



Strengthening collaboration between FAO and Regional Seas Programmes

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This talk will cover

- **What FAO Fisheries does**
- **The Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management**
- **The Bay of Bengal LME Project**
- **How we can work together**





FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific





Fisheries



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- Sound management and sustainable use of resources in fisheries and aquaculture
- Development of fisheries and aquaculture techniques
- Responsible aquaculture development
- Conservation of marine and inland fisheries' resources within the Framework of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- Strengthened regional institutions and international collaboration in support of responsible fisheries
- Improved fisheries statistics



Fisheries

Vehicles for delivery

- Normative Programme
- Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)
- Field Programmes
 - Projects and emergency responses





Fisheries



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UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

WSSD target:

“Introduce the ecosystems approach to marine resource assessment and management by 2010”

Johannesburg in 2002

Sustainable development

“Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Brundtland Report 1987

**“Development” = improving human well-being
(both social and economic)**

There are many approaches to sustainable development

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

Coastal Zone Management (CZM)

Integrated coastal resource management (ICRM)

Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

Large marine ecosystem management (LME)

Ecosystem-based management (EBFM)

Wealth-based fisheries management (WBFM)

Sustainable livelihoods approach (SLA)

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

Sustainable Development (EAF)

Ecological
well-being

Human
well-being

Governance
- ability to achieve -

Sustainable Development (EAF)

Ecological
well-being

Harvesting
fisheries resources

Habitat
Protection and
restoration

Pollution
reduction

Human
well-being

Sustainable
livelihoods

Equitable wealth
distribution

Improved
economy & trade

Governance
- ability to achieve -

- National government
- Fisheries agency
- Environment agency

- Fishing Communities
- Fishing industry

Local government,
NGO's etc

Ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture: Implementing the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries



Ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture: Implementing the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries



RAP PUBLICATION

APFIC Regional Consultative workshop

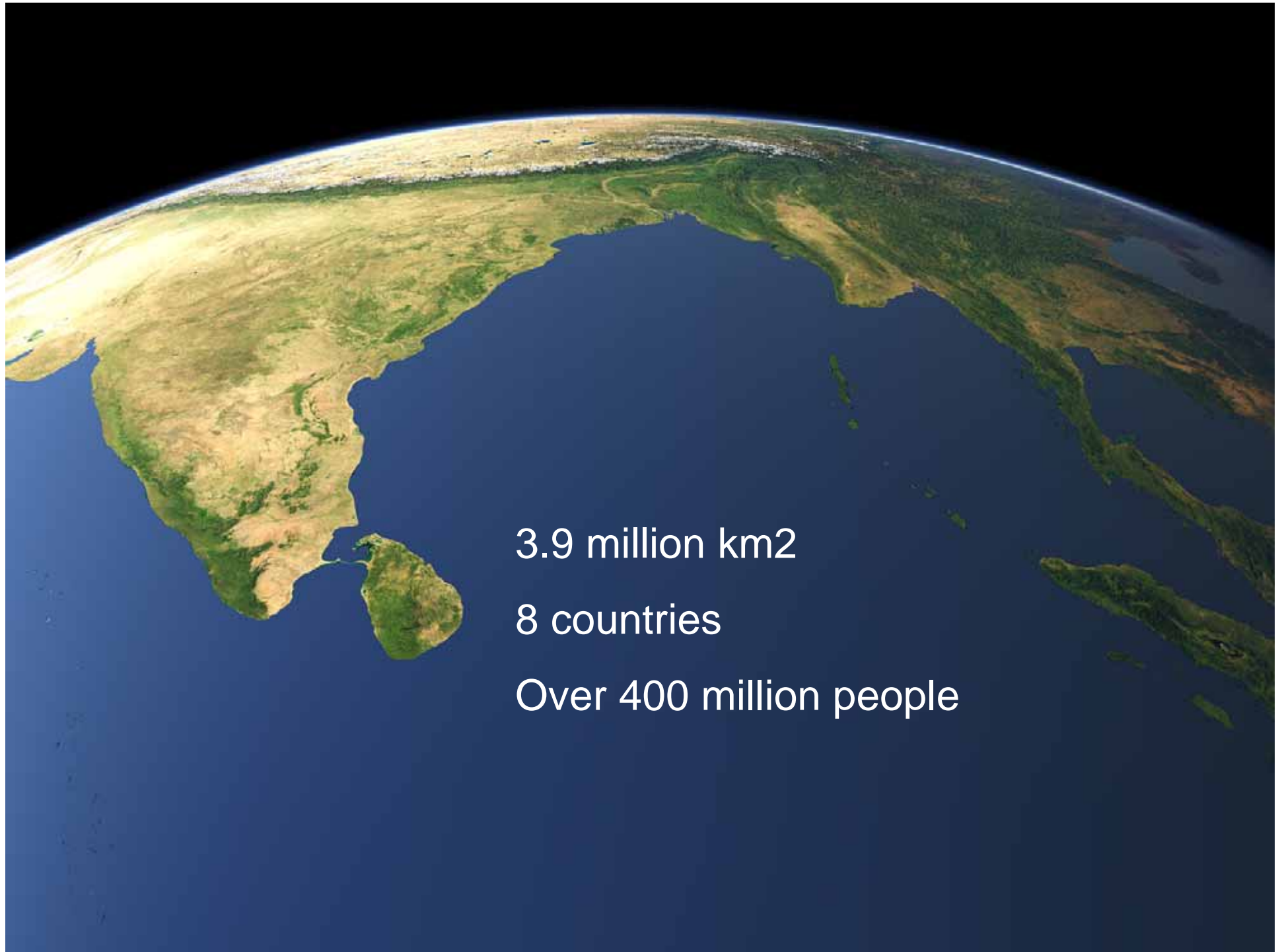
Practical implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture

