

Next Phase of BOBLME

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BOBLME II:SAP Implementation

Component 1:
Sustainable
management of
fisheries

Component 2:
Restoration and
conservation of critical
marine habitats and
protection of
biodiversity

Component 3:
Management of coastal
and marine pollution
to improve ecosystem
health

Component 4:
Improved livelihoods
and enhanced
resilience of the
BOBLME

Component 5:
Regional mechanism
for coordination,
monitoring and
assessment

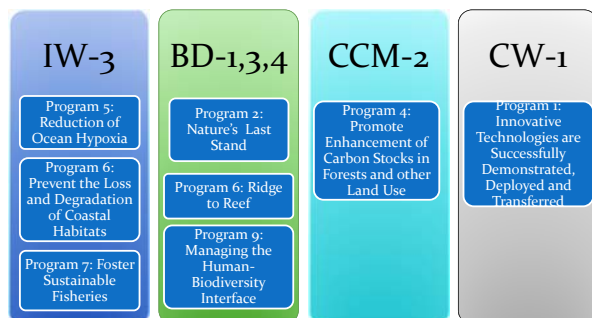
BOBLME Implementing and Executing Partners

- All 8 BOBLME countries
- FAO
- IUCN
- UNIDO
- UNEP
- Sub-national and local partners?
- Private sector?

Proposed GEF Funding

- GEF International Waters funding
 - approx. US\$15 million
- GEF STAR funding – matching funding required
 - Biodiversity
 - Climate Change Mitigation
- Chemicals and Waste?
- TOTAL GEF – approx. US\$25 million ?
- Co-financing requirements: at least 1:6 = US\$150 million

Possible GEF Funding Framework



GEF International Waters Focal Area

- **IW-3: Foster Sustainable Fisheries, Restore and Protect Coastal Habitats and Reduce Pollution of Coasts and LMEs**
 - **Program 5 Reduce Ocean Hypoxia.** 5.1: Elimination or substantial decrease in frequency and extent of "dead zones" in sizeable part of developing countries' LMEs
 - **Program 6 Prevent the Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitats.** 6.1: Coasts in globally most significant areas protected from further loss and degradation of coastal habitats while protecting and enhancing livelihoods
 - **Program 7 Foster Sustainable Fisheries.** 7.1: Introduction of sustainable fishing practices into xx% of globally over-exploited fisheries

GEF Biodiversity Focal Area (STAR)

- **BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems**
 - **Program 2 Nature's Last Stand.** 2.1: Increase in area of terrestrial and marine ecosystems of global significance in new protected areas and increase in threatened species of global significance protected in new protected areas
- **BD-3: Sustainably Use Biodiversity**
 - **Program 6 Ridge to Reef.** 6.1: Integrity and functioning of coral reef ecosystems maintained and increased
- **BD-4: Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors**
 - **Program 9 Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface.** 9.1: Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management

GEF Climate Change (STAR), and Chemicals and Waste Focal Areas

- **CCM-2: Demonstrate Systemic Impacts of Mitigation Options**
 - Program 4. Promote Conservation and Enhancement of Carbon Stocks in Forest, and other Land Use, and support climate smart agriculture
- **CW-1: Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment for the sound management of harmful chemicals and wastes**
 - Program 1. 1.2: Innovative technologies are successfully demonstrated, deployed and transferred

Component 1: Sustainable management of fisheries

- 1.1. The ecosystem approach to fisheries management institutionalized** at national level leading to increased abundance and biomass of selected national and transboundary fish stocks by 5%
 - 1.1.1. At least 3 EAFM plans implemented in each country; # of target communities of fishers have adopted an ecosystem approach to fisheries management
 - 1.1.2. National and regional platforms established or strengthened to involve grassroots stakeholders in management decision-making
 - 1.1.3. EAFM training provided to at least 500 practitioners in each country
- 1.2. IUU fishing in the BOBLME reduced by 20%**
 - 1.2.1. One regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on IUU fishing
 - 1.2.2. 8 national POAs-IUU and national IUU monitoring systems and VMS established or strengthened
 - 1.2.3. Tools for promoting best practices, policies and national actions to combat IUU fishing developed and implemented in national pilot/investment projects
 - 1.2.4. Training programme on combating IUU fishing implemented with # national fisheries staff trained in each country

Component 2: Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats and protection of biodiversity

- 2.1. Coastal and marine managed areas (MMAs) contribute to conservation of biodiversity and blue carbon**
 - 2.1.1. Regional guidelines on management and evaluation of MMAs and training in their application of X national conservation staff
 - 2.1.2. at least one transboundary MMA each created for:
 - (i) transboundary fisheries or VME;
 - (ii) transboundary biodiversity and ETP species conservation or EBSA;
 - 2.1.3. National MMAs created on:
 - (i) Conservation of blue carbon (mangroves and sea grass beds) (countries?)
 - (ii) coral reef and biodiversity conservation (countries?)
- 2.2 Regional consensus and agreements on reduction of threats to marine biodiversity in coastal and open waters**
 - 2.2.1. A regional plan of action for endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species (e.g. whale sharks and sea turtles)
 - 2.2.2. Legislative frameworks on ETP species harmonized across countries

Component 3: Management of coastal and marine pollution to improve ecosystem health

