

The CLME Project: Governance for Caribbean Living Marine Resources

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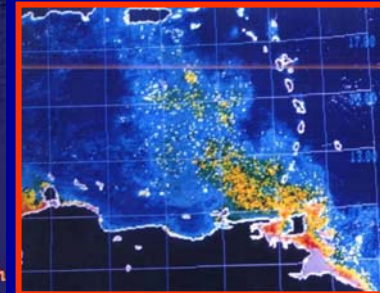
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IOC-IUCN-NOAA-UNEP Large Marine Ecosystem
8th Consultative Committee Meeting
UNESCO, Paris
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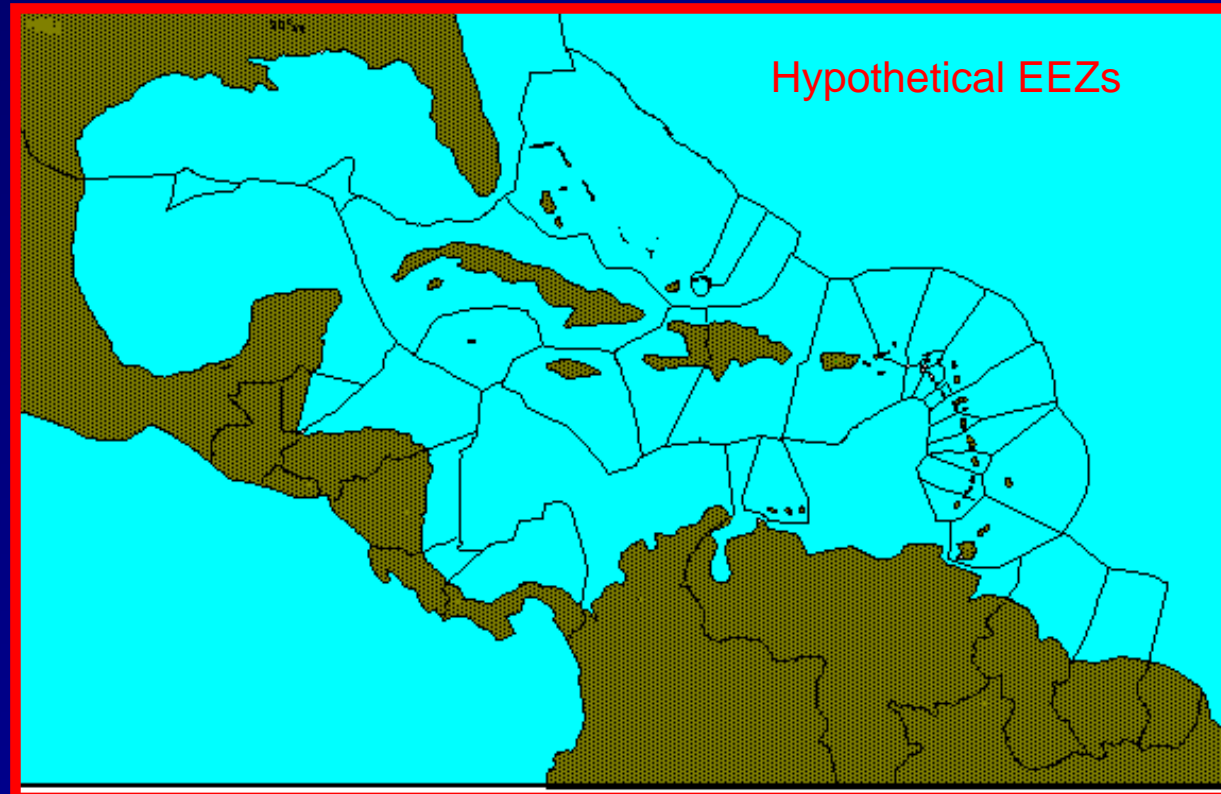
Presentation Outline

- The Caribbean and its living marine resources
- Status of the CLME Project
- Finding an appropriate governance framework for Caribbean living marine resources



The Caribbean Region is geographically and politically highly diverse and complex

- **Geopolitical**
 - 33 states
- **Cultural**
 - race, language
- **Size**
 - smallest to largest
- **Development**
 - poorest to most wealthy



The living marine resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem are the basis for much of the region's economy