18–22 May 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka

RAP PUBLICATION 2009/10







3.9 million km²

8 countries

Over 400 million people

Rapid population growth and high dependence on aquatic resources for food, trade, livelihoods, increased land use are having major impacts on the marine ecosystem

The Bay of Bengal is experiencing

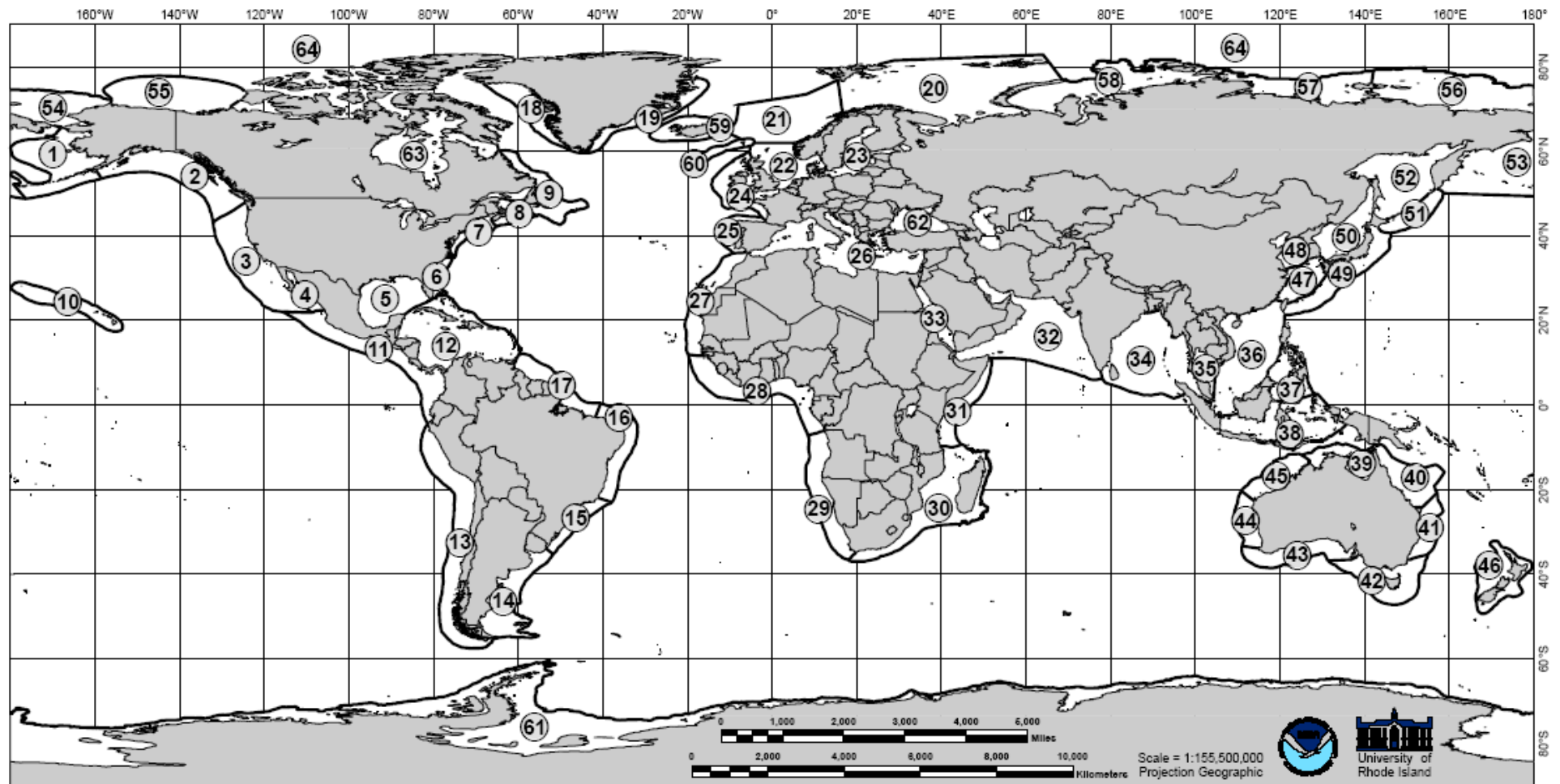
- **over exploitation of fishstocks**