- 3.1. Discharge of untreated sewage and wastewater; solid waste and marine litter; and nutrient loading from non-industrial sources reduced or minimized** in river, coastal and marine waters at X hotspots applying ICM approaches
 - 3.1.1. Linkages between local, district, state and central authorities for regulating pollution and water quality strengthened in selected hotspots
 - 3.1.2. Coordination between existing national institutions with a mandate in pollution and/or water quality strengthened
 - 3.1.3. Enhanced awareness and education of decision-makers and the general public on better pollution management
 - 3.1.4. Innovative pollution control technologies and approaches (e.g. PPPs) demonstrated for non-industrial wastewater management
- 3.2. Regional platform of Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM)** strengthened and linked to CCR-BOBLME
 - 3.2.1. Regional protocols, guidelines, standards and indicators for managing pollution and water quality developed
 - 3.2.2. Platform to improve access to and sharing of data and information on pollution and water quality in the BOBLME established and linked to CCR-BOBLME
 - 3.2.3. Training and capacity building of selected local authorities at pollution hotspots in decentralized pollution and water quality management

Component 3: Management of coastal and marine pollution to improve ecosystem health

- 3.3. Coastal and marine pollution from industrial sources reduced or minimized applying ICM approaches**
 - 3.3.1. A number of **industrial parks/zones**, clusters in e.g. Myanmar have:
 - applied the UNIDO TEST integrated approach to reduce the pollution loads entering the waterway
 - upgraded solid waste management practices
 - 3.3.2. **Innovative pollution control technologies and approaches demonstrated** for industrial wastewater management, including oil spills

Component 4: Improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience of the BOBLME

4.1. Enhanced resilience of the BOBLME and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and change of selected coastal communities

- 4.1.1. Valuation of ecosystem services and threats related to livelihoods in at least two pilot areas per country to support decision making in the BOBLME at regional, national and local levels
- 4.1.2. Inclusion of coastal fisheries and aquaculture in poverty reduction and development, as well as climate change policies, strategies and planning processes promoted
- 4.1.3. Gender considerations mainstreamed into relevant policy and regulatory frameworks

4.2. Enhanced sustainable livelihoods and diversification for selected coastal communities

- 4.2.1. Gender sensitive value-chain analysis conducted for selected fisheries/fishery products
- 4.2.2. Alternative sustainable livelihood options, for both men and women, identified along the fisheries value chain and non-fisheries activities, such as tourism
- 4.2.3. Access to innovative financial services and insurance mechanisms to enhance resilience and improve livelihoods promoted
- 4.2.4. Training programme for selected coastal communities on alternative livelihoods, 'decent work' and 'social protection' for empowerment and enhanced participation in coastal and marine resource management and conservation

Component 5: Regional mechanism for coordination, monitoring and assessment

5.1. Strengthened institutional mechanisms at regional and national levels for coordination, ecosystem assessment, and monitoring and planning at the BOBLME level

- 5.1.1. **Consortium for the Conservation and restoration of the BOBLME (CCR-BOBLME)** established to promote stakeholder participation and awareness, ecosystem assessment, and application of best practices in implementation of the SAP – **sustainable financing**
- 5.1.2. **8 National inter-ministry committees** to strengthen coordination and the regulatory and institutional frameworks in support of SAP/NAP (including EAFM plans, NPOAs-IUU, ETP plans) implementation and linkages to NBSAPs and INDCs developed
- 5.1.3. **Stakeholder consultation mechanism** established and coordinated by ICSF for engagement of NGOs and civil society
- 5.1.4. Baseline data (on trends and threats of critical habitats and ETP species, climate change), monitoring systems, and **information repository** established at national and regional levels

Component 5: Regional mechanism for coordination, monitoring and assessment

5.2. Dissemination of project findings and lessons learned contribute to the LME community of practice

- 5.2.1. Regional information sharing mechanism enabling broad access to best practices and lessons learned in the participating countries
- 5.2.2. Project findings and lessons learned identified and contribute to the LME community of practice and IWLearn

5.3. Project implementation based on **adaptive results-based management**

- 5.3.1. Project monitoring system operating and providing systematic and regular information updates on project progress and on progress towards reaching BOBLME SAP targets
- 5.3.2. Mid-term and final evaluation conducted and project implementation adapted according to recommendations

Global Environmental Benefits

Sustainable fishing practices in the BOBLME (IW)

- 3 EAFM plans implemented in each country
- 1 RPOA-IUU and 8 NPOAs-IUU fishing implemented leading to reduction of IUU fishing in the BOBLME by 20%
- Increased abundance and biomass of selected national and transboundary fish stocks by 5%

Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats and biodiversity (BD, CC, IW)

- RPOA-ETP (e.g. whale sharks and sea turtles) developed and implemented leading to enhanced abundance of threatened and endangered species (IW/BD)
- X ha of mangroves protected/conserved and sequestration of X MtCO₂ (CC)
- X ha of coral reefs protected/conserved (BD)
- Improved management effectiveness of new MPAs according to GEF METT effectiveness score. The baseline will be determined during the PPG phase (BD)

Coordination of policy reform and adoption of ICM plans (IW, CW)

- Reduction in pollution from non-industrial and industrial sources, including littering and marine debris, in X coastal/marine hotspots in the BOBLME (IW/CW)

Linkages to National Priorities

- BOBLME SAP/NAPs
- CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- UNFCCC National Communications, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- POPS Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs)

Next Steps

- Finalisation of PIF requires agreement on:
 - Main components, outcomes and outputs
 - GEF focal area funding, including STAR funding
 - Indicators and targets (expected impact)
 - Indicative co-financing from the baseline
- GEF Operational Focal Point endorsement of PIF
- Submission of PIF to GEF Council Meeting (June 2016?)
- Launch of Project Preparation Phase (PPG) in Aug 2016
- Development of ProDoc and confirmation of co-financing
- Implementation of BOBLME II: start in Aug 2017?