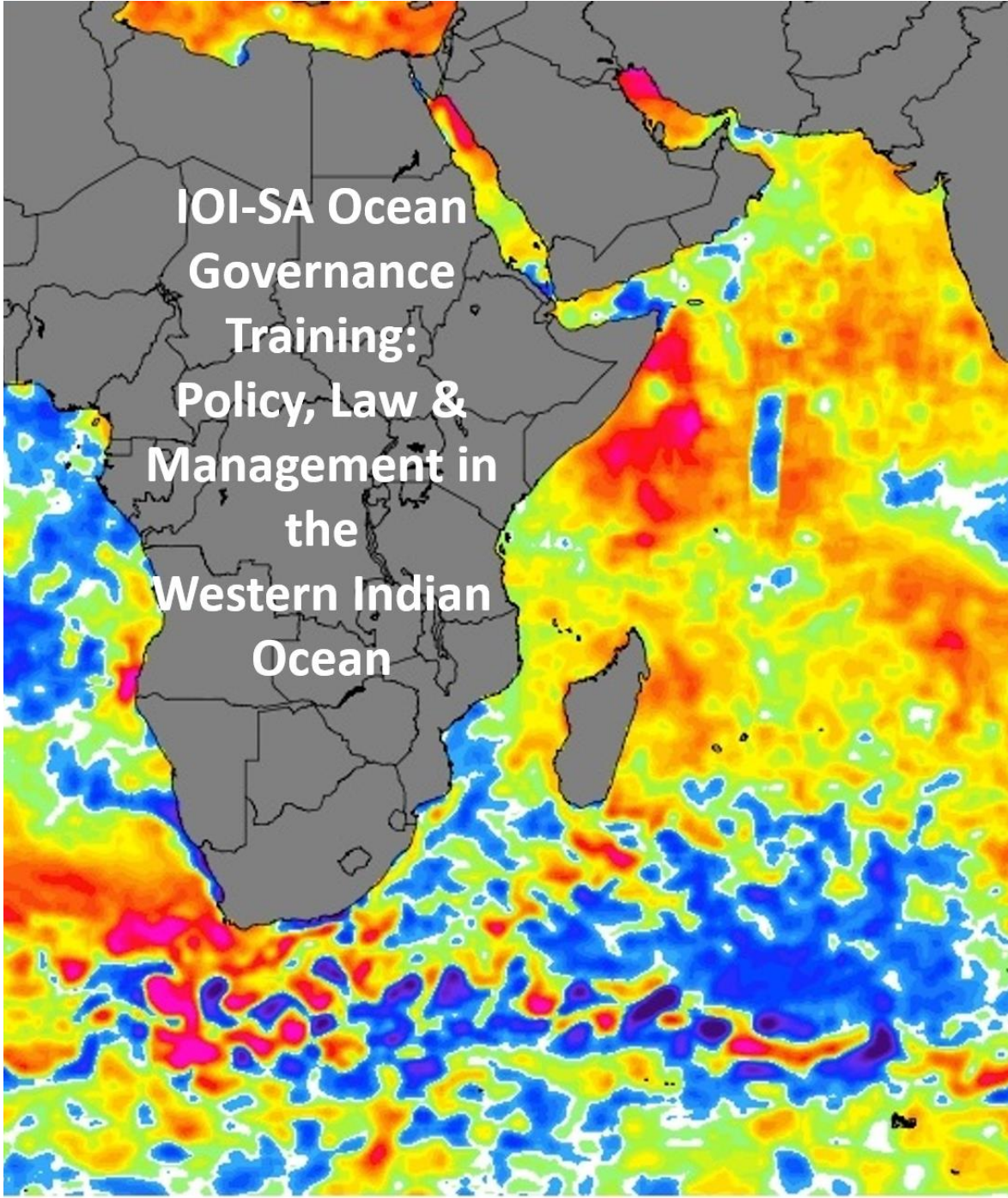




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A Note from the Course Director, Lynn Jackson

2021 has been a busy year full of new challenges and new opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic saw the postponement of IOI-SA's annual Ocean Governance course to February/March 2021 when it was run



virtually for the first time. The 2021 course was then run in September, 2021 in collaboration with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat – another first and another opportunity. In particular, it enabled us to involve a number of experts from the Western Indian Ocean region – in addition to others from across the globe - and to adapt the course to focus on some of the priorities from that region, while still maintaining the broad and cross-sectoral nature of our course.

While I think everyone is looking forward to the time when we can resume running Face2Face courses, both the presenters and the participants embraced the challenges of working via the Zoom platform and we believe it was an excellent learning experience. I would therefore like to thank all of the contributors and participants, as well as our partners for their continued support under difficult circumstances. In particular, I would like to thank the representatives of the Nairobi Convention Secretariat who gave us direction in terms of adapting the course to the needs and priorities of the WIO Region. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the enthusiasm and commitment of the IOI-SA Programme Manager – Shannon Hampton – without which the course could not have come together - twice in a single year - with the success that it did.

Lynn Jackson



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Introduction

The International Ocean Institute (IOI) focuses on training and capacity building through its global network of centers and affiliated training courses. The training center for Africa, IOI-SA, is based in Cape Town, South Africa. The Training Course in Ocean Governance for Africa is designed to meet the specific ocean governance concerns of African States. The first IOI-SA course was run in 2013 and we have been able to run the course annually since 2015 thanks to the financial commitments from [SAIMI](#) and the Ocean Science Research Foundation (OSRF), via [IOI-HQ](#).

This, the eighth edition of the training, was unique in that we partnered with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat through their SAPPHIRE project to present a training that emphasized the priorities of the Western Indian Ocean Region. This also meant that instead of having an open application process, the participants were nominated by the country focal points to the Nairobi Convention. We were therefore particularly excited to know that all our participants would be able to use the knowledge they gained in their professional careers going forward and hopefully contribute to the development of an ocean governance strategy in the Western Indian Ocean. The participants represented the following countries in the Western Indian Ocean region: Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. A full list of participants is available in Annex I.