Fisheries



Tourism



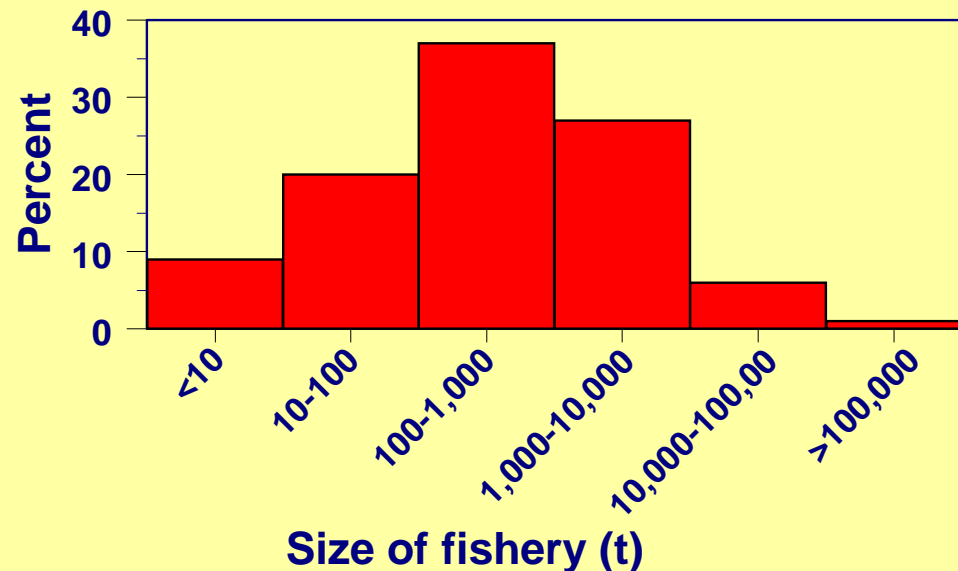
Caribbean Fisheries

- Reef fishes
- Coastal pelagics
- Conch
- Lobster
- Shrimp
- Snapper/grouper complex
- Flyingfish
- Large pelagics



Caribbean fisheries

- Small, widely-scattered landing sites
- Small, open, outboard engine powered boats
- Fish traps, diving, seine, long lines, etc.



- National fisheries are generally a mosaic of small, low-value resources
- Many are multispecies
- Many are transboundary

Status of living marine resources

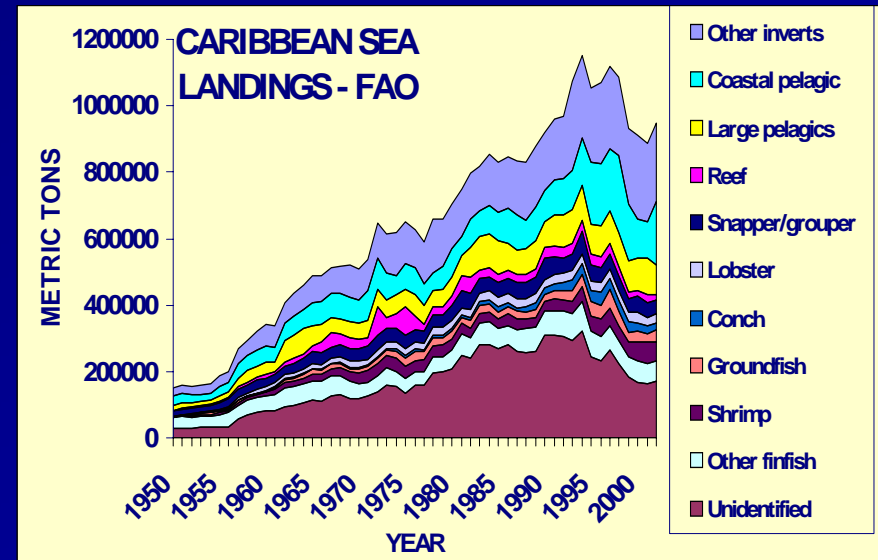
Non-extractable

- Extent of healthy coral reefs around the region in decline
- Associated biodiversity under threat
- Critical coastal habitat in decline
- Coastal & marine protected areas inadequate



Fisheries

- Most resources fully or overexploited
- Most resource assessment effort into lobster, conch, shrimp
- Ocean-wide large pelagics assessed by ICCAT
- Regional large pelagics unknown



Approaches by governments and organisations to reversing the trends in degradation have been largely piecemeal and nationally and regionally uncoordinated