- **habitat degradation**
- **land based pollution**
- **uncertainty whether the ecosystem will be able to support livelihoods in the future**



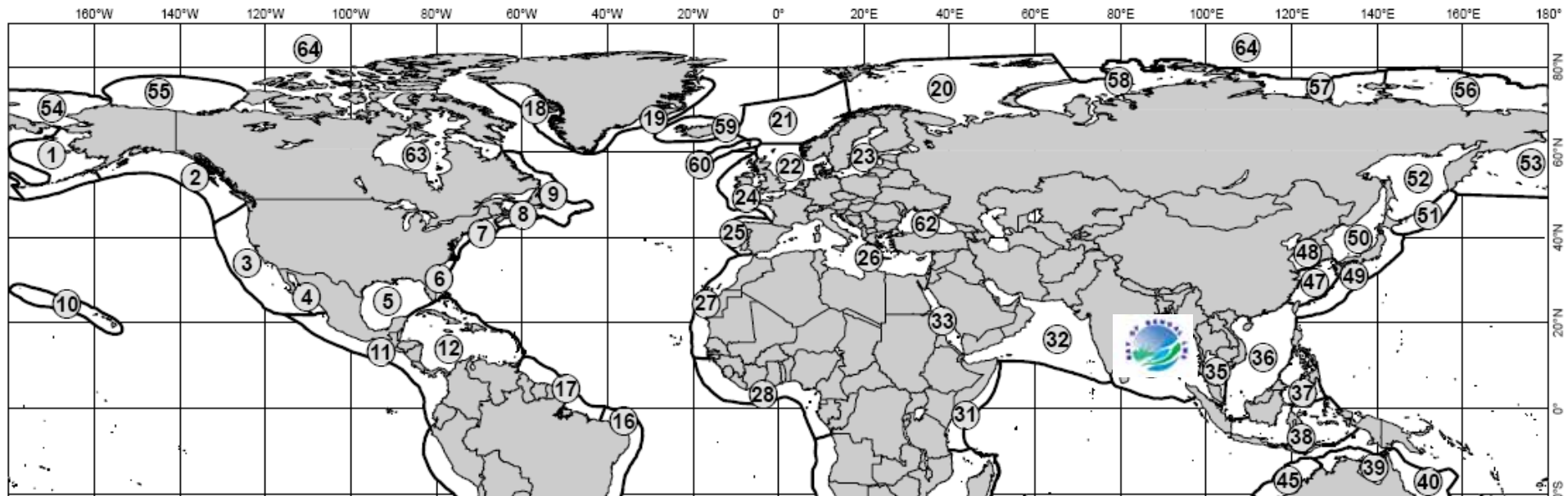
“to establish a Strategic Action Programme to protect the health of the ecosystem and manage the living resources of the Bay of Bengal on a sustainable basis to improve the food and livelihood security of the region’s coastal population”



