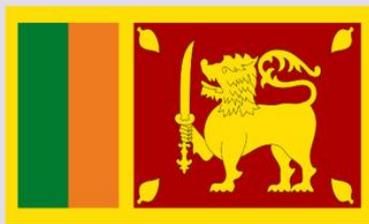




Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project



Report of the
Indonesian Seas LME summit
17-20 June 2013 • Bali Indonesia

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal and development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The BOBLME Project encourages the use of this report for study, research, news reporting, criticism or review. Selected passages, tables or diagrams may be reproduced for such purposes provided acknowledgment of the source is included. Major extracts or the entire document may not be reproduced by any process without the written permission of the BOBLME Project Regional Coordinator.

BOBLME contract: CST-RAPRD 221/6/2013

For bibliographic purposes, please reference this publication as:

BOBLME (2013) Report of the Indonesian Seas LME summit 17-20 June 2013, Bali, Indonesia
BOBLME-2013-Governance-01

Indonesian Seas LME Summit
17-20 June 2013
Oasis Beach Hotel, Bali, Republic of Indonesia

Table of contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Project overviews.....	2
3. Bridging the gap between expectations and reality	2
4. Identifying and addressing transboundary issues	5
4.1. Overexploitation of marine living resources.....	5
4.2. Habitat degradation and loss	6
4.3. Pollution (and water quality, climate change and freshwater shortage)	6
5. Developing regional mechanisms	7
6. SAP implementation	7
7. Project management.....	7
8. A future Indonesian Sea LME project.	8
9. Conclusions	8
Appendix I List of participants.....	9
Appendix II Agenda	10

List of Acronyms

ATSEA	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
CFF	Coral Reefs, Fisheries & Food Security
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COBSEA	Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia
CRU	Coral Reef Unit (UNEP)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
ECOQOS	Ecological Quality Objectives
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMA	Fisheries Management Areas
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GPA	Global Programme of Action
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOGOOS	Indian Ocean Global Ocean Observing System

INDOGOOS	Indonesian Ocean Global Ocean Observing System
IOPAC	Indian Ocean and Pacific Conference
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPOA	International Plan of Action
IUU	Illegal Unreported and Unregulated
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NAP	National Action Programs
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plans of Action
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIF	Project Information Form
REBYC	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp trawling, through the Introduction of By catch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCS	South China Sea
SCSLMESouth	China Seas Large Marine Ecosystem
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Eco-region
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
WCPFC	Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WESTPAC	Western Pacific regional Fishery Management Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Indonesian Seas LME Summit
17-20 June 2013
Oasis Beach Hotel, Bali, Republic of Indonesia

1. Introduction

There are currently three GEF-supported International Waters portfolio LME-related marine resource Programmes/Projects that include the Republic of Indonesia as a key member State - the Bay of Bengal LME (BOBLME) Project, the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) Programme, and the CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SSME-Fish) project (Sulu-Celebes Seas has the same acronym as the South China Sea and because the acronym for the South China Sea is more widely known, it is used here for this sea).

The former South China Sea “Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand” project (GEF/UNEP SCS), which is in the process of project extension on Fish Refugia (SCS Fish Refugia), and the Strategies for Trawl Fisheries By catch Management (REBYC-II CTI) projects were also invited to the twinning meeting, as these projects are also part of the GEF IW portfolio with Indonesia as a key country partner and also address fisheries management and biodiversity conservation concerns.