Marine resource management record is poor

- **Management tools have either not been implemented or have failed**
- **Small states have blindly followed large country management approaches**
- **Focus has been on the fishing resource, ignoring trophic linkages and the environment**

Pressure for change in Living Marine Resource Governance is growing:

Internal – national/regional

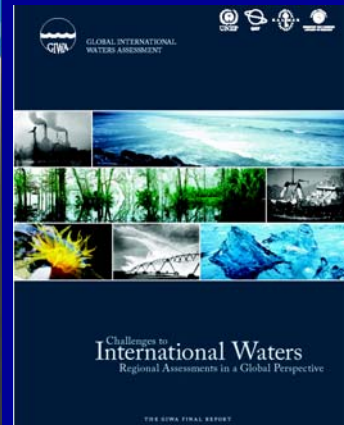
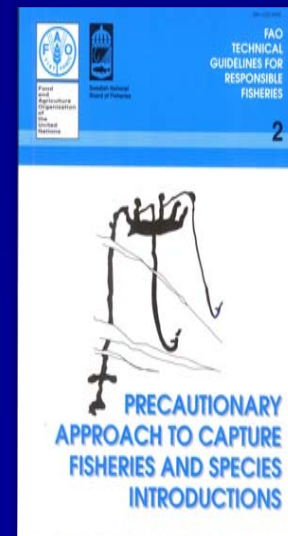
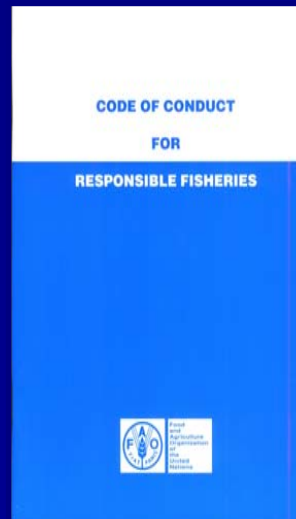
- Increased civil society involvement by fishers and industry
- Increased pressure from non-fishery stakeholders



HIGHLY MIGRATORY & STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AGREEMENT

External

- Fisheries based
- Non-fisheries





CLME Project

25 GEF-eligible countries

**19 associated territories of
France, The Netherlands,
United Kingdom and United
States of America**

PDF-B Funding:

GEF - US \$700,000

Partners – US \$213,000

Full Project – First 5 years:

GEF – US \$9M

Partners – about US \$10M

The Caribbean LME Project

What is it?

Overall objective

Sustainable management of the shared living marine resources of the Caribbean LME and adjacent regions through an integrated management approach that will meet WSSD targets for sustainable fisheries



The Caribbean LME Project

Technical focus on transboundary living marine resource management

- **Migratory resources**
- **Resources with transboundary distribution as adults**
- **Resources with transboundary larval dispersal**
- **Dispersal of pathogens, pollutants, invasive species**
- **Transboundary trophic linkages**

Both exploited and non-extractable

The Caribbean LME Project

Specific objectives are:

1. Identify, analyze and agree upon major issues, root causes and actions required to achieve sustainable management of the shared living marine resources
 - TDA and SAP, preliminary in PDF-B, revisited after 5 years
2. Improve the shared knowledge base
 - Research to fill gaps and systems for sharing
3. Implement legal, policy and institutional reforms
 - Governance mechanisms in place
4. Develop an institutional and procedural approach to LME level monitoring, evaluation and reporting
 - FAO, UNEP, IOC??