The COVID-19 pandemic has meant that we had to adapt to a new, virtual world and after delays to the 2020 training, we ran our first virtual training in February 2021. We stayed online for the 2021 edition of the training as traveling remains uncertain and risky. The virtual platform provided the opportunity to include experts from not only the WIO region but from around the world and a list of the organisations with whom they are affiliated can be found in Annex II. And in the build up to the historic COP 26 it is undeniable that there are carbon footprint benefits to running the training online. Nevertheless, we still miss the field trips and the bonds that are created from personal interaction over four weeks of teas, lunches and group work and hope that in-person training will be possible again in the future.



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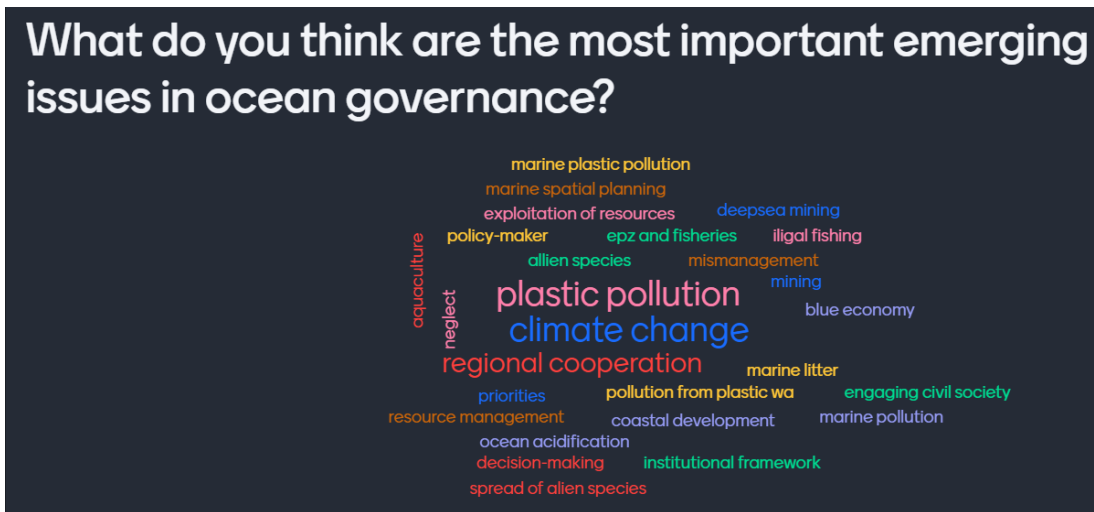
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The Training Program

The goal of the Ocean Governance course is to meet the ongoing needs within the African region for awareness and training related to the various disciplines associated with ocean governance. The course also aims to contribute to developing a network of practitioners that will continue to work towards and promote responsible, knowledge-based ocean governance throughout Africa. While the course highlights the importance of the global governance framework, it has a regional focus, emphasizing the benefits of harmonizing ocean policies that promote a shared, integrated and common approach to ocean management in Africa.

The course includes legal, institutional and technical aspects of ocean governance, with an emphasis on implementation, as this is a common shortcoming in capacity for environmental regulation in many African countries. It covers a wide range of topics including maritime security, shipping, marine biodiversity and climate change with the intention to provide participants with at least a basic understanding of these subjects, their inter-related nature, and the opportunity to engage with local and regional experts from a range of fields. The course also includes sessions on stakeholder engagement and conflict resolution to try and boost the soft skills that practitioners can benefit from in their work engagements.



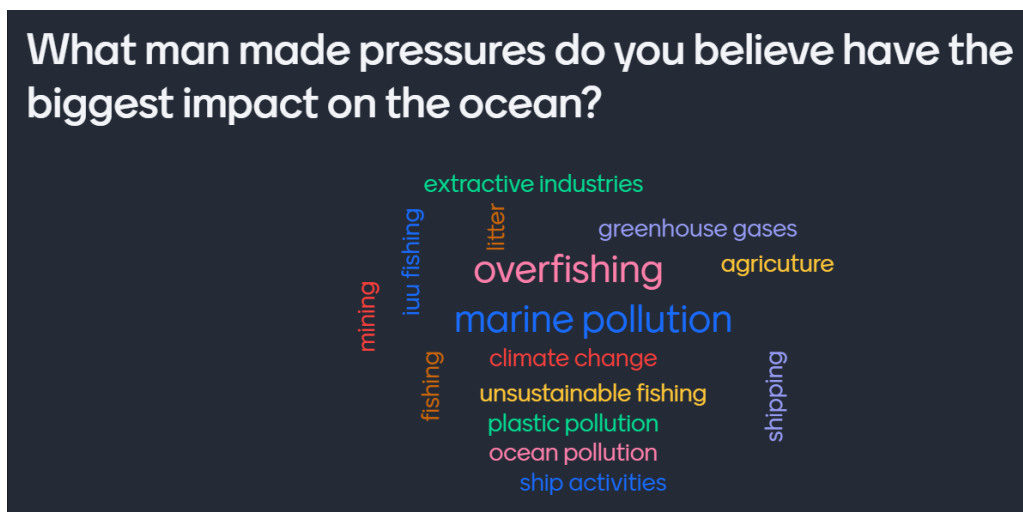
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MSP Challenge, to evaluate consequences of management decisions related to Marine Spatial Planning; and the development of a policy brief. This last exercise ran throughout the four weeks and groups were required to develop a policy brief on one of four topics (selected in consultation with the Nairobi Convention Secretariat):

- Underwater noise and shipping;
- Deep sea ecosystems and connectivity of BBNJ with EEZs;
- IUU Fishing in small scale fisheries; and
- LMMAs for improved fisheries management.

Participants were also required to complete a short written research exercise and present their findings to everyone.