The Indonesian Seas LME Summit brought together the projects so that they could learn from each other’s experience. The aim of this twinning experience was:

“To promote experience sharing and learning, dialogue facilitation, targeted knowledge sharing and replication in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of GEF IW LME projects in Indonesia to deliver tangible results”

A one-day workshop on 17th June 2013 entitled “Workshop learning exchange and twinning program of the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystems” promoted exchange among the projects with the following specific objectives:

- Knowledge and experience sharing on important technical topics (coastal and marine environment conservation and fisheries management; e.g. stock assessment, EAF, MPAs, oceanography, marine pollution etc.)
- Knowledge and experience sharing on procedural/operational topics (TDA-SAP process, governance, project administration, implementation and management)
- Contribution of lessons learned and best practices from ATSEA, BOBLME, SSME-Fish (as well as the former South China Seas LME (SCSLME)project to the design and planning of a new “Indonesian Sea LME”

Following on from the workshop, Project Managers from the three projects as well as 1-2 technical staff members from each project (CTA and/or lead consultant involved in core activities – TDA, SAP, MPAs, fisheries management, pollution, etc. - participated in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Conference (IOPAC) that examined oceanic phenomenon, marine resources exploitation, socio-economic impacts and sustainable benefits. The results of the LME twinning meeting were also presented during the IOPAC Session on Ocean Resources Exploration and Marine Biodiversity.

This report presents a short summary of lessons learned from all the projects and best practices of the /projects that could contribute to the design and planning of a future Indonesian Sea LME project (identified as LME 38).

2. Project overviews

The table below summarizes the main features of the all the Programs/Projects considered at the Workshop. The main multi-sectoral projects have all followed the IW portfolio strategy that firstly, develops a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) that identifies the main priority areas based on stakeholder consultations and a causal analysis, and secondly, develops a Strategic Action Program (SAP) to frame actions to address the issues identified in the TDA. All these projects identified (i) Overexploitation of marine living resources, (ii) Habitat degradation and loss and (iii) Pollution as top priority concerns. Climate change was common to both ATSEA and SSME-Fish and was recognised as major driving forces in the other two. ATSEA identified decline and loss of biodiversity as a separate priority area, while SSME-Fish included freshwater shortage and alien and invasive species. Biodiversity decline and loss was singled out in the ATSEA project but included as a cross-cutting issue as part of the overexploitation/habitat /pollution concerns in the other projects.

Only two of the projects have completed a Strategic Action Program (SAP), that of the GEF/UNEP SCS project being published in 2008 and that of the ATSEA project published in 2012. The other two projects (BOBLME and SSME-Fish) have draft SAPs that are undergoing finalization.

Despite the overall similarities in the priority areas being addressed and the overall approach taken in the projects, there are several differences that could provide the basis for “best practice”. However, in a one-day workshop there was insufficient time to further examining these and agree on “best practice”.

These differences will be considered under the headings of:

1. Bridging the gap between expectations and reality;
2. Identifying and addressing transboundary issues;
3. Developing regional mechanisms;
4. SAP implementation; and
5. Project management

3. Bridging the gap between expectations and reality

All of the multi-sectoral projects based at the level of a LME cover a very broad suite of issues that require a large commitment of time and funding. However, the funding level of these projects was never enough to cover all of these. In the case of SSME-Fish where the total budget was just over \$6 million, of the six priority areas recognised in the TDA, it was decided to focus on only one major issue – assessment and management of small pelagic fish stocks in the region. In the case of the BOBLME, with a larger overall budget (\$30.1 million), it was possible to cover more issues through the formation of strategic partnerships and alliances. For example, pollution issues were covered through a partnership with the UNEP Global Programme of Action (GPA) on Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution, and understanding the large-scale oceanographic processes through partnerships

Table 1: Projects' summary

	ATSEA	BOBLME	SSME-Fish	REBYC-II	(GEF/UNEP SCS)	SCS Fish Refugia
Multi-national	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Implementing agency	UNDP	FAO	UNDP	FAO	UNEP	UNEP
Project Fund, including co-financing	\$8.0 million	\$30.1 million	\$6.3 million	\$11.2 million	\$32.8 million	\$15.0 million
TDA produced	2011	2012	2012	N/a	2000	N/a
Priority areas identified in TDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Unsustainable fisheries 2.Decline and loss of biodiversity 3.Modification, degradation and loss of habitats 4. Marine and land-based pollution 5. Impacts of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Overexploitation of fish resources 2.Habitat degradation 3.Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Unsustainable exploitation of fish 2.Habitat and community modification 3.Climate change 4.Marine pollution 5.Freshwater shortage 6.Allien and invasive species 	N/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Modificaion of habitats 2.Overexpoitation of living aquatic resources 3.Pollution 	