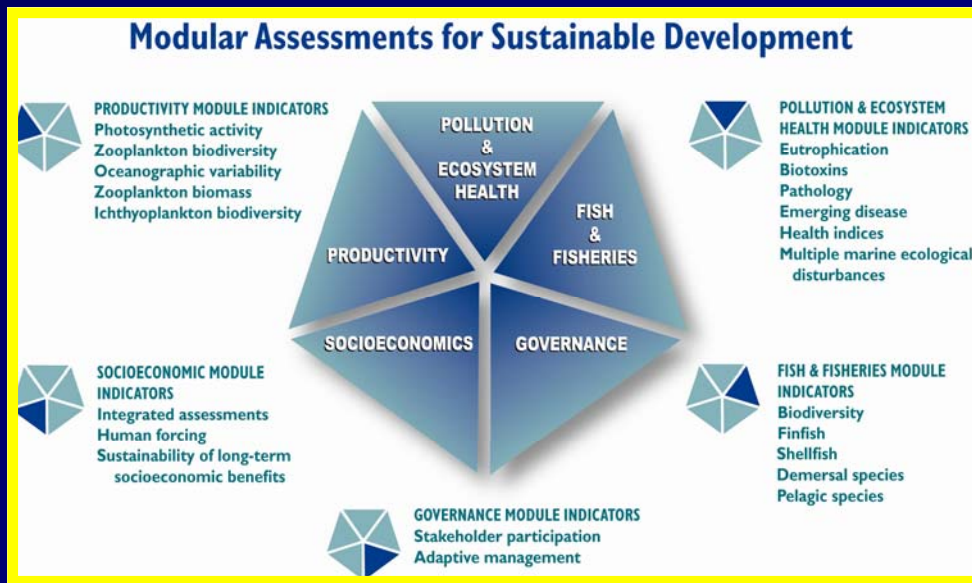
The PDF-B Process

- Establish Project Office (CERMES)
- Establish Regional Steering Committee
- Conduct national consultative activities
- Information gathering by task groups: transboundary issues; science needs, governance mechanisms
- Preliminary TDA and SAP synthesis
- Prepare full project brief for GEF



