The Large Marine Ecosystem Approach to the Assessment and Governance of Ocean Coastal Resources

3rd IUCN World Conservation Congress Bangkok, Thailand 17-25 November 2004

> Kenneth Sherman NEFSC Office of Marine Ecosystem Studies Narragansett, RI

ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE AREAL EXTENT OF LMES:

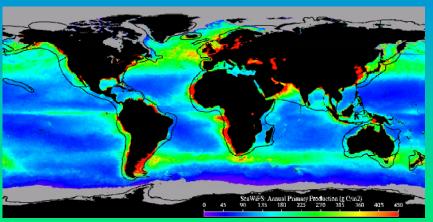
Bathymetry

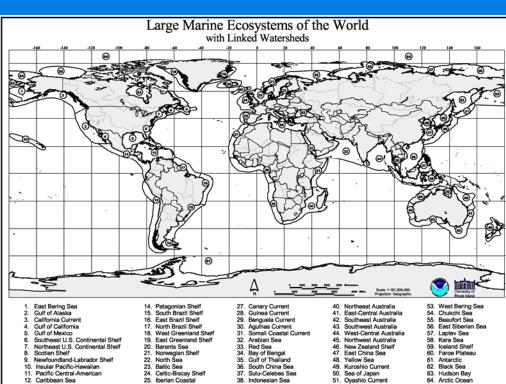
Hydrography

Productivity

Trophodynamics

95% of the World's Annual Marine Fishery Catches are Produced in 64 LMEs



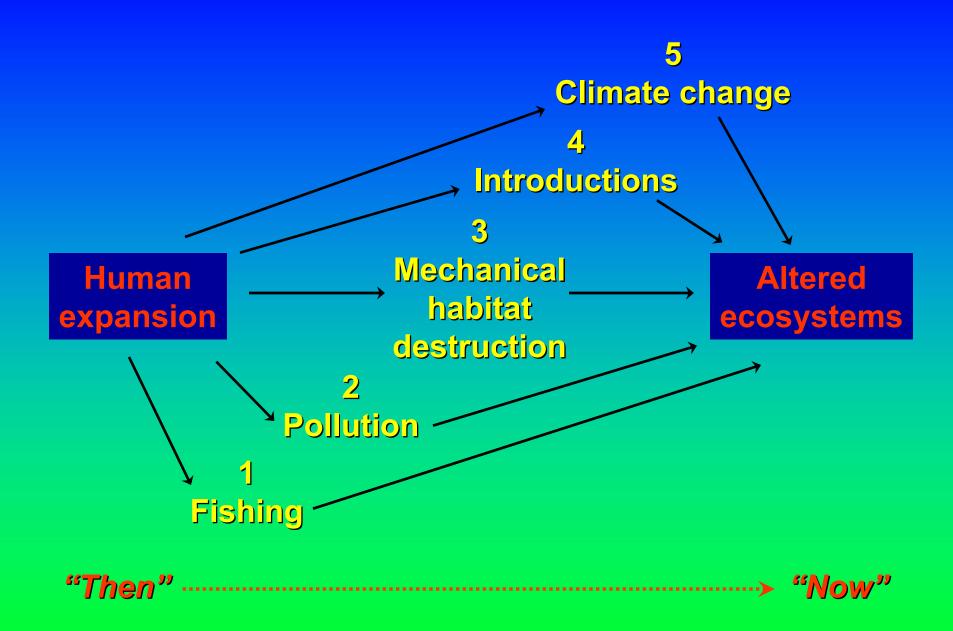


39. North Australia

52. Sea of Okhotsk

26. Mediterranean

13. Humboldt Current



Selected, Ecosystem Related WSSD Targets and Program of Action (POI) Johannesburg, August 2002

- Land-based Sources of Pollution
 POI Substantially reduce by 2006
- Ecosystem-based Approach
 POI Introduce by 2010
- Marine Protected Areas
 POI Designated Network by 2012
- Restoration and Sustainability of Fisheries
 POI On an urgent basis and where
 possible to MSY by 2015

LMEs ARE GLOBAL CENTERS OF EFFORTS TO:

REDUCE coastal pollution

RESTORE damaged habitats
 (Coral reefs, mangroves, sea grasses)

RECOVER depleted fishery stocks

Collaborating International Partners

- IOC (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission)
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
- UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme)
- Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA)
- Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)
- UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization, Fisheries Division)
- GEF (The Global Environmental Facility)
- The World Bank
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of nature, GEF-LME Projects)
- WWF (World Wildlife Fund)

Funding support from the Global Environment Facility, for projects linking environmental protection to resource development and sustainability

First tranche of projects:

Supported at \$2.1 billion funding level, 1994-1998

Second tranche of projects: supported at \$2.7 billion funding level, 1999-2002

Third tranche of projects: supported at \$3.0 billion funding level, 2002-2005

Categories for funding include:

- Global climate change (ozone)
- Biodiversity
- International waters

121 Developing Countries
Participate in LME Assessment and
Management Projects in Africa,
Asia, Latin America and Eastern
Europe.