Project implementation	5 Components 1.TDA 2.SAPs and NAPs 3.Early implementation of SAP 4. Regional mechanisms 5. Project management and coordination	5 Components 1.TDA/SAP 2.Natural resource management 3.Understanding of BOBLME environment 4.Ecosystem health and pollution 5.Project management and M&E Note: Many components implemented in partnership arrangements	5 Components 1.TDA 2.SAP 3.Institutional strengthening 4.Demonstration sites 5. Project management Note:: Activities mainly restricted to fisheries through lack of funding		As above	
SAP developed	2012	Draft	Draft	N/a	2008	N/a
SAP implementation	Early implementation through national demonstration sites	SAP actions broken down into smaller projects and national action	SAP focusing on small-scale pelagic fisheries		SAP implementation project not funded. Now being broken down into smaller projects (e.g. Fish Refugia)	

with IOGOOS, NOAA and UNESCO-WESTPAC. ATSEA has also formed important links to cover the broad range of actions identified in its SAP. These include: the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU), Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

Lesson: Broad multi-sectoral projects based at the LME level require strategies to fill the gap between expectations and actual funding level. The formation and maintenance of a number of important strategic alliances and partnerships can be successful in doing this but the considerable time commitment and funding required to make the partnerships work needs to be recognised.

4. Identifying and addressing transboundary issues

A transboundary issue can be defined as an environmental problem in which either the cause of the problem and/or its impact is separated by a national boundary. Another dimension that is often included is when the problem contributes to a global environmental problem and finding regional solutions is considered a global environmental benefit.

4.1. Overexploitation of marine living resources

The transboundary dimensions of overexploitation of marine living resources are relatively straight forward in that many fish stocks (and IUU fishers) cross national boundaries, and shared management is considered necessary. All the projects had identified shared resources that were common in the geographic areas they were working in and all agreed that the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management was the model that should be applied to restore these shared fish stocks so that the potential benefits of harvesting can be realised.

As an example of considering shared stocks, BOBLME focussed on Hilsa shad (shared by three BOBLME countries), and Indian mackerel (shared by all eight BOBLME countries). Another approach was taken with sharks where the project is assisting in developing National Plans of Action (NPOAs) to support the IPOA on sharks. Work on these species/species groups has included (i) Stock status reviews and assessments, (ii) Review of fisheries statistics, (iii) Research programmes (incl. stock structure; molecular genetics), (iv) Stock assessment capacity development (v) Regional Fisheries Management Advisory Committee, (vi) EAF Training Course development and (vii) Performance indicators for fisheries management

The SSME-Fish project also focused in on shared stocks and conducted extensive scientific studies to define the stock boundaries of Indian mackerel, frigate tuna, big-eyed scads, and Bali sardines. The main conclusion was that basin-wide cooperation was required in the management of all these species. ATSEA had also carried out genetic studies in partnership with the CSIRO of Australia and has produced several profiles (socio-economic profile; biophysical (fishing) profile; Governance analysis and resource assessments that form a sound basis to base SAP development and future EAF management.

The newly developed UNEP SEAFDEC Fish Refugia Project has built on the former GEF/UNEP SCS project that identified and selected, through a consultative process, potential fish Refugia areas that include known spawning and nursery areas.

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing that does not comply with national, regional or global fisheries conservation and management rules and regulations has been recognised by all projects as a major issue. ATSEA is supporting the implementation of the RPOA-IUU and all the projects are working closely with the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations such as IOTC and WCPFC.