Caribbean LME Project

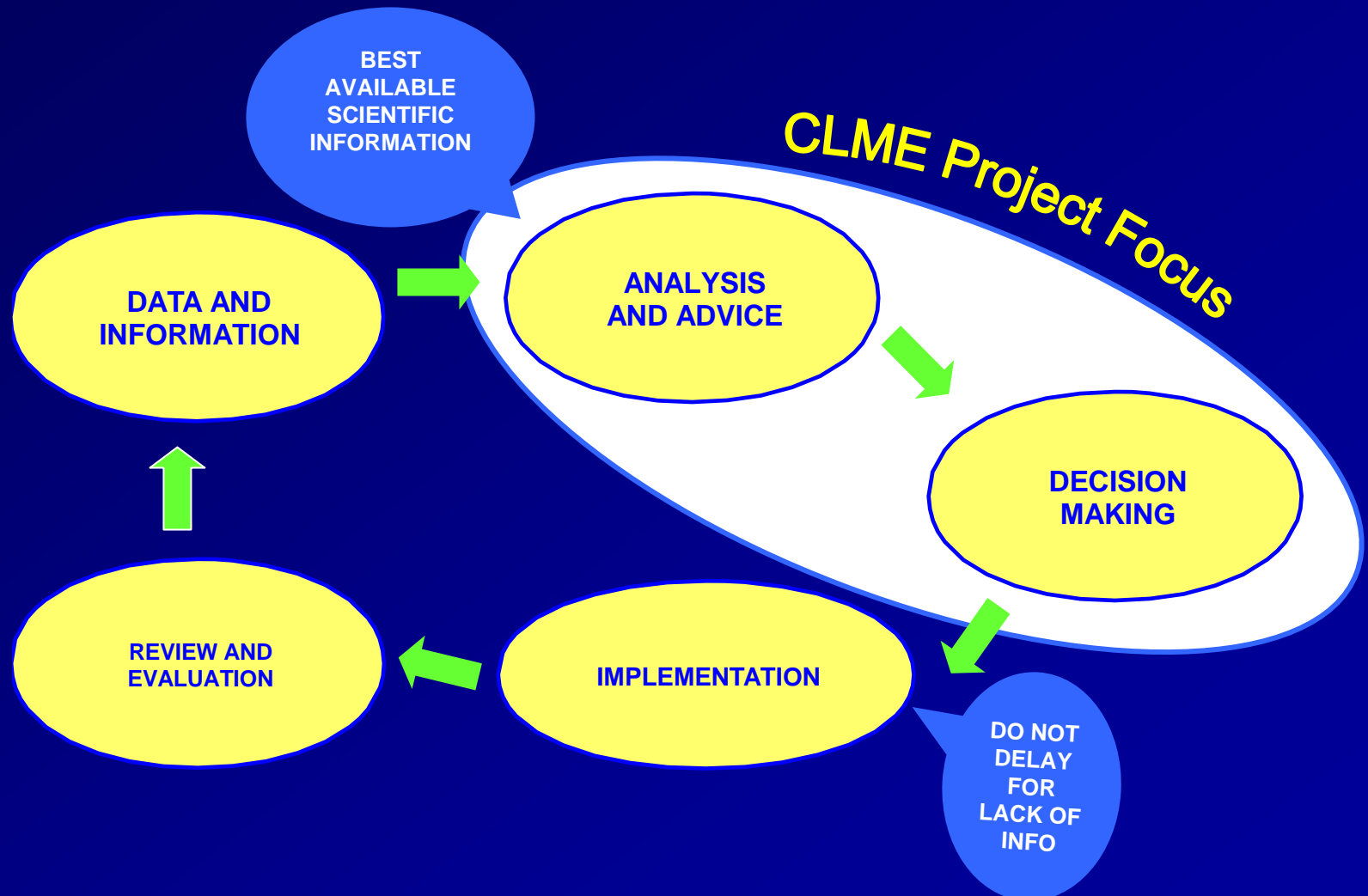
Emphasis on governance processes



But, it recognises the pivotal role of marine science in putting governance on a strong and defensible footing

Living marine resource governance

Iterative process -- needs constantly being redefined



Emphasis on governance

- Is a demand driven approach
- Emphasises learning by doing
- Requires partners with cofinancing to achieve shared objectives

Governance

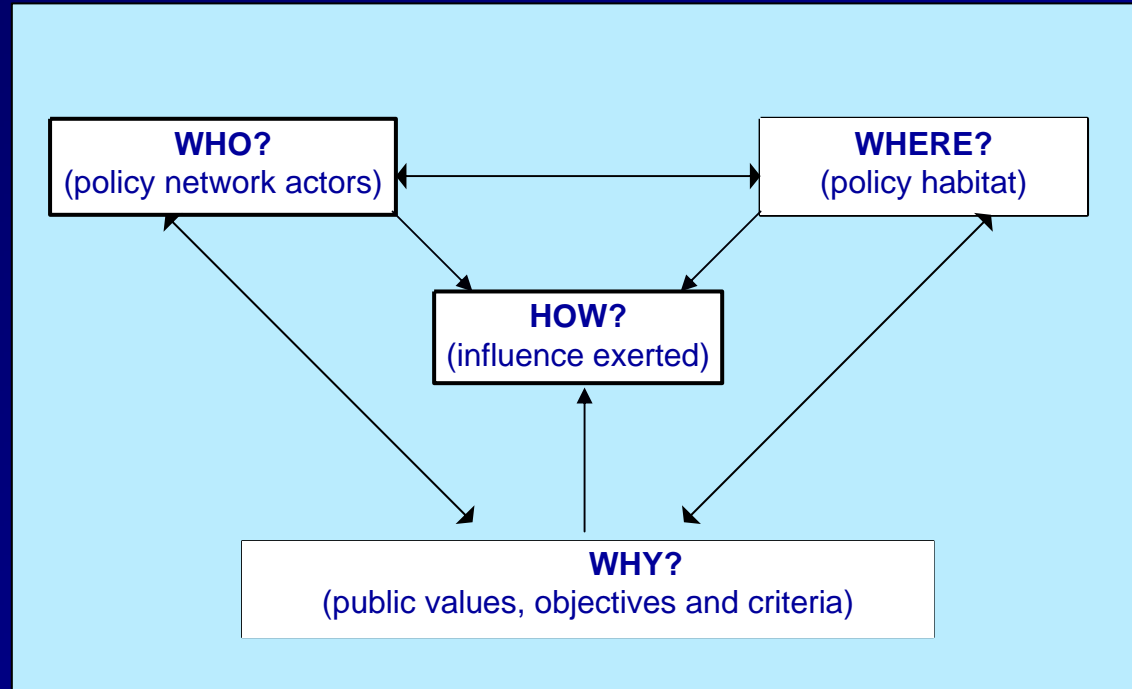
What does it mean?

