnects between local and national legislation and local rules, just as there may be disconnects between national laws and the provisions of international agreements. In addition, many countries are not parties to all international agreements that govern integrated coastal management, fisheries, and related issues. Regional organizations can support the process of harmonizing national laws with international obligations and of harmonizing national laws and sub-national regulatory regimes. Regional organizations should also be synthesizing the obligations of international agreements and their implications. Translating international codes and obligations into formats that are useful and practical at national level requires interpretation which regional organizations should be able to do. One example is the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) developed and promoted by FAO, which is similar to the framework for integrated coastal management. These two essentially identical frameworks dealing with related issues are highly complementary and easily integrated.

On the issue of how to build capacity at national level, the group noted that investment in education is the first key step in capacity building and a critical preparatory task to create the basis for longer-term action. Regional organizations should be promoting the modification of curricula and providing information and materials to schools and educators.

Summary of Conclusions:

There is competition amongst institutions and organisations for financial resources and a lack of transparency and trust between institutions, organizations and national governments, as well as a reluctance to share weaknesses and failures to promote better design and implementation of programmes. Political constraints also hamper regional cooperation and transboundary management. The dichotomy between science and management further jeopardise effective management and cooperation. Sectoral management at national levels will reflect sectoral management at a regional level, hence regional coordination is doomed to fail if

national coordination is lacking. Overcoming barriers to regional cooperation can be achieved by specific horizontal cooperation- Regional organizations can take a lead in this - with potential impacts at national level. Identifying common goals and how institutions can complement each other to achieve these opens up opportunities for cooperation. Understanding limitations and gaps of each regional institution/organization is essential to identify other organizations that can complement these. The challenge is to transfer scientific findings to other organizations that require information on topics that lie outside of their technical competence. Climate change is a very particular issues that cuts across almost every organization for which there is little specific capacity at present to address- but a powerful reason for cooperation and sharing of individual institutions specific sectoral knowledge or capacity. ICM/ICZM/ICAM are essentially identical frameworks as the EAF and thus highly complementary to each other and can be easily integrated, as well as a sound approach to tackle climate change impacts. Regional organizations must share and communicate scientific knowledge to national policy-makers and other institutions. The economic implication of a decision made on a scientific point can be a powerful factor in how decisions are made based on scientific findings. The need to build communications capacity of regional institutions and the scientific community was echoed in all three discussion groups. Investment in education is also a key step in capacity building for long-term sustainability.

Recommendations:

Promoting government and civil society cooperation

- Modification of curricula and provision of information and tools to schools and educators are critical preparatory initiatives for longer terms action;
- Establish learning centres in coastal communities;
- Make national research findings and scientific data available to local communities and the wider public i.e. through the use of mass media; and
- Make new techniques and technologies such as Google Earth & Oceans and remote sensing available.

Communications need and information sharing

- Focus on improving information sharing and communication on issues of common interest;
- Communication capacity building for framing climate change and other issues;
- Develop and promote better mechanisms for identification and replication of best practices dissemination of lessons learned; consolidate and organize existing distribution channels of good practices and lessons learned from community level to national government; and
- Finding a practical way to track what other organizations and institutions are doing by undertaking a stock take of data collection and information available – suggestion of a dedicated Google application which spatially displays information on projects, programmes, State signatories of conventions/treaties

Strengthening mechanisms for regional cooperation

- Identifying common goals with partners and respective responsibilities of partners
- Joint work planning of the different institutions and set up a common frame to improve regional cooperation
- Integrating legal instruments into national /local governance systems to support the harmonization process – particularly at the national level.
- Translation of international codes and governance systems into something useful and practical at national level through interpretation and capacity building.
- Use governing body sessions/meetings as an opportunity for partnership building and strengthening (inter-organization dialogue), but these should be limited in number to avoid high transaction costs
- Hold a coordination/cooperation event that opens up to regional organizations to explore what the need from each other.

Concluding remarks:

In conclusion, the participants found the MFF commissioned Regional Assessment useful and suggested a follow up to further explore which of the above actions each organisation could contribute or take the lead on. Further, there was a consensus that a regional assessment of regional institutions and organizations such as the one undertaken by MFF should be conducted every two years. This could be on a rotational basis by the different organizations, institutions and programmes involved in ICM.

**“Opportunities for a Sustainable Regional Mechanism for
Governmental/Civil Society Collaboration on ICM in the Indian Ocean Region”**

QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE GROUP DISCUSSIONS

GROUP 1: Promoting government/civil society collaboration

What are the barriers/incentives to achieving local governance in the coastal zone?
How can we create effective partnerships?
What are the key capacity development needs at national to local levels?
What are the best mechanisms for consultation/dialogue?
How can scientific knowledge be made available to local governance systems?
How can we better inform and respond to climate change threats?

GROUP 2: Communication needs and Information sharing

What kinds of information are needed to support effective partnerships and dialogue?
What are the best mechanisms for consultation/dialogue?
What are the barriers to information-sharing and how can they be overcome?
How can scientific knowledge be made available to local governance systems?
How should we communicate success stories, best practices, etc?
How can we better inform and respond to climate change threats?

GROUP 3: Strengthening mechanisms for regional cooperation

What are the key capacity development needs at national level?
How can we build the needed capacity?
How can we integrate international/national legal instruments into local development planning?
How can scientific knowledge be made available to national and local governance systems?
What are the barriers to regional cooperation and how can they be overcome?
How can we better inform and respond to climate change threats?