GEF and Country Investment in Projects as of January 2004 = \$650 million.

GEF International Waters Operational Strategy

Supports New

Paradigm

 Ecosystem-based LME Restoration Actions

•TDA/SAP
Priority Actions

5 MODULES WITH INDICATORS

Modular Assessments Support LME Restoration and Sustainable Development



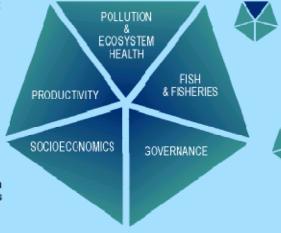
PRODUCTIVITY MODULE INDICATOR

Photosynthetic activity Zooplankton biodiversity Oceanographic variability



SOCIOECONOMIC MODULE INDICATOR

Integrated assessments Human forcing Sustainability of long-term socioeconomic benefits



POLLUTION & ECOSYSTEM HEALTH MODULE INDICATOR

Eutrophication Biotoxins Pathology Emerging disease Health indices



FISH & FISHERIES MODULE INDICATOR

Eiodiversity
Finfish
Shellfish
Demersal species
Felagic species



GOVERNANCE MODULE INDICATOR

Stakeho der participation Adaptive management

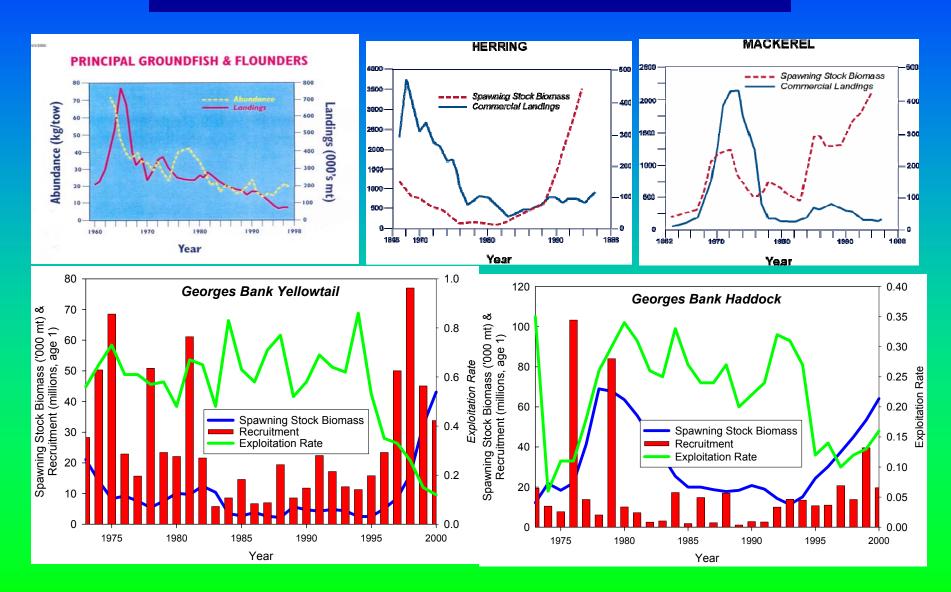
INDICATORS OF CHANGING ECOSYSTEM STATES:

Productivity
Fish and Fisheries
Pollution
Socioeconomic
Governance

FISH AND FISHERIES INDICATORS

- Demersal species surveys
- Pelagic species surveys
- Ichthyoplankton surveys
- Invertebrate surveys (clams, scallops, shrimp, lobster, squid)
- Essential fish habitat
- Marine protected areas