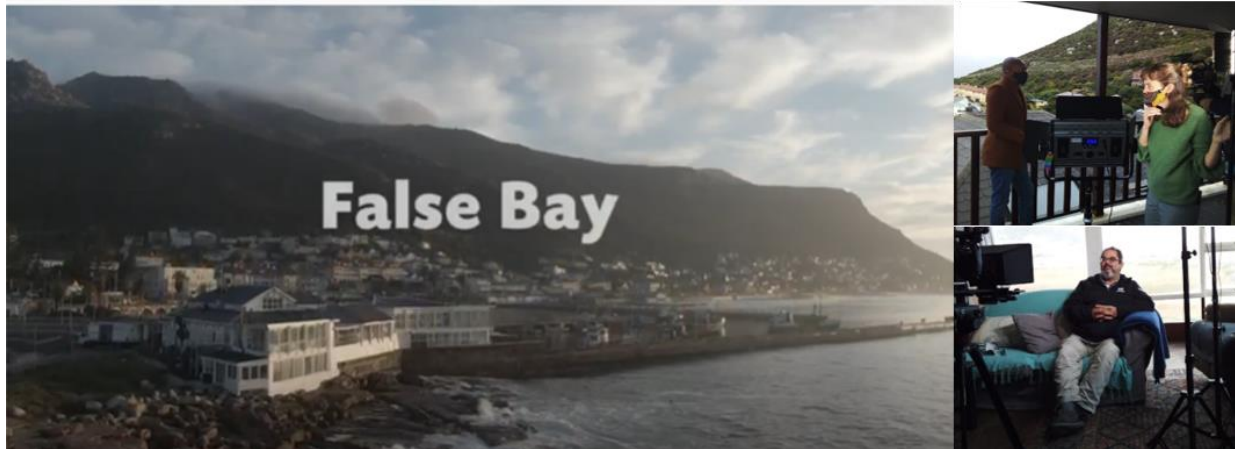


Since it is not possible to take participants on field trips, IOI-SA has developed two videos to supplement course presentations. These include an [Estuary Management video](#) that was launched in the 2020 training, while more recently we commissioned a video that explores [Marine Spatial Planning using False Bay](#) as an example. This video was made in collaboration with partners from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, SANCCOB and WWF-SA. [Both of these videos are available on the IOI-SA YouTube Channel.](#)

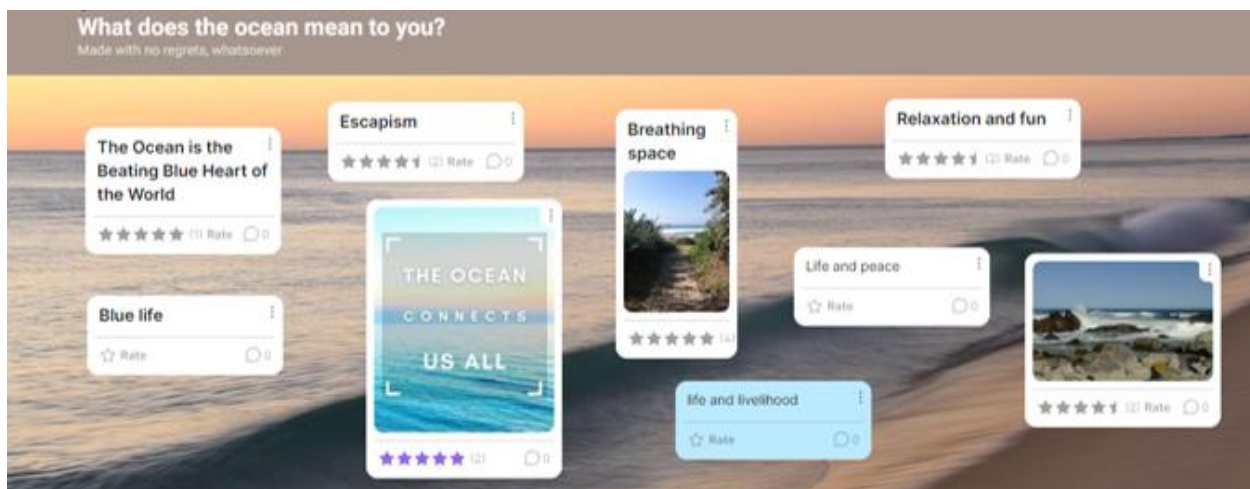




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In addition to signing up to a network of ocean professionals with the WIO region, the participants were able to join the new online community platform that they will have access to as alumni of an IOI training program (www.ioialumni.ioihq.org.mt) where they are able to connect with participants in all the global training programs across the years. This platform, for IOI alumni from all the training programs around the world, facilitates opportunities for connections at international meetings and continuing professional development training, such as the Alumni Continuous Professional Development training that IOI-SA ran in collaboration with IOI Canada in October/November 2021.



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Policy Brief Exercise

The Policy Brief Exercise required participants to work in groups throughout the four weeks of the course, with presentations of their work to be delivered on the final day. Each group tackled one of the four topics below:

- Underwater noise and shipping
- Deep sea ecosystems and connectivity of BBNJ with EEZs
- IUU Fishing in small scale fisheries
- LMMAs for improved fisheries management

The exercise not only required participants to explore a topic that was new to them, but also exposed them to some of the real-life hurdles involved in working within a group of people from different backgrounds, languages and knowledge bases and all over an online platform during an intensive, time-limited period. The groups approached the task differently, but they took the task seriously and produced well-constructed documents and interesting presentations.

Risk Assessment Exercise

Risk assessment is used as a tool in a variety of environmental management applications. In this exercise, the participants were introduced to the concept of risk and how it is used to assess the risk of introduction of specific marine alien species. The exercise was based on a simplified version of a Risk Analysis Framework used in South Africa. It was used to undertake a risk assessment for 2 species - *Carcinus maenas* (European shore crab) and *Pterois volitans* (Lionfish) - each in two locations. Each group addressed two questions using the template and instructions provided. The two questions were: i) What is the likelihood of the species becoming invasive in the selected area? And ii) If it invades, how serious are the likely impacts?