The REBYC-II CTI is addressing management inefficiencies of tropical trawl fisheries by promoting less destructive fishing operations, strengthening policy and institutional frameworks, knowledge management and communication. It builds on the UNEP-implemented REBYC Project and its key geographical focus area in Indonesia coincides with part of the ATSEA area. REBYC-II through its work on reducing fisheries by catch is becoming increasingly involved in the management of trawl fishing in a number of demonstration sites, but these are mostly of national responsibility. However, it could be argued that by catch contributes to a global environmental problem and finding regional solutions is considered a global environmental benefit.

Lesson: Regional cooperation on shared fish stocks in the Indonesian Seas region is critical for the future sustainable development of fisheries in the different LMEs. Promoting cooperation and coordination, however, is costly and politically sensitive in some cases. An incremental approach to build up confidence and trust is essential.

4.2. Habitat degradation and loss

Identifying the transboundary dimensions of habitat degradation and loss has not been as straightforward as that of the overexploitation of marine living resources. BOBLME has several collaborative critical habitat management initiatives that span the borders of two countries e.g. Sunderbans, Mergui/Myeik Archipelago, Gulf of Mannar and the Malacca Straits. All these are geopolitically sensitive areas and all consultations have started with dealing firstly with non-contentious issues. The SSME-Fish project has not yet done much work on habitats because of limited funding. ATSEA's newly completed SAP includes a range of targets and actions to address habitat loss and degradation. The main drivers have been identified and ranked according to their importance in each participating country.

Work on habitat degradation and loss links closely with the on-going work in all the LMEs on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). However, there is a wide-spread perception in the Indonesian Seas region that MPAs are no-take areas for fisheries, which is why the GEF/UNEP SCS project coined the term "Fish Refugia" in favour of MPAs. There is an obvious need to link MPAs with fisheries management and the BOBLME, ATSEA and SCS-Fish Refugia Projects are well positioned to do this.

Lesson: MPAs as a common tool for protecting and enhancing marine habitats are also an effective tool for fisheries management, although in the past the objectives of developing MPAs have not often considered both habitats (biodiversity conservation) and fisheries, especially the fishing communities impacted by the MPA. This is a high priority area for all projects.

4.3. Pollution (and water quality, climate change and freshwater shortage)

ATSEA's SAP contains targets and actions to address (i) contaminants, (ii) marine debris and (iii) sediments. The ecological quality objectives (ECOQOS) include reducing coastal input from hot spots and reducing pollution from ports and shipping. The transboundary dimensions of these are seen as policy coordination, sharing and exchange of experience, and in the case of shipping, a regional oil spill response capacity. The BOBLME Project, as discussed earlier, is in partnership with UNEP GPA that takes a global and regional view of mitigation and response. With the Bay of Bengal identified as a hotspot for nutrient export from watersheds it is concentrating on nutrient management in a case study site in India (Chilika Lake), but the BOBLME SAP also contains actions on marine litter.

Lesson: Many pollution issues are not of a transboundary nature but still included in the TDAs and SAPs and transboundary dimensions can often be found, e.g. sharing of experiences in reducing pollution hot spots. However, this makes addressing pollution within the GEF IW Waters framework more challenging than some of the other priority areas of concern.

5. Developing regional mechanisms

All the projects recognise the need for multi-country, transboundary or (sub-) regional cooperation. However, in most cases this is not always a shared vision of participating countries. The extreme example was in the UNEP SCS project, where some countries would not participate in some components because of the current geo-political situation and regional mechanisms could not be discussed. However, the projects can contribute to strengthening regional cooperation through fostering bi- (or tri-) lateral arrangements to address problems common to those countries. For example, the BOBLME Project recognises that some of the issues are best dealt with at a sub-LME level (e.g. the Andaman Sea). All the projects have also built regional committees (e.g. Project Steering Committees) that have helped build better relationships and working procedures.

Lesson: Regional mechanisms can take on many forms: a “one size fits all” solution such as a Regional Commission is not appropriate in the Indonesian Seas Region. Regional cooperation should begin with addressing non-contentious issues (e.g. formation of scientific working groups are addressing biodiversity concerns) and build trust and cooperation over a number of years. LMEs can be broken down into smaller geographic sub-regions at a scale appropriate to the issues being considered.