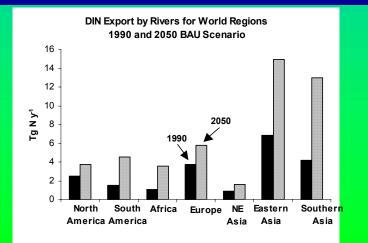
Fish and Fisheries Indicators

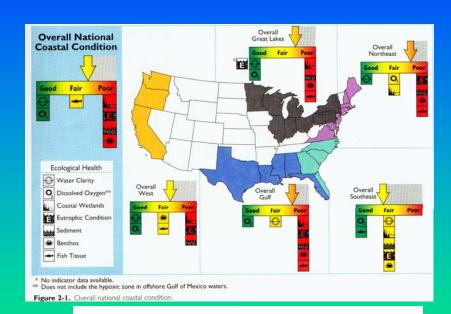


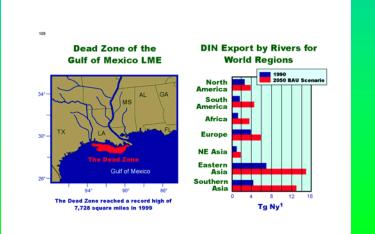
POLLUTION AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH INDICATORS

Indicators:

Water Clarity
Dissolved Oxygen
Coastal Wetland Loss
Eutrophic Condition
Sediment Contamination
Benthic Index
Fish Tissue Contaminants
Multiple Marine Ecological
Disturbances







Northeast Shelf Management Jurisdictions

ME VT NH Gulf of NY Maine MA. PA Georges Bank Southern New **England** Middle Atlantic

Examples of Management Jurisdictions of the Northeast Shelf Ecosystem

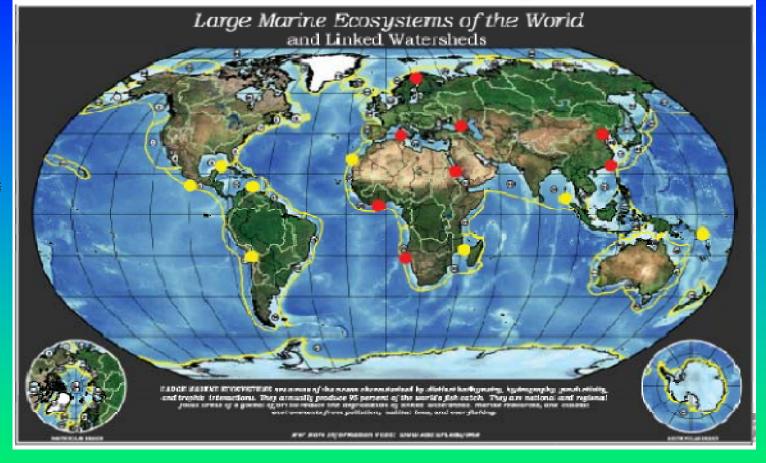
- New England Fishery Management Council Region
- Mid Atlantic Fishery
 Management Gouncil
 Region
- Shared Jurisdiction
 - Northeast U.S. Continental Shelf LME
- ----- LME Subdivisions
- Marine Protected Areas (Fisheries)
- Stellwagon Bank National
 Marine Sanctuary
 - Coastal Condition
 Assessments
 - NERRS Locations

GEF-LME Projects

GEF/LME Projects

In preparation

Approved



- East Being Sea Gulf of Alaska
- California Current
- Gulf of California
- Gulf of Mexico-
- Southeast U.S. Continental Shelf
- Northeast U.S. Continental Shelf
- Scoti an Shelf
- 9 Newfoundland-Labrador Shelf
- 10 Insular Paolic-Hamerian 11 Pacific Central-American Coestal
- 12 Caribbean Sea
- 13 Humboldt Current.

- 14 Patagonian Shell 15 South Brazil Shelf
- 16 East Grazi Shelf
- 17 North Brazil Shell
- 18 West Greenland Shelf
- 19 East Greenland Shell.
- 20 Barents Seal
- 21 Norwegen Shelf
- 22 North Sea
- 23 Batic Sea
- 24 Cellic-Biscay Sheff
- 25 Iberian Coastal
- 26 Mediterranean Sea