Group Chairs and Resource Persons:

- First rank the questions in order of importance to your Group; you are free to change the least important questions with others, if your Group agrees.
- Appoint a Group Rapporteur.
- Allow 15 mins discussion per question; record the key points, conclusions and any recommendations.
- Try to make your Recommendations practical and feasible.

Membership of Selected Regional Organizations

Country	COBSEA (10)	SASP (5)	PEMSEA (11)	SEAFDEC (11)	NACA (18)	APFC ³ (33)	APFIC (20)	FAO RAP ⁴ (18)	IOC (1)	
Australia ⁺	■				■	■	■			
Bangladesh		■			■	■	■			
Bhutan						■		■		
Brunei Darussalam ⁺				■						
Cambodia	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		
PR China ⁺	■		■		■	■	■	■		
Hong Kong SAR ⁺					■					
France						■	■			
India		■			■	■	■	■		
Indonesia ⁺	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		
Iran					■					
Japan ⁺			■	■		■	■			
Kenya										
DPRKorea			■		■			■		
RoKorea ⁺	■		■			■	■	■		
Lao PDR			■	■	■	■		■		
Malaysia ⁺	■			■	■	■	■	■		
Maldives		■				■		■		
Myanmar				■	■	■	■	■		
Nepal					■	■	■	■		
New Zealand ⁺						■	■			
Pakistan		■			■	■	■	■		
Philippines ⁺	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		
Seychelles									■	
Singapore ⁺	■		■	■						
Somalia										
Sri Lanka		■			■	■	■	■		
Tanzania										
Thailand ⁺	■			■	■	■	■	■		
Timor-Leste			■			■		■		
United Kingdom						observer	■			
United States ⁺						■	■			
Viet Nam ⁺	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		
	MFF Focal Country									
	MFF Dialogue Country					Country name <u>underlined</u> SACEP member				
Country name in bold blue	Country with coastline in the East Asian Seas					Country name followed by ⁺ APEC member				
Country name in bold green	Country with coastline in the South Asian Seas									
Country name in bold italics	ASEAN member									

³ APFC members that are not members of any of the other organizations in this assessment are: Fiji, Kiribati, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

⁴ Focus countries

Collaboration among Selected Regional Organizations

	COBSEA	SASP/ SACEP	PEMSEA	SEAFDEC	NACA	APFC	APFIC	FAO RAP
COBSEA			■	□			□	□
SASP								
PEMSEA	■			□				□
SEAFDEC	□		□		■		■	■ ⁵
NACA			□	■			■	■
APFC								
APFIC	□			■	■			■
FAO RAP	□		□	■	■	■	■	
AMC				□				
APEC	□		□					
ASEAN	■		□	■		□		□
BOBP-IGO				■			■	□
CWP				□				
ICRAN	■	■						
ICRI	■	■						
IMO	□	■	■					
INFOFISH							■	□
MRC			□	■			■	□
NOWAP	■		■					
SAARC		■				□		
UNEP/GPA	■	■	■			□		
WorldFish	□		□	□			■	□

■ = programmatic collaboration

□ = *ad hoc* collaboration for projects or joint conferences

⁵ SEAFDEC also collaborates on an *ad hoc* basis with the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) and the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), for both of which FAO provides the Secretariat.

Core Funding Sources of Selected Regional Organizations

Core funding sources	COBSEA	SASP/ SACEP	PEMSEA	SEAFDEC	NACA	APFC	APFIC	FAO RAP
Member contributions – mandatory				■	■			■
Member contributions – voluntary	■ ⁶	■ ⁷	■ ⁸					
Member contributions – in kind						■	■	
UNEP Environment Fund	■							
Institutional donors, including, ADB, GEF, WB	■		■		■ ⁹	■	■	
<i>Blateral donors</i>								
AusAID					■			
China			■					
European Union					■			
Japan/JICA			■	■				
RoKorea			■					
Norway/NORAD					■			
Philippines			■					
Sweden/Sida	■				■			

⁶ East Asian Seas Trust Fund

⁷ South Asia Seas Programme Trust Fund

⁸ PEMSEA Partnership Fund

⁹ Project funding

Focus Issues of Selected Regional Organizations

	Issue	COBSEA	SASP	PEMSEA	SEAFDEC	NACA	APFC	APFIC	FAO RAP
1	Regional cooperation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2	Partnerships and networking	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3	Reporting	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
4	Monitoring/ assessment	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
5	Environmentally sustainable development	■		■	■ (fish)		■	■	■
6	Information management and dissemination	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
7	Awareness and education	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
8	Coastal and marine resource/habitat conservation and sustainable use	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
9	Coastal disaster management and response	■	■	■	■		■		■
10	Capacity building/ human resource development	■	■	■	■		■		■
11	Livelihood improvement	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
12	Aquaculture			■	■	■	■	■	■
13	Marine and land-based pollution	■	■	■			■	■	
14	Fisheries management, including mariculture			■	■		■	■	■
15	Research		■	■	■		■	■	
16	Oil spill contingency planning	■	■	■					
17	Marine litter	■	■		■				
18	Coastal zone spatial planning	■		■	■				
19	Integrated coastal management (ICM)		■	■	■				
20	Fish trade			■	■				■
21	Resource valuation			■	■				
22	Environmental risk assessment			■					