



Governance: Living Resources / Biodiversity Conservation

Objectives / outcomes Results of Governance WG



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Session: 3; Day of presentation: 7 DEC 2016





Focus on fisheries issues both within EEZs and ABNJ

Discuss relevance of governance framework and tools for the LME community

Share lessons learnt from current fisheries governance systems and approaches

Identify innovative ways of how projects can contribute to management of living resources





PRESENTATIONS

DISCUSSION:

**Role of the UN SDGs and the CBD Aichi Targets in
ocean governance**

Success criteria in ocean governance





Policy framework (global)

**Legally binding instruments: UNCLOS, UNFSA,
FAO Compliance Agreement; PSMA**

FAO Measures to Prevent IUU Fishing;

**Voluntary instruments: FAO Code of Conduct
for Responsible Fisheries;**

**International Plans of Actions (sharks,
capacity, IUU);**

International Guidelines (DSF; SSF, Bycatch)

Technical Guidelines e.g. EAF, CBD

UNCLOS Implementing Agreement on ABNJ





COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 15.10.2009
COM(2009)536 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**Developing the international dimension of the Integrated Maritime Policy of the
European Union**

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2008/56/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

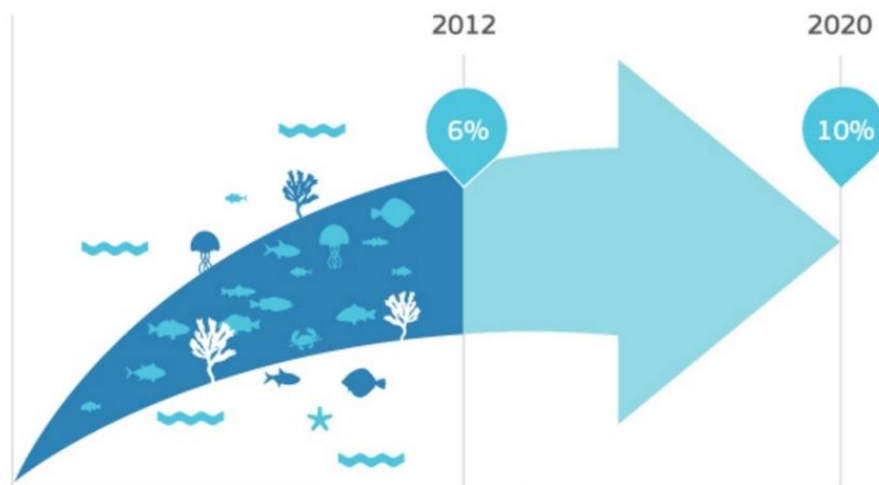
of 17 June 2008

**establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine
Strategy Framework Directive)**

(Text with EEA relevance)



HOW MUCH OF OUR MARINE WATERS ARE PROTECTED AREAS?



Marine
protected
areas

Approximate size of
Germany

Approximate size of



UK



Romania



Austria

The new Common Fisheries Policy: sustainability in depth

What?



MSY

Maximum Sustainable Yield is the best possible objective for renewable and profitable fisheries, harvesting the maximum amount of fish on a long term basis.



Regionalisation

Natural resources and the socioeconomic fabric vary greatly from one place to another. A balanced representation of local stakeholders knows best how to apply EU rules in their respective areas.

$$C = \frac{F}{F+M} [1 - e^{-(F+M)t}] N_0$$

Fisheries science

Scientific advice is the basis for good policy making, setting fishing opportunities according to the state and productivity of fish stocks.



Multiannual plans

Contain the goals and tools for fish stock management and the roadmap to achieving the objectives in a sustainable and inclusive way.

How?



Rules

Because fishing is an activity that exploits common natural resources, it needs to be regulated to safeguard fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

- Total Allowable Catches
- Fishing licenses
- Boat capacity management
- Reducing environmental impact

- Minimum fish and mesh sizes
- Design and use of gears
- Closed areas or seasons



Discards

The landing obligation (to be gradually introduced from 2015 to 2019), prohibits this wasteful practice and will provide more accurate data on real catches, and will be a driver for more selectivity and better planning.



Targeted funding

For low impact, small scale local fleets: important for employment, marine stewardship and holding together the coastal communities.



Aquaculture

With wild fish no longer able to supply the world population, sustainable aquaculture is called to meet the growing demand for seafood.



Control

Good management relies on awareness, compliance and enforcement. Sufficient and reliable data must be collected, managed and supplied by Member States.



SCIENCE INPUT TO GOVERNANCE

ICES science for management and policy

**catch rates / bycatch
tragedy of the commons concept**

**complexity of ecosystem functioning
limited knowledge (deep sea resources)**





Ecosystem based fisheries management

Ecosystem approach to fisheries



**Ecosystem based management of human
maritime activities**

**Other pressures on ecosystems: mining,
shipping, dredging, offshore structures,
cable laying, oil/gas extraction,
aquaculture.**





Institutional framework

**Ca. 50 regional fisheries bodies
worldwide,
around half of them able to adopt
binding management measures based
on available science**



1 8 th
L M E
PARIS 6-8/12 2016



ICES
CIEM





Explore opportunities for strengthening collaboration at the regional scale to accelerate progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular targets 6 and 11, and relevant SDGs, in particular 14.





By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.





By 2020, ...[at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and] 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.





**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**







LME-LEARN Working Group on Ocean Governance Mechanisms

5th DEC 2016

Outcome

**How comments received have been
integrated in the final outline**





LME-LEARN WG on Data and Information Management

LME-LEARN WG on Ecosystem Based Management

LME-LEARN WG on Ocean Governance Mechanisms





The WG will guide and support the LME:LEARN project's activities in support of strengthened governance of LME's, integrated coastal zones and marine protected areas, specifically to by considering governance mechanisms to cross GEF sectors of LME, MPA, and ICM, resulting in **Governance Toolkit for GEF LME/ICM/MPA projects.**





Audience: LME practitioners

Aim: inception guide linking to specific information sources on ocean governance

Format: concise, engaging, visual, web-based, easily printable (pdf), decision tree, infographics.





1. Introduction to governance in Large Marine Ecosystems

What is governance?

Strong rationale including social and economic benefits and links to SDGs

What are the governance challenges specific to LMEs?

Challenges of integrated versus sector based management

Interactions with conventions e.g. climate change/biodiversity

TDA/SAP links





2. Governance Frameworks: A review and best practices

Approaches for transboundary resource management

Nest in scale for different management needs

Legal and institutional frameworks (advantages of commission and convention structures)

Translating science into policy: tools and procedures

Ethics as a foundation of good governance

The role of soft law/code of conducts/social norms on influencing compliance behaviour

Matrix of Governance Principles in LME projects

Stakeholder engagement





3. Assessing and monitoring governance performance

Establishing good governance arrangements and processes

Monitoring effectiveness of governance arrangements





4. Mechanisms for marine resource governance at different geographic scales

**Cross-sectoral tools - e.g. **Marine Spatial
Planning**; ICZM**

**Sector based - e.g. ecosystem approach to
fisheries management;**

Conservation based - e.g. MPAs







**3+1 meetings of the WG planned
(organization progress)**

**Content outline sent to the WG Members
2 weeks to comment**

Contributions: who can draft some points

**Thx: Emma Kelley, Selina Stead, Andreas
Kannen, Ole Varmer, Ellen Johannesen**





A designer knows
he has achieved
perfection not when there
is nothing left to add, but
when there is nothing left
to take away.

Antoine de Saint Exupéry