Marine Spatial Planning Exercise

[MSP Challenge](#) made it possible for the participants to engage in a simulation of Marine Spatial Planning using real data on their online platform under the enthusiastic supervision of Harald Warmelink of Breda University.



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MSP Challenge simulation game session

Programme

1. General introduction: why and how it's designed
2. Getting ready to use it: logging in with your team
3. How to use it: quick tutorial
4. LUNCH
5. Get together in teams and start planning
6. Get your plans implemented: start simulations
7. Evaluate: what happened to the North Sea after your plans got implemented?



Disclaimer: MSP Challenge is still in beta! Things will go wrong! © Thank you for your patience.



The participants were divided into groups – representing one of the countries bordering the “sea of colours” - and tasked to add marine protected areas and increase the capacity of renewable energy. They were then able to simulate the impacts of the changes over the decades. The hands on and highly visual simulation allows participants to learn through experimenting and are not.



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Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Challenges of running a virtual training event

This edition of the course was the second time that we have run it virtually and it is clear that although in general people around the world are now getting more familiar with using virtual platforms for meetings and training events, a number of practical challenges remain, especially in the case of longer training events. These include:

Time zones: the participants on the course came from countries which were spread across a number of different time zones. For example, South Africa is on GMT + 2, Kenya is on GMT + 3, while Seychelles and Mauritius are on GMT + 4. In an effort to keep the training within normal offices hours, the duration of the training day was therefore reduced to 6 hours. While reducing the length of the training day is beneficial for maintaining concentration, this did create a challenge in terms of covering all the course material and allowing sufficient time for interactive activities and discussion.

A related challenge is that in cases where the last sessions of the day ran after normal office hours, some participants had to connect from a different location for at least part of the day. This resulted in them personally incurring data costs (although arrangements were made for these costs to be refunded).

Connectivity: One of the keys to the success of virtual training events is access to good internet connectivity. It had been anticipated that this might be an issue in some countries of the WIO region but, in general, this was an intermittent problem which could be managed – for example, by switching off videos - and did not detract from the success of the course.

Connectivity was also a potential issue for some of the presenters. In an effort to preempt such problems, pre-recorded presentations (either as voice over PowerPoints or recorded Zoom videos) provided a safety net. Resources, including the course manual, extra readings and all presentations were also all shared in a Google Drive folder.

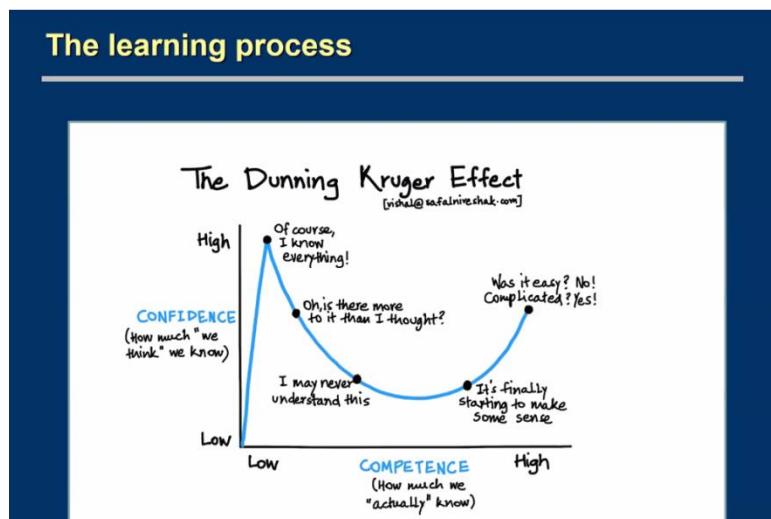




Zoom fatigue: 6 hours a day over 5 days a week for 4 weeks is a challenge in terms of maintaining the attention of participants. In an effort to address this the schedule included multiple participatory and interactive learning strategies throughout the training, including videos, discussions, peer-to-peer learning and simulation exercises to learn while doing. Presenters were also encouraged to leave sufficient time for live discussion and questions during presentations so as to stimulate interaction. Participants frequently used the chat function to ask questions, possibly because this was a less intimidating way to engage with the experts and is also a convenient way to share links and resources.

The schedule also included long lunch breaks and participants were encouraged to use that time for group work and personal assignments, or to watch the videos that were made available. However, many participants used that time to catch up on email and work commitments.

We also tried to make participants feel more comfortable in the virtual environment and able to engage without restriction by enabling them to get to know one another better through the use of break out rooms. We included some exercises in [Padlet](#) and [Mentimeter](#) for some creative engagement.





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Office demands: Face-2-Face courses are generally held in a location away from the offices of the participants. However, one of the most significant challenges of the virtual scenario is that if participants attend the course from their own office, they are frequently distracted by the demands of their organisations. In the case of more senior officials, they may be called to attend to “urgent” matters – although had they been out-of-office these would have been attended to by someone else – and in the case of more junior staff, it is difficult for them to refuse to attend to requests made by their superiors.

