

GOVERNANCE INDICATORS – MR RASCHAD AL KHAFAJI

Governance indicators for LMEs –
Methodology for the GEF
Transboundary Waters Assessment
Programme

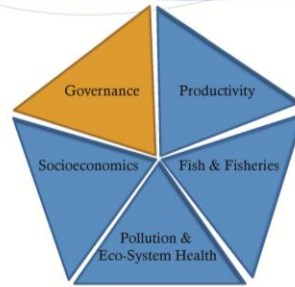
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The Modular Approach

The Modular Approach



The Governance Module



Engaging Multiple Frameworks

The LME Governance Module engages multiple jurisdictional frameworks needed to select and support ecosystem-based management practices leading to the sustainable use of resources.



Governance

Governance?

Fisheries governance is a broad term that is understood *differently* by *different stakeholders and actors*.

Governance?

Swan defines fisheries governance as a continuing process “through which governments, institutions and stakeholders of the fishery sector – administrators, politicians, fishers and those in affiliated sectors – elaborate, adopt and implement appropriate policies, plans and management strategies to ensure resources are utilized in a sustainable and responsible manner”.

This process could be at global, regional, subregional, national or local levels and within it “conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken”.

Governance?

Garcia (2009) defines fisheries governance as “A systemic concept relating to the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority. It encompasses:

- (i) the guiding principles and goals of the sector, both conceptual and operational;
- (ii) the ways and means of organisation and coordination of the action;
- (iii) the infrastructure of socio-political, economic and legal instruments;
- (iv) the nature and modus operandi of the processes; and
- (v) the policies, plans and measures”.

Concept or System?

In addition to the pure definition of the term fisheries governance, Swan highlights two important dimensions:

- *Fisheries governance as an emerging concept:* Governing the sector needs to go beyond the “conservation and management” or “sustainable development” of a mobile resource. It is a process that strongly emphasizes the ability of those managing fisheries to react to current and future needs and challenges.
- *Fisheries governance as a “system”:* Efforts on several levels are undertaken by the responsible authorities.

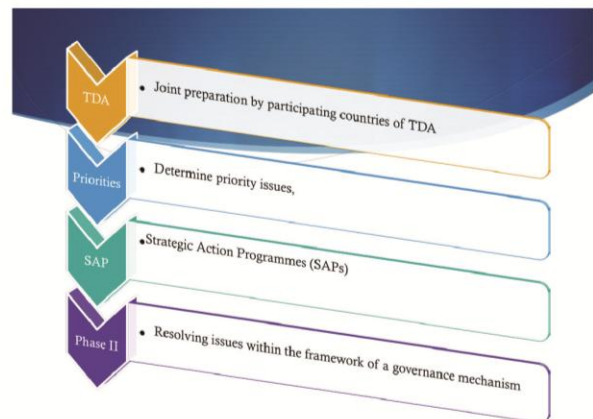
A Common Framework

A common framework for regional and national standards, laws, policies and processes is provided through international agreements and instruments (binding or voluntary), such as those negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations.

Addressing Priorities

Through GEF LME projects, countries are moving towards **joint governance arrangements** to address the priority transboundary issues identified in the LMEs they share.

The Link to LME Projects



Action!

The SAP serves as an agreed document guiding the implementation of actions identified and prioritized in the TDA for ensuring:

- maintenance of robust productivity,
- recovery of depleted fisheries,
- conservation of biodiversity,
- restoration of degraded coastal habitats,
- reduction and control of pollution and nutrient over-enrichment, and
- actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

...optimize the socio-economic benefits obtained from LME goods and services.

Reality Check

Very few of the TDAs reviewed identified socio-economic or governance concerns as priority transboundary issues:

- Decline in human health (Caspian Sea LME) (human well-being);
- Damage to coastal infrastructure and amenities (Caspian Sea LME) (change in ecosystem service; human well-being);
- Human health risks (Mediterranean LME) (human well-being); and
- Inadequate human and infrastructure capacity to assess the health of the ecosystem as a whole (resources and environment, and variability thereof) (governance).

TDA BOBLME

In its TDA, BOBLME identified the following socio-economic or governance concerns as priority transboundary issues:

- Corruption
- Implementation of laws and policies
- Subsidies and infrastructure support, and
- The social protection services that may be critical for supporting livelihood change

...and the Indicators?

SMART Indicators

Indicators need to be 'smart':

S	M	A	R	T
• Specific	• Measurable	• Achievable	• Relevant	• Timely

Indicators should...



Sources & Triangulation

Data and information for the indicators should be available from other organizations and existing programmes and databases.

Process Indicators

- Stakeholder Participation
- Adaptive Management

Status Indicators

- Effectiveness/functioning/compliance of multi-country institutions
- Presence of legal frameworks/institutions (LME scale) and adopted ICM and rights-based fisheries laws (national scale)
- MPAs (% coverage of EEZ; No-take vs the rest)
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) adoption (with required port-based reception of oily water)
- Fishing subsidies
- FAO Code of Conduct compliance
- UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) adoption, monitoring
- ICM/Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) adoption
- LME Commission
- SAP adoption/implementation
- Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans
- Joint fishing agreements

Thank you!