6. SAP implementation

With the exception of the UNEP SCS project, all the SAPs of the other projects are either just released or in draft form. There was general agreement among the Workshop participants that, because the SAPs, in general, contain a large number of actions across several sectors, SAPs will not be implemented as one major project supported by a major donor (e.g. the GEF). An approach being undertaken by the projects is to break down the actions into manageable “packages” and implement these through national actions and funding, where appropriate, and also through a network of donor support. However, it was recognised that the GEF should play a major role in coordination of these partnership projects, the M&E of the SAPs and also support human capacity development.

Lesson: The projects recognised that SAPs cannot always be implemented as one major project and therefore require strategic planning to implement as manageable “packages” through a combination of national initiatives, donor networks, and with strong regional coordination, M&E and capacity development.

7. Project management

All projects had developed similar structures for implementing and monitoring their activities (albeit with different jargon given to the different committees, working groups, advisory groups etc.). All involved participatory and consultative processes with corresponding institutions (consultative or working groups, inter-ministerial committees, etc.).

A number of issues were identified including how to foster collaboration and cooperation from personnel from different agencies from the same country. One example is the need for collaboration between the Fisheries and Environment Departments who need to closely link up for the implementation of the projects. In many cases, the projects were asking these people to work together for the first time – a major challenge. However, the projects are well positioned to demonstrate the link between fish resources and habitats and should foster better collaboration between the agencies.

In several of the projects it was felt that the TDA process took far too long. For example, in the BOBLME, the TDA went through many iterations and spanned a total of 8 years (with some of the

delay caused by the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami). In the TDA-SAP Process there was agreement that there was a need to place more emphasis on SAP development, including the agreement on Ecosystem Quality Objectives and developing effective actions, rather than spending a long time just discussing the issues.

“Better practices” included having (i) National Inter-Ministerial Committees to work with, (ii) TDA national and stakeholder engagement (but with firm deadlines), and (iii) a sequence of SAP development that follows – SAP framework, then NAPs and then a final SAP. There is also a need for strategic partnerships in SAP implementation and an appropriate political level of SAP approval (signing). SAPs need to be supported by NAPs.

Another issue arising from a consideration of the administrative arrangements was the need for countries to find experts to serve on a large number of committees, working groups, advisory groups etc. In the case of Indonesia, the demands of the projects require the agencies to find competent personnel to attend a plethora of meetings.

Lesson: Each project has its own administrative arrangements that require participation from country partners, but in cases where several projects have personnel requirements from the one agency, this becomes a major challenge, often resulting in less experienced and junior staff deputising for a more appropriate representative.

8. A future Indonesian Sea LME project.

The Indonesian Sea LME (LME 38) is a large area of the Indonesian archipelagic waters not yet covered by a holistic / comprehensive project. Based on the Workshop experience, it was recommended that for the new envisaged project:

- recognize it as a distinct sub-area of the Coral Triangle Initiative and direct dedicated project funding towards it;
- consider the current Indonesian Fisheries Management Areas (FMA/WPP) 712-715 as a larger unit; and consolidate / expand the existing Fisheries Management Plans for those fisheries Management Areas;
- expand ATSEA in its 2nd phase to include these areas for a larger “ATSEA II”, with a higher percentage of Indonesian Waters (but still an “International Waters Transboundary Project”, eligible for GEF funding);
- implement through a patchwork approach of partnerships (e.g. with competent partner agencies, including UNEP (GPA, CRU, COBSEA), FAO, UNESCO-IOC WESTPAC (INDOGOOS), WWF etc.; and

Next concrete step is to form a Task Team to draft a road map to develop a project idea (Project Information Form PIF).