Participant Feedback

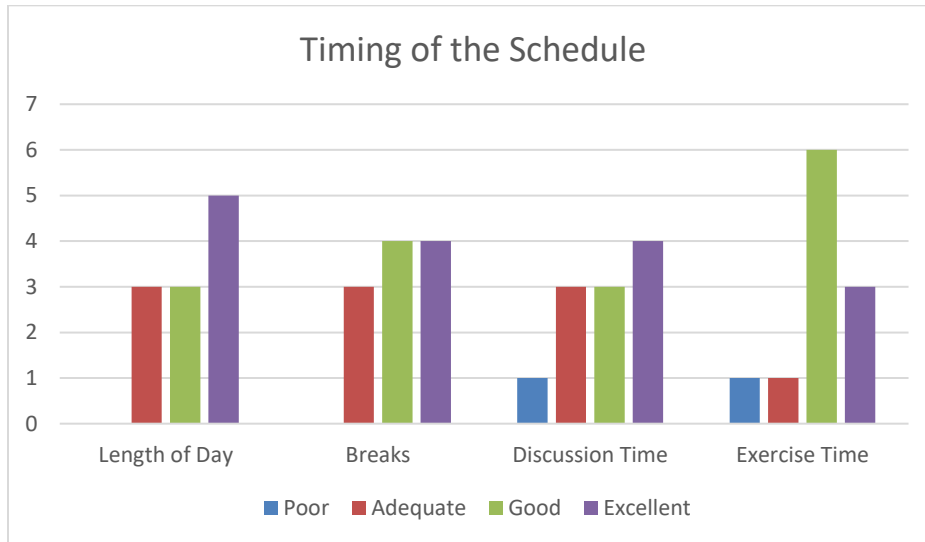
At the end of the course we conducted an online survey with a view to getting an indication of the participants perceived the course. 11 participants completed the survey and their responses are summarised below.

This cohort’s participants were mostly nominated to attend the training through their National Focal Points to the Nairobi Convention. One of the questions was what inspired them to attend the training and the most common response was that it would help career progression and that the content was related to their research or professional interests. All respondents reported that the training met their expectations. They were also asked whether they had learned things that they didn’t expect to, and here, the practical skills of the training seemed stood out – in particular, writing policy briefs, engaging stakeholders, active listening and getting familiar with using the Zoom platform.

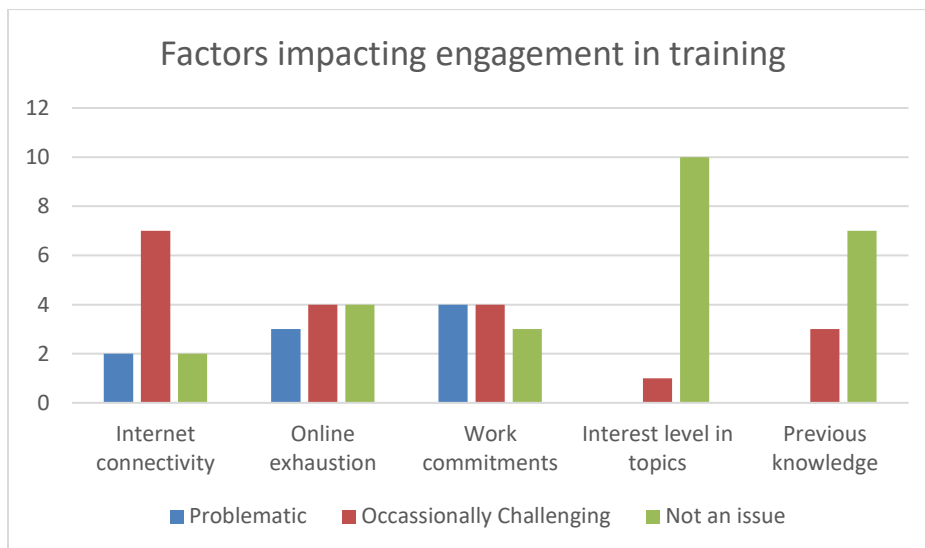
The survey also included questions related to the structure of the schedule and, as shown in the figure below, the responses indicated that participants would have liked more time to engage in discussion and dedicated time for working on the exercises, particularly the group exercises.



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Other questions focused on factors which might have impacted on participants' capacity to engage in the training, and while internet stability, online exhaustion and other work commitments were problematic or occasionally challenging, the level of interest in the topics was undisputed. Comments from the participants indicated a keenness for in-person training and associated field trips.





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The survey also provided space for more detailed feedback and some quotes from participants:

“The Ocean Governance Training Program came at the right moment for me and thus my organization because our mandate and mission is to conserve manage and develop our freshwater and marine fishery resources. My organization would really benefit from improved Ocean Governance especially in the fisheries sector due to the transparency, Transdisciplinary and structured approach that governance will bring to the service leading to sustainability and profitability through the dissemination of the knowledge I have acquired from the course in the past 4 weeks.”

“Mine is to say thank you to the team at IOI-SA, SANBI and the Nairobi Convention for having me as a member of the cohort. It was honor to get to interact with participants in the WIO Region who are equally invested and passionate about our Ocean resources just like me. Getting to gain knowledge and skills from facilitators from all corners of the world was also a great privilege.

I am very excited to interact with my cohort mates for the betterment of our resource even after the course and will be more than excited to come back to Lynn and Shannon some few years from now with collaborative work.”

“I gain knowledge to greater understanding of relevant international law and facilitate the development and implementation of national legal frameworks and ocean governance with a view to sustaining blue economies, including by mobilizing public and private financial resources for sustainable development, I will implement in my country”

“Demonstrate enhanced autonomy, judgment and responsibility as a practitioner, policymaker or decision maker in the field of ocean governance.”



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Recommendations

A. Enhancing participation and engagement

Peer to peer sharing of experiences and interaction is an essential part of the learning process and gives participants a greater sense of inclusion in the course which then also enhances uptake of the course content. In addition, it is important that participants are afforded the opportunity to engage with the experts.

There are several components to this:

- i. Ensuring that adequate time is available for such interactions;
- ii. Using interactive tools and exercises to stimulate the interactions; and
- iii. Ensuring connectivity.

i. Making adequate time available

There are various options which could be used to address the time constraints including:

- Limiting the selection of participants for a specific event to those within a narrower range in terms of time zones, so that the duration of the daily sessions can be a full eight hours without participants having to attend outside of normal working hours;
- Improving time management to ensure that experts allow for sufficient time for questions and discussions within the time allocated;
- Replacing live presentations with recorded presentations which participants can watch ahead of the course, with live sessions being limited to perhaps a summary and then a question and discussion session.

