

# Case Study Canary Current LME project (CCLME)

by

Birane SAMBE

Regional Coordinator

- Implementation of the full phase started 1 April 2010
- **FAO** and **UNEP** act as GEF agencies
- GEF funding
- 7 participating countries in West Africa
- RCU in Dakar, Senegal

The CCLME Project objective :

To enable the countries of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem to address priority transboundary concerns on declining fisheries, associated biodiversity and water quality through governance reforms, investments and management programs



# Background and description of the institutional arrangements in place for EBM

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Institutional arrangement is not yet in place but a study (Document d'Orientation sur la gouvernance) presenting an analysis of the legal and institutional framework for the sub-region and each of the countries of the CCLME conducted.

The proposed governance mechanism is composed of a political body (the Canary Current Conference), a management body (the Regional Steering Committee), an administrative body (the Regional Coordination Unit), the national authorities (the National Inter-Ministerial Committees (CIN)) and the scientific committees.

To ensure the sustainability of this arrangement and the effective use of existing scientific committees and other scientific and technical partners, the adoption of a memorandum of understanding or a charter is recommended.

National Inter-Ministerial Committees (CIN) include all sectors like fisheries, environment and agriculture



# Processes/arrangements in place

- Two national representatives for CCLME in each of 7 countries and are members of the Steering Committee
- Multi-sectoral national inter-ministry committees are in the process and established in each country (to ensure that the other sectors are consulted)
- Strong relations with a range of different partners;

## Generation of integrated knowledge/science on the impacts of various activities on marine ecosystems



# Processes/arrangements in place

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- Multidisciplinary technical working groups have been established by the project
- Implementation of demonstrative projects with pilot site
- Organization of ecosystems surveys with the involvement of national scientist
- Joint analysis of data
- Specific studies undertaken and results discussed by appropriate experts meeting

**Generation of knowledge on ecological, social and economic trade-offs of alternative ecosystem use/strategies**



# Processes/arrangements in place

Multi-sectoral national inter-ministry committees established in each country serve like platform

Communications made during forum (side event) and meetings of the Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) and Sub Regional Fisheries Commission

## Existence of a decision-making process at multi-sectoral level that can take up data and information



The infographic features logos for FAO, gef, the flags of Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Senegal, Cap Vert, Guinea, and Maroc, and logos for PNUE and CCLME. The title is 'Réunions de consultation nationale dans les 7 pays de la sous-région'. The text describes the process of national consultations for the Strategic Action Programme (PAS) of the Grand Ecosystem Marine of the Canary Current (CCLME), held in each country to consult stakeholders on solutions for transboundary problems identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (ADT). The results will be integrated into the preliminary PAS document, presented at the project steering committee meeting on December 16 and 17, 2014, in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The regional coordination unit for the project thanks the FAO representatives from Cap Vert, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Maroc, Mauritania, and Senegal for their assistance and congratulates the national CCLME units.

**Mauritanie (24/11/2014)**

**Guinée Bissau (27/11/2014)**

**Gambie (30/10/2014)**

**Sénégal (29/10/2014)**

**Cap vert (1/12/2014)**

**Guinée (20/11/2014)**

**Maroc (27/10/2014)**

# Processes/arrangements in place

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This project deals with transboundary issues. Scientific knowledge acquired serves as basis for recommendations. The recommendations are not binding for countries. An example is a regional management plan for shared stocks which was developed by the project following an ecosystem approach to fisheries. Difficulties exist to adopt these recommendations because of national interests. Efforts are needed to adopt the measures formulated.

## Level of uptake of knowledge generated for decision-making



**Strong Role of sector-level management within a multi-sectoral, EBM framework**

# Main challenges for the marine sector

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## Main outputs/products/services coming from the sector/s operating in the region

### Expected outcomes

- Multi-country agreement on priority transboundary issues and on governance reforms and investments to address these;
- A sustainable legal/institutional framework for the CCLME;
- Strong stakeholders' involvement in transboundary water body priority setting and strategic planning;
- Improved knowledge and capacity to address concerns on marine living resources and biodiversity, habitat and water quality;
- Demonstrated management actions and related costs/benefits valuations

# Main challenges for the marine sector

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## Main objective

To enable the countries of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem to address priority transboundary concerns on declining fisheries, associated biodiversity and water quality through governance reforms, investments and management programs





# Main challenges for the marine sector

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## Main impediments/ challenges for the achievement of the objectives

- The project has inherent technical and logistical complexities due to many technical topics, the large geographical area and the number of countries involved which are at different level of development.
- The project will be jointly implemented by FAO and UNEP who will together assure overall integrity of the project
- **Project conditions subject to uncertainty include the following:**
  - Political stability of the CCLME countries;
  - Adoption of scientists' recommendations by management entities;
  - Political commitment to regional cooperative action;
  - Countries are willing to share data as necessary (e.g. on fish stocks);
  - Continued engagement of stakeholders in the process;
  - Willing participation of the private sector in project activities;



# Main challenges for the marine sector

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Realized or potential conflicts between different marine sectors

- Oil exploitation and fisheries
- Pollution related to industry and fisheries



# Main value in integrating management across marine sectors

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Getting more complete knowledge of the problems with proper consideration of several dimensions / aspects and increased relevance of actions and best practices

## Way forward

Taking account of local knowledge  
Increase awareness and communication  
Increase capacity building



Thank you for your attention

