



The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project

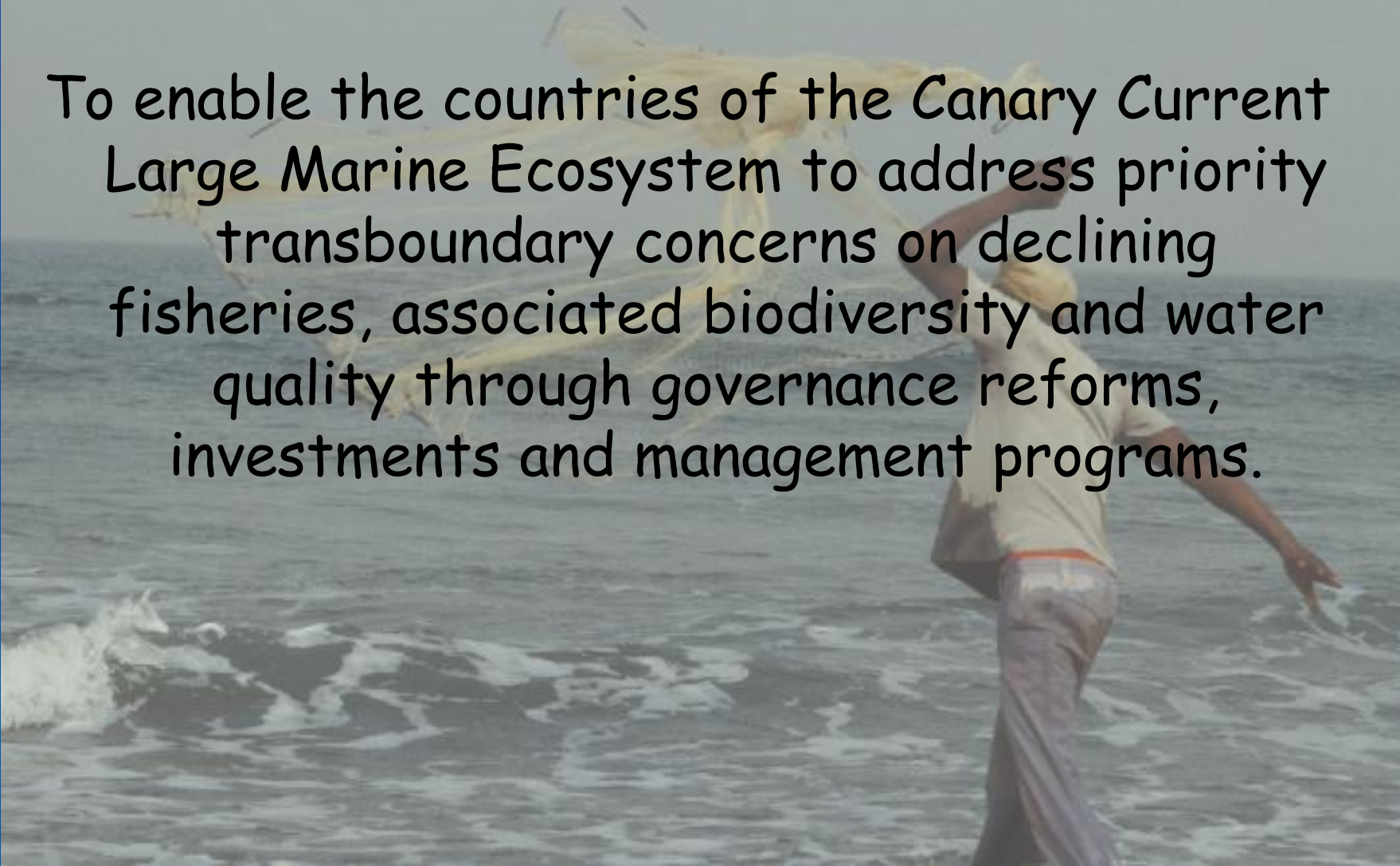
2010 - 2016 (1st phase)

FAO / UNEP / GEF



The CCLME Project objective:

To enable the countries of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem to address priority transboundary concerns on declining fisheries, associated biodiversity and water quality through governance reforms, investments and management programs.