The steering mechanisms which a society uses to ensure its persistence

Modes of governance	Role of the 'governor'	Role of citizens	Forms of control	Normative basis for rule setting
Hierarchical	Implementation	Subject	Rules	Will of the people
Distributed/ Networked	Mediator	Member of interest group	Negotiation	Consensus
Self-governing	Setting framework	Co-producer	Self-regulation	Self-development

Factors affecting choice of governance regime

- Existing policy and principles
- Stakeholders and their interactions
- Institutional arrangements
- Analytical capacity of the stakeholders
- Resource scale (size, location, duration)
- Value of resource



Possible Fisheries Governance Mechanisms

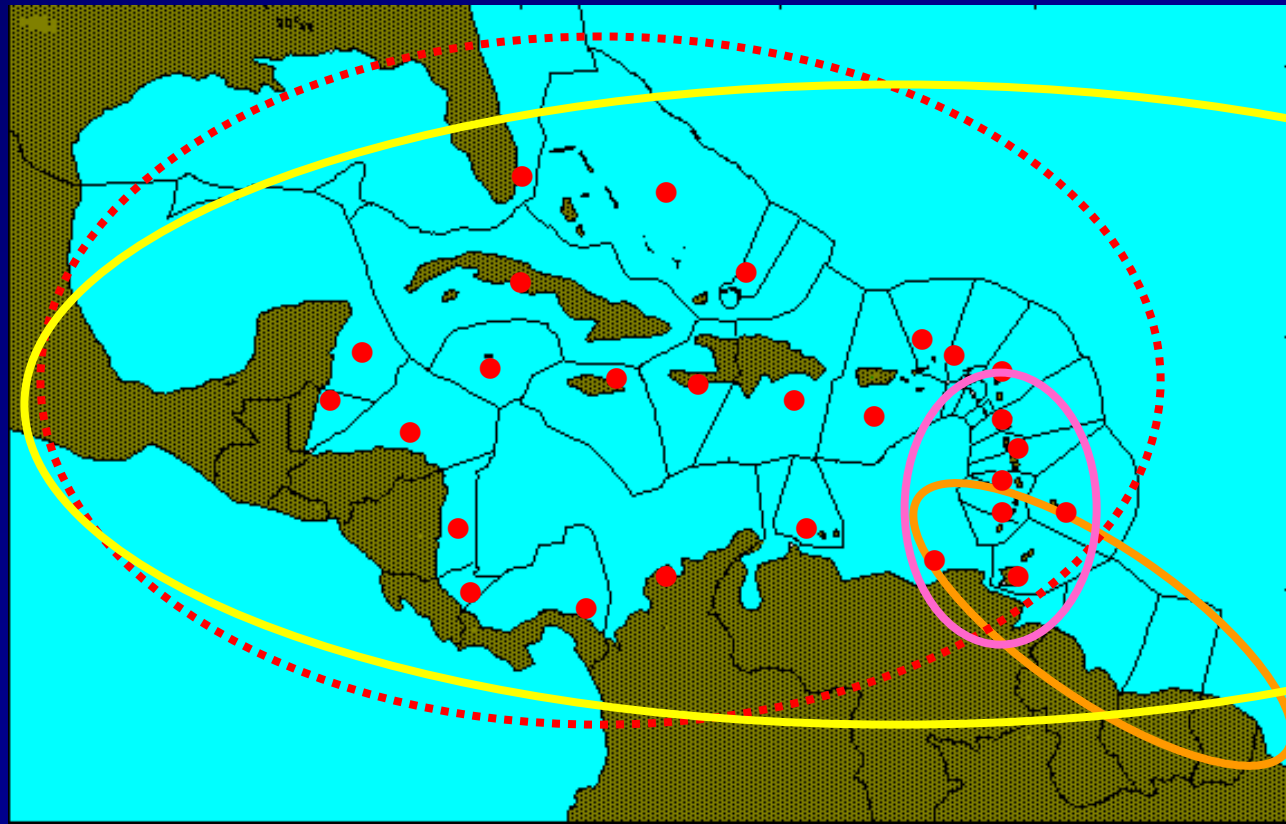
- Hierarchical with large regional fishery management organisation???
- Support and enhance existing efforts and networking???
- 'Strengthening by doing'

LARGE PELAGICS

REEF FISHES

FLYINGFISH

SHRIMPS



Governance approach for other resources

- **Corals (and associated species), seabirds, cetaceans**
- **Much less clear, as there are fewer precedents**
- **Role for UNEP/IOC/ARIBE/FAO to provide a technical forum**
- **Need to address issue of appropriate political forum**

CLME living marine resources governance framework

- Interventions need to be within a governance framework that allows the most appropriate governance regimes to be selected
- Developing such a framework is not easy
- Requires interdisciplinary communication and willingness on the part of all stakeholders, particularly governments

These are some of the challenges that the PDF-B stage of CLME project will be addressing



Thank you