9. Conclusions

Overall, the one-day workshop on “Learning exchange and twinning program of the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystems: promote exchange among the projects” was a very interesting and worthwhile exercise. Knowledge and experience was shared on important technical topics (coastal and marine environment conservation and fisheries management; e.g. stock assessment, EAF, MPAs, oceanography, marine pollution etc.) and on procedural/operational topics (TDA-SAP process, governance, project administration, implementation and management). These have been distilled into a series of “lessons learned”. These lessons learned were then applied to the brainstorming on a new “Indonesian Sea LME”.

Appendix I List of participants

Name	Organization (Project Affiliation)
Gabriel Wagey (PM)	ATSEA
Subhat Nurhakim	ATSEA
Ivonne Rawis	ATSEA
Utami Andayani	GEF OFP Indonesia Secretariat
Devita Safitri	GEF OFP Indonesia Secretariat
Somboon Siriraksophon	SEAFDEC Secretariat
Isara Chanrachkij	REBYC-II CTI
Endroyono	REBYC-II CTI
Rudolf Hermes (CTA)	BOBLME
Derek Staples	BOBLME Consultant
Romy Trono, RC	SCSLME
Mudjekeewis Santos	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR-NFRDI), Philippines (SCSLME)
Aryo Hanggono	Secretary, Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research and Development (AMFRAD), MMAF, Indonesia
Taufiq Dwi Ferindra	Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research and Development (AMFRAD), MMAF, Indonesia
Shahandra Hanitiyo	Centre for Analysis of International Cooperation and Institutions (Puskita), MMAF, Indonesia
Imron Rosyidi	Directorate General for Capture Fisheries, MMAF, Indonesia
Bambang Herunadi	Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Indonesia
Duto Nugroho	Centre for Fisheries Management and Conservation (RCFMC-AMFRAD), MMAF, Indonesia
Baitur Syarif	Fishing Technology Development Centre (BPPI Semarang), MMAF, Indonesia

Appendix II Agenda

Monday, June 17th

- 09.00-09.30** Welcome Addresses and Expectations for the Meeting
 Tonny Wagey - Timor and Arafura Seas Ecosystem Action

BEST PRACTICES IN COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (TECHNICAL)

This session will examine project experiences, challenges and best practices in coastal and marine environment conservation and fisheries management. Each of the topics will begin with a short 5-10 minute presentation by each project on their experience or future plans. These topics, selected from the TDA themes of the participating projects are: 1) Fish and fisheries, 2) Critical habitats, 3) Pollution, 4) Endangered, threatened and protected species, and 5) Climate change.6) Freshwater shortage (SCSLME).

- 09.30-10.15 Fish and Fisheries
10.15-10.45 Habitat Degradation
10.45-11.10 Coffee Break
11.00-11.45 Pollution and Water Quality
11.45-12.00 Climate Change
12.00-12.15 Freshwater Shortage
12.15-13.30 Lunch and Networking Time

BEST PRACTICES IN PROCEDURAL AND OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

This session will examine project experiences, challenges and best practices in procedural and operational management. Each of the topics will begin with a short 5-10 minute presentation by each project on their experience or future plans. These topics will be 1) Project Administration and Management, 2) TDA/SAP, 3) Governance Challenges.

- 13.30-14.15 Project Administration and Management
14.15-14.30 Coffee Break
14.30-15.15 TDA-SAP Process (Focus on SAP Implementation)
15.15-16.00 Governance Challenges

DEVELOPING SUPPORT FOR THE INDONESIAN SEAS LME

This session will be devoted to focusing on the design and planning of an “Indonesian Seas LME” project, and how to support it. Some of the best practices discussed in the previous sessions could factor in to how they could be up scaled onto a larger scale, and there will be a discussion of which important partners should be engaged to pursue this idea further.

- 16.00-17.00 Developing Support for the Indonesian Seas LME
17.00-17.30 Conclusions, Recommendations and Wrapping up



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project to lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the implementing agency for the BOBLME Project.

The Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the FAO, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA.

For more information, please visit www.boblme.org



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Norad