The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem

Morocco

Mauritania

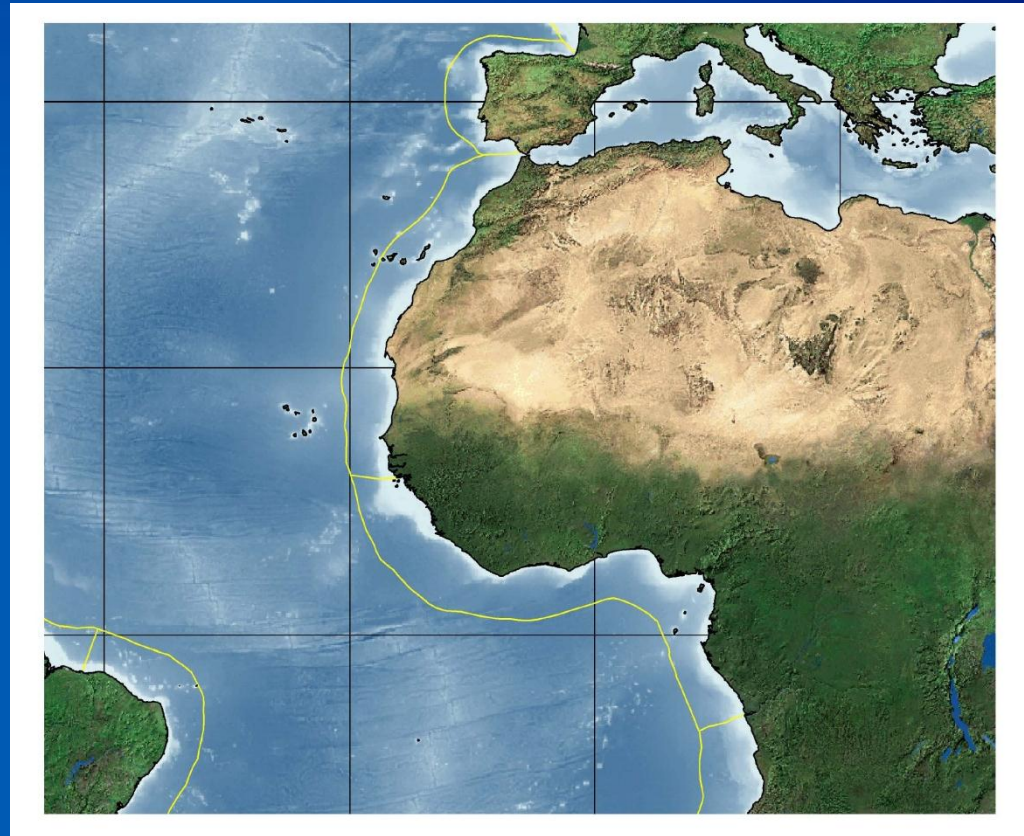
Cape Verde

Senegal

Gambia

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau



Some project info:

- Project period: 2010-2016 (1st phase)
- Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) based in Dakar, Senegal
- Funding partners: GEF, participating countries, FAO, UNEP, PRCM, AFD, Norway, Holland, NOAA
- Project partners: Countries, funding partners, CSRP, CECAF, Abidjan Convention, FAO and UNEP

Thematic project components:

Component 1. "Process"

Component 2. "Marine fisheries"


Component 3. "Biodiversity, habitat and water quality"

- Five demonstration projects to test ways of addressing key transboundary concerns
- Working groups on key thematic areas
 - Ecosystem surveys (collaboration EAF-Nansen)

Demonstration projects in the areas of:

- Transboundary management of shared small pelagic stocks
- By-catch reduction in coastal shrimp trawling
- Transboundary co-management of migratory coastal species
- MPAs for fisheries
- Regional mangrove conservation



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- **Working groups**
 - State of stocks (CECAF WG groups)
 - Survey data analysis and planning
 - Biodiversity, habitat and water quality
 - Climate change
 - TDA and SAP

Priority trans-boundary issues for the CCLME




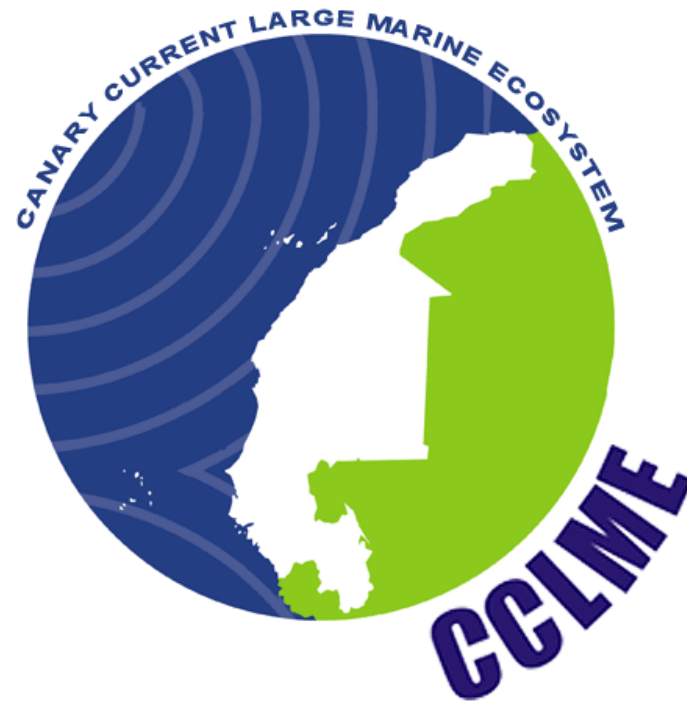
Declining marine living resources	Habitat degradation	Declining water quality
<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Decline and/or vulnerability of small pelagic resources· Decline of demersal resources (finfish, cephalopods & crustaceans)· Threats to vulnerable species (sharks and rays, marine mammals, marine turtles)· Vulnerability of tuna resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Destruction and disappearance of mangroves· Degradation and modification of benthic habitats· Degradation and modification of wetlands (<i>sensu</i> Ramsar: coastal zones, coral reefs, estuaries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Modified transport of sands and sediments· Exotic invasive species· Salinity changes upstream of river mouths· Increased levels of metals in fishery products notably cadmium· Pollution (various types)

Some of the expected project outcomes:

- Multi-country agreement on priority transboundary issues and on governance reforms and investments to address these;
- A sustainable legal/institutional framework for the CCLME;
- Strong stakeholders' involvement in transboundary water body priority setting and strategic planning;
- Improved knowledge and capacity to address concerns on marine living resources and biodiversity, habitat and water quality';
- Demonstrated management actions and related costs/benefits valuations

Collaboration other organizations and application of EAF

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- Collaboration with other organizations covering thematic areas and possible collaborative mechanisms
 - SRFC, CECAF, Abidjan convention
 - Formal collaboration through execution agreements and LoAs except CECAF
 - Application of EAF
 - Small Pelagic management plan
 - Partner in capacity development
 - Scientific analysis; ecosystem baselines



Thank you

www.canarycurrent.org