Given that many people are experiencing 'Zoom fatigue', it is recommended that perhaps the better option would be to continue to limit the duration of the daily sessions (to six or even fewer hours), and provide participants with recorded material to view outside of these sessions. It is noted, however, that to be successful, this relies on participants being fully invested in the course.



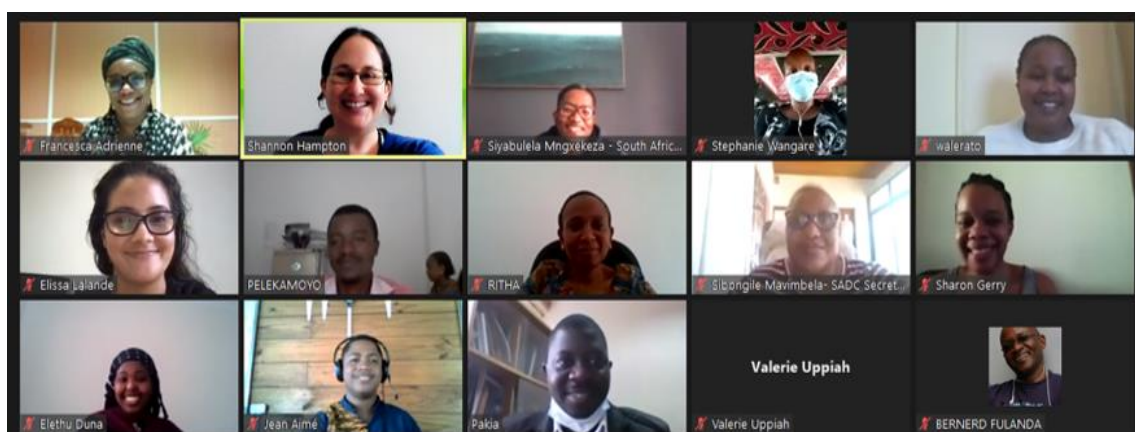


ii. Promoting interaction

In addition to making adequate time available, there is a need to think more creatively around how to stimulate and achieve sustained interaction of participants, and greater engagement between participants themselves and with the speakers, within the timing and virtual constraints. Consideration should be given to planting questions during sessions, allocating time for discussion in smaller breakout rooms, or having additional interactive/participatory sessions.

B. Promoting attendance

As long as courses have to be run virtually, some consideration needs to be given to the application/nomination process to try and ensure that participants on the course are in a position to participate fully. In the case of junior staff, this could be assisted by getting their superiors to sign off on their participation and perhaps even granting formal study leave. For more senior officials this is more of a challenge, especially where they may be directly answerable to Heads of Department or even Ministers. In future perhaps a separate, and shorter, course should be developed for this group given that they are unlikely to ever be able to commit a full month to attending a course.



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Annex 1: The 2021 Course Alumni



Francesca Tammy
Adrienne
*Department of Blue
Economy*
Seychelles



Sharon Gerry
*Ministry of
Agriculture, Climate
Change, Environment*
Seychelles



Jose Artur Ariscado
Ministry of the Sea
Mozambique



Hassan Juma Pakia
*Ministry of
Agriculture, Livestock
and Cooperatives*
Kenya



Elethu Z.L. Duna
*Benguela Current
Commission*
South Africa



Stephanie Wangare
Kamau Adamba
*Kenya Fisheries
Services*
Kenya



Bernerd Mulwa
Fulanda
Pwani University
Kenya



Elissa Lalande
Botanical Gardens
Seychelles



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Sibongile Winnie
Mavimbela
SADC
Botswana



Ritha Raphael Said
*National
Environment
Management Agency*
Tanzania



Siyabulela
Mngxekeza
*Department of
Forestry, Fisheries,
Environment*
South Africa



Walerato Tlhapu
South African Navy
South Africa



Claranace
Pelekamoyo Nkwera
*National
Environment
Management Council*
Tanzania



Marie Valerie Uppiah
*University of
Mauritius*
Mauritius



Ambadi Radja
*Cabinet Abderemane
Hillal et Associe*
Comoros



Zafimahatradraibe
Jean Aimé
University of Toliara
Madagascar



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Annex II: Course Partners and Contributors

The IOI-SA is highly appreciative to our two partner organizations, SANBI and SAIMI, for their ongoing contributions towards the course.



The South African International Maritime Institute (SAIMI) was formed in 2014 and is based in Nelson Mandela Bay. It aims to facilitate the development of the skills and knowledge base required to ensure the success of maritime economic development initiatives such as Operation Phakisa (South Africa) and the African Union’s African Integrated Maritime Strategy. SAIMI serves South Africa and the African Continent by promoting skills development, education, training and research in support of the Blue Economy.



The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) leads and coordinates research, and monitors and reports on the state of biodiversity in South Africa. The institute provides knowledge and information, gives planning and policy advice and pilots best-practice management models in partnership with stakeholders.



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The course would also not have been possible without the input of our regional and local experts from various institutions. We are very grateful for their time and contribution to Ocean Governance Training in Africa.