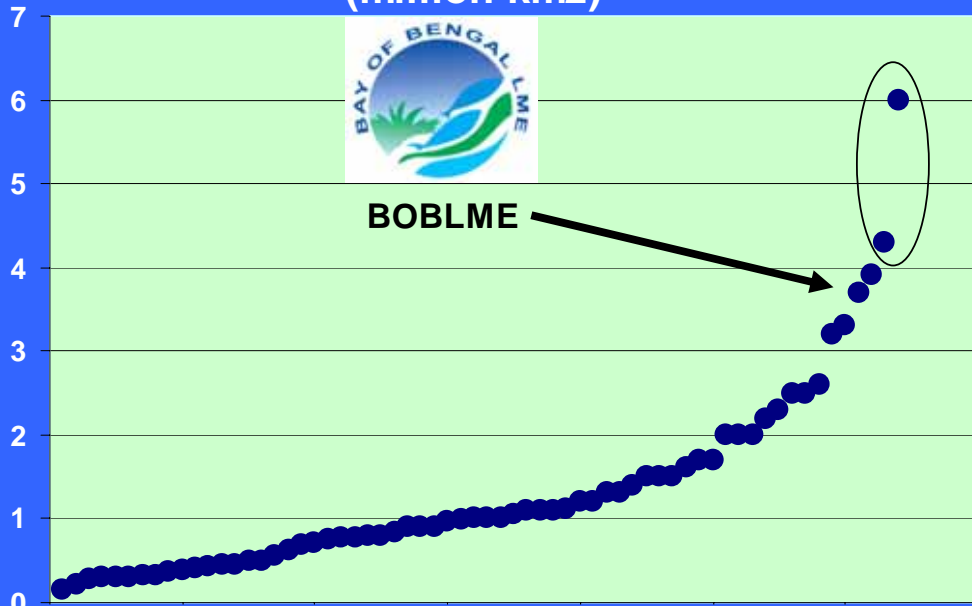
Large Marine Ecosystems of the World



Large Marine Ecosystems of the World



LME size
(million km²)



The BOBLME Project has five components



- Development of a SAP
- Resource management
- Understanding the environment
- Ecosystem health
- Communications



Component 1: Strategic Action Plan

- **Finalize TDA**
- **Establish BOB management arrangements**
- **Devise a sustainable financing mechanism**
- **SAP formulation and adoption**



Component 2: Coastal/Marine Natural Resources Management and Sustainable Use

- **Promote community-based management**
- **Improve policy harmonization**
- **Devise regional fishery assessments and management plans (3)**
- **Collaborative critical habitat management**



Component 3: Improved Understanding and Predictability of the BOBLME Environment

- **Improved understanding of large-scale processes and dynamics affecting the BOBLME**
- **Promote use of MPAs to conserve regional fish stocks**
- **Improved regional cooperation with regional and global assessment and monitoring programmes**



Component 4: Maintenance of Ecosystem Health and Management of Pollution

- **Establishment of an effective ecosystem indicator framework**
- **Develop a regional approach to identifying and managing important coastal pollution issues**



Component 5: Project Management

- **Establishment of the RCU**
- **Monitoring and evaluation system**
- **Project information and dissemination system**

Sustainable Development

Ecological
well-being

sustainability of
major shared
fisheries
resources

Critical habitats,
MPAs

Pollution
reduction

Understanding
environment,
health indicators

Human
well-being

Community-
based fisheries
and habitat
management

Alternative
Livelihoods

Resilience

Governance
- ability to achieve -

- National government
- Fisheries agency
- Environment agency
- Regional collaboration

• Multi-sectoral
involvement

Policy harmonisation

Expected outcomes of the BOBLME project (1)



- Two major documents developed and agreed:
 - Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis
 - Endorsed Strategic Action Program
- Establishment of :
 - Permanent, financially-sustainable institutional arrangements
 - Commitment from the BOBLME countries to collaborate through adoption of an agreed institutional collaborative mechanism.



Expected outcomes of the BOBLME project (2)



- Creation of improved conditions under the SAP:
 - Better national governance
 - Processes for planning and dialogue
 - Multi-sectoral involvement
 - Improved understanding of small-scale fisheries issues
- Leading to improved well-being of rural fisher communities:
 - Resilience
 - Sustainable fisheries
- Resolving resource issues and barriers affecting their livelihoods:
 - Co-management
 - Access
 - IUU reduction



Expected outcomes of the BOBLME project (3)



- Support provided to:
 - promote collaborative ecosystem approaches
 - “lessons-learned” and “products” for the development of the SAP;
 - promote the restoration of depleted stocks;
- Knowledge of:
 - BOBLME’s large-scale processes and ecological dynamics
 - basic health indicators in the BOBLME



Success



Demonstrated Potential
Commitment
Financial support
FAO working to its strengths
**Collaboration with regional
bodies and organisations**

The quest for on the ground partners



**UNEP, UNDP, FAO, IUCN,
ICRI, *GOOS*, MFF,
IOSEA, SEAFDEC,
Worldfish, BOBP-IGO,
fisher organizations,
SASP- SACEP, EASP-
COBSEA, NACA, WWF,
ICSF, ASEAN, IOTC,
SAARC, BIMSTEC.....**



The quest for on the ground partners



South Asia Seas Programme

SACEP

East Asian Seas Programme

COBSEA

The quest for on the ground partners



ICZM

Oil spill contingency

human resource development

environmental effects of land-based activities

South Asia Seas Programme

SACEP

Data

MPA's

Restoring marine habitats

Land-based pollution

Monitoring and assessment

Capacity building

Community awareness

Care for the environment

East Asian Seas Programme

COBSEA

How might we work together ?

How might we work together

Building relationships

Engaging actively

Joint implementation and ownership

Mechanisms

Building relationships

- informal 'brown bag' meetings
- exchanging information
- participation in events and meetings

Building relationships

- informal 'brown bag' meetings
- exchanging information
- participation in events and meetings

Engaging more actively

- providing and requesting input
- planning together
- participation in steering groups and task forces
- sharing networks (providing contact information)

Building relationships

Engaging actively

Joint implementation and ownership

- Pooling & complementing resources (\$, expertise, equipment)
- Combining in-country activities to avoid duplication and fatigue of recipients
- Sharing in-country taskforces and working groups etc.

Mechanisms

- Whatever it takes: exchange of letters, MOU, Contractual relationships