Annex III: The Schedule

Week 1		
Monday 30th August 2021 – Introduction		
IOI-SA Welcome	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Nairobi Convention Welcome	Tim Andrew	UNEP-NC
SAIMI Welcome	Odwa Mtati	SAIMI
SANBI Welcome	Prideel Majiedt	SANBI
Round Table Introductions of participants		
15 minute comfort break		
Information about the training program	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
What is Ocean Governance? An IOI perspective.	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Science to policy for good ocean governance	Alex Benkenstein	SAIIA
Lunch Time Videos		
An introduction to OG initiatives facilitated by the Nairobi Convention and developing an ocean governance strategy for WIO	Yvonne Waweru	WIOGI
An overview of the state of Ocean Governance in the WIO	Kieran Kelleher	Independent
15 minute comfort break		
Discussion on Emerging Issues in Ocean Governance	Facilitated by Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Tuesday 31 st August – Module 1: Challenges and Opportunities		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Recap	Elethu Duna, Stephanie Wangare	
Introduction to the WIO	Juliet Hermes	SAEON
Opportunities and Threats	Coleen Moloney	UCT
15 minute comfort break		
Introduction to the Blue Economy	Kelly Hoareau	University of Seychelles
Lunch Time Videos		
Resource Economics	Jen Snowball	Rhodes University
15 minute comfort break		
Ocean Protection and Resilience	Adnan Awad	TNC
Wednesday 1 st September – Module 2: Regulatory Framework		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Recap	Siyabulelo Mngxekeza, Clarence Nkwera	
Introduction to United Nations Convention for Law of the Sea	Patrick Vrancken	NMU
15 minute comfort break		
Introduction to writing policy briefs	Rebecca Lahl	ZMT
Thursday 2 nd September – Module 2: Regulatory Framework		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Recap	Sharon Gerry	
Introduction to International and regional governance frameworks	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA





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Participants prepare presentations	All participants – self study	
Load presentations – while discussing Policy Brief Exercise		
Maritime Sector		
International Maritime Organisation		Jean Aime
MARPOL		Stephanie Wangare
Ballast Water Management Convention		Bernerd Fulanda
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co–operation		Pakia Hassan
London Convention/Protocol		Marie Uppiah
The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009		Ritha Said
Discussion	Facilitated by Lynn Jackson	IOI–SA
Biodiversity and Environment		
Convention on Biological Diversity		Walerato Tlhapi
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety		Elethu Duna
CITES		Francesca Adrienne
Convention on Migratory Species (IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU)		Elissa Lalande
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (& Whaling Commission)		Jose Ariscado
Regional Seas Conventions		Sibongile Mavimbela
Discussion	Facilitated by Lynn Jackson	IOI–SA
10 minute comfort break		
Fisheries Sector		
Food and Agricultural Organisation		Sharon Gerry
Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries		Siyabulelo Mngxekeza
Regional Fisheries Organisation – IOTC		Clarence Nkwera
Mining Sector		
International Seabed Authority		Mohamed Ali Muse
Discussion	Facilitated by Lynn Jackson	IOI–SA
Friday 3rd September – Café Session		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI–SA
Recap	Walerato, Jean Aime	
Introduction to climate change	Neville Sweijd	ACCESS
Legal aspects of climate change	Ernesta Swanepoel	Independent Consultant
10 minute comfort break		
Convivial Conservation and Blue Justice	Moeniba Isaacs	PLAAS/UWV
Lunch Time Videos		
Stephanie at KFS	Stephanie Wangare	Kenya Fisheries Services
Clarence at NEMA	Clarence Nkwera	National Environment Management Council
Sharing knowledge on ocean governance and law of the sea	Marie Valerie Uppiah	University of Mauritius
SAS SALDANHA: Training unit	Walerato Tlhapi	South African Navy
12 Minutes Comfort Break		



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	Jean Aime Zafimahatradraibe	University of Toliara
	Bernerd Fulanda	COMESA
Senior Legal Officer - Seychelles	Sharon Gerry	Ministry of Agric, Climate Change, Environment
Integrated Projects and International Coordination	Siyabulelo Mngxekeza	DFFE
Week 2		
Monday 6th September – Module 3: Governance Tools		
Logistics and recap	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Policy brief writing group work	Facilitated by Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
15 Minute comfort break		
Modelling for governance	Roy van Ballegooyen	WSP Global
Lunch		
Data management to support improved Ocean Governance in the WIO - WIO Symphony	Linus Hammar, Gustav Kagesten	SwAM (SGU, SLU)
15 Minute comfort break		
A Framework for Coastal and Marine Water Quality Management in WIO region, including guidance on quality targets and monitoring	Susan Taljaard	CSIR
Tuesday 7th September – Module 4: Marine Living Resources (Fisheries)		
Logistics and recap	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Living Marine Resources (Fisheries)	Kevern Cochrane	Rhodes University
15 Minute comfort break		
Illegal Trade in Marine Resources	Simone Louw	TRAFFIC
Lunch Time videos		
Small-scale fisheries (importance/regulation)	Julia Nakamura	University of Strathclyde
10 minute comfort break		
AUDA Blue Economy Programme	Bernice Mclean	NEPAD
Wednesday 8th September – Module 4: Marine Living Resources (Biodiversity)		
Logistics and recap	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Marine and coastal biodiversity, LMEs, ecosystem goods & services	Kevern Cochrane	Rhodes University
Aquaculture	Kevern Cochrane	Rhodes University
Lunch Time Videos		
The role of Marine Protected Areas in the Ocean Governance Toolkit	Judy Mann	SAAMBR
Bringing the fisheries and environment sectors closer together for improved ocean governance	Ulrika Gunnartz	SWIOFC-NC PP
10 Minute Comfort Break		
Geospatial technologies	Melanie Luck Vogel	CSIR
Thursday 9th September – Marine Living Resources (Ecosystems)		





Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Regional Mangrove Vision	Mwita Mangora	Institute of Marine Science
Estuary Management and Zandvlei	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
15 Minute Comfort Break		
Deep Sea Ecosystems	Lucy Woodall/Sheena Talma	Nekton
Lunch Time Videos		
BBNJ and regional ocean governance	Francis Marsac, Florence Galletti	IRD DiDeM Project
Friday 10th September – Café Session		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Conflict resolution	Liz McDaid	Green Connection
Lunch Time		
About Ritha	Ritha Said	National Environment Management Council
Enhancing Climate Change resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System	Elethu Duna	Benguela CC
Sibongile at SADC	Sibongile Mavimbela	SADC
State Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Blue Economy	Pakia Hassan	Pwani University
My adventure so far in ocean management and governance	Francesca Adrienne	Department of Blue Economy
Negotiating for Climate Change	Elissa Lalande	Botanical Gardens, Seychelles
Ministry of the Sea	Jose Ariscado	Ministry of the Sea
Week 3		
Monday 13th September – Module 4: Maritime Week		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Environmental impacts of shipping	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Marine invasive species	Adnan Awad	TNC
15 Minute Comfort Break		
BW Convention, biofouling guidelines & use of risk assessment	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Lunch Time Videos		
Risk Assessment Exercise	Lynn Jackson	IOI-SA
Tuesday 14th September –Module 4: Maritime Week		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Port State Control	Thobela Gqabu	SAMSA
15 Minute Comfort Break		
MARPOL highlighting Annex VI	Ravi Naicker	SAMSA
Lunch Time Video		





Oil spill preparedness in the WIO	Peter Taylor	Independent Consultant
15 Minute Comfort Break		
Sensitivity mapping in support of improved oil spill preparedness in the WIO	Sylvaine Rols	WCMC
Wednesday 15th September – Maritime Week		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Oil and gas in WIO	Matt Richmond	Consultant
15 Minute Comfort Break		
Marine Renewable Energy Sources and Technologies	Robert Farrugia	Uni. Of Malta
Lunch Time Video		
Mining at Sea	Kirsty McQuaid	University of Plymouth
10 Minute comfort break		
Maritime transport security governance	Tony Cole, Malcolm Kinghorn	KingCole Maritime
Thursday 16th September – Integrated Coastal Management		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Integrated Ocean/Coastal Zone Management	Ryan Peter	DFFE
Introduction to WIOSAP	Jared Bosire	UNEP/NC
10 Minute Comfort Break		
Land-based sources of pollution	Eric Okuku	KMFRI
Lunch Time Videos		
Marine plastic pollution in the WIO	Tony Ribbink	Sustainable Seas Trust
15 Minute Comfort Break		
Ecosystem monitoring frameworks in the WIO	Warwick Sauer	Rhodes University
Friday 17th September : Module 5: Supportive Environment		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Multi-stakeholder initiative to support inclusive and integrated Ocean Governance in the WIO	Robin Farrington	WIOGI
10 Minute comfort break		
Framework for private sector engagement	Alex Benkenstein	SAIIA
Lunch		
Stakeholder engagement	Leticia Greyling	Rhodes
15 Minute Comfort Break		
Chumbe Island case study (privately run MPA)	Sybille Riedmiller	Chumbe Island
Week 4		
Monday 20th September – Supportive environment		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Ocean economies, Blue economies and ocean accounting in ocean governance thereof	Ken Findlay	CPUT
Lunch Time Videos and readings		
Discussion on Scenario planning	David Obura	CORDIO
15 Minute Comfort Break		





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SDGs and global initiatives	Larry Hildebrand	WMU
Tuesday 21st September – Marine Spatial Planning		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
Introduction to MSP and video of False Bay as an example	Shannon Hampton	IOI-SA
MSP Strategy for the WIO and how MSP can support integrated Ocean Governance in the WIO	Mandy Lombard	NMU
Lunch Time Video		
The Zero Draft of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework		Marie Valerie Uppiah
Disrupting GDP - What can we use instead of GDP and is it likely?		Elethu Duna
What are the potential benefits of protecting BBNJ for coastal Communities		Clarence Nkwera
The economic consequences of climate change for Latin America and the Caribbean, discuss in the context of Africa		Elissa Lalande
Are international treaties effective in promotional and national marine conservation and sustainable use?		Walerato Tlhapi
12 Minutes Comfort Break		
Impacts of COVID on livelihoods		Stephanie Wangare
What are the best methods and tools available to engage citizens in marine conservation?		Jean Aime
How can marine conservation support food security, cultural security and human well-being whilst acknowledging local governance and sovereignty?		Siyabulelo Mngxekeza
Reuse of Derelict Fishing Gear Project		Francesca Adrienne
Wednesday 22nd September – MSP Exercise		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
MSP Exercise	Harald Warmelink	MSP Challenge, Breda University of Applied Sciences, the Netherlands
Thursday day 23rd September		
Logistics	Shannon Hampton	
Africa 2063	Alex Benkenstein	SAIIA
10 Minute Comfort Break		
Regional Implementation of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	Mika Odida	IOC-UNESCO
Lunch Time Video		
What are the best ways to resolve conflict amongst users of the marine environment?		Ritha Said
Discuss the 30% protected area goal		Sharon Gerry
What is the barrier to cross-sectoral collaboration for effective ocean management?		Bernerd Fulanda
Upscaling seaweed farming in Kenya - A Case Study		Pakia Hassan
Consequences of Global Overfishing Environmental Sciences		Jose Ariscado
Consequences of Global Overfishing		Ambadi Radja
Impacts of COVID on livelihoods		Sibongile Mavimbela
Joint Management Area - Seychelles and Mauritius		Francesca Adrienne



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Time to finalise Policy Brief Presentations	
Friday 24 th September	
Roundtable on Policy brief exercise – intro	Lynn Jackson
Underwater noise and shipping	Sharon Gerry, Walerato Tlhapi, Ritha Said, Bernard Fulanda
Deep sea ecosystems & connectivity of BBNJ with EEZs	Elissa Lalande, Siya Mngxekeza, Clarence Nkwera, Pakia Hassan
15 Minute Comfort break	
IUU fishing in small-scale fisheries	Francesca Adrienne, Stephanie Wangare, Jean Amie, Elethu Duna
LMMA for improved fisheries management	Marie Uppiah, Ambadi Radja, Sibongile Mavimbela, Jose Ariscado
Discussion on Policy Brief Exercise	Tim Andrew, Lynn Jackson
Closing Remarks and reflections	Discussion and thank you



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