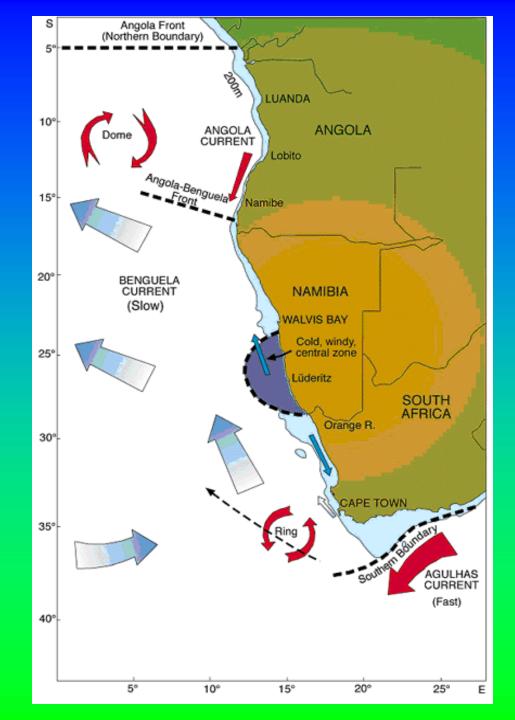
- 27 Canary Current. 28 Guinea Current.
- 29 Benquela Current
- 30 Agulhas Current
- 31 Someti Coastal Current.
- 32 Arabian Sea
- 33 Red Sea
- 34 Bay of Bengal 35 Gulf of Thailand
- 36 South China Sea
- 37 Sulu-Celebes Sea
- 38 Indonesian Sea
- 39 North Australian Sheff

- 40 Northeast Australian Shef-Great Barner Reef
- 41 East-Certral Australian Shelf
- 42 Southeast Australian Shell
- 43 Southwest Australian Shelf
- 44 West-Central Australian Shelf
- 45 Northwest Australian Shelf
- 46 New Zealand Shelf
- 47 East China Seal
- 48 Yellow Sea
- 49 kurosho Current
- 50 Sear of Japan
- 51 Ovaishio Current

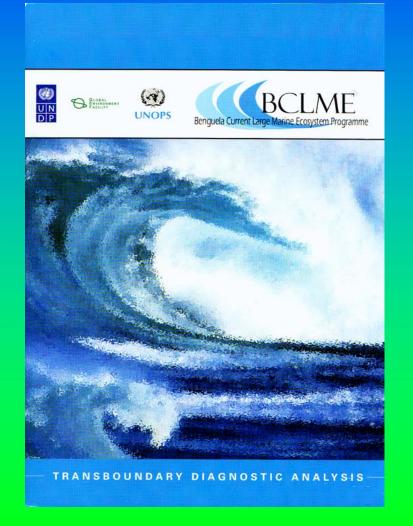
- Okhotsk Sea
- West Benno Sea

- 55 East Siberian Sea 57 Laptey Sea
- 58 Ikara Sea
- 59 I celand Shell
- 60 Farce Plateau
- 61 Antarcho
- 62 Black Sea
- 63 Hudson Bay
- 64 Arctic Ocean

Benguela **Current** Large Marine **Ecosystem Project:** Angola, Namibia and South **Africa**



Benguela Current LME



MAJOR TRANSBOUNDARY PROBLEMS

- Decline in commercial fish stocks, over- harvesting
- •Highly variable ecosystem status and yields
- Deterioration in water quality, chronic and catastrophic
- Habitat destruction and alteration
- Threats to biotic integrity and biodiversity
- Limited resources for monitoring and assessment
- Harmful algal blooms

Benguela Current LME

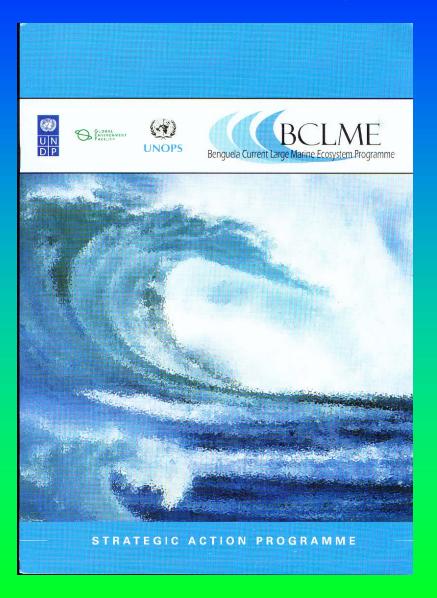
Root Causes of Transboundary Problems

- Highly variable, complex ecosystem
- Inadequate capacity development (human and infrastructure)
- Poor legal framework (regional & national)
- Poor implementation of regulatory tools
- Poor planning at all levels
- Low public involvement
- Poor financial mechanisms and support

Goals for Solving Transboundary Problems

- Manage for sustainable resource use
- Improve assessment and predictability
- Maintain ecosystem health and improve management to reduce pollution

Benguela Current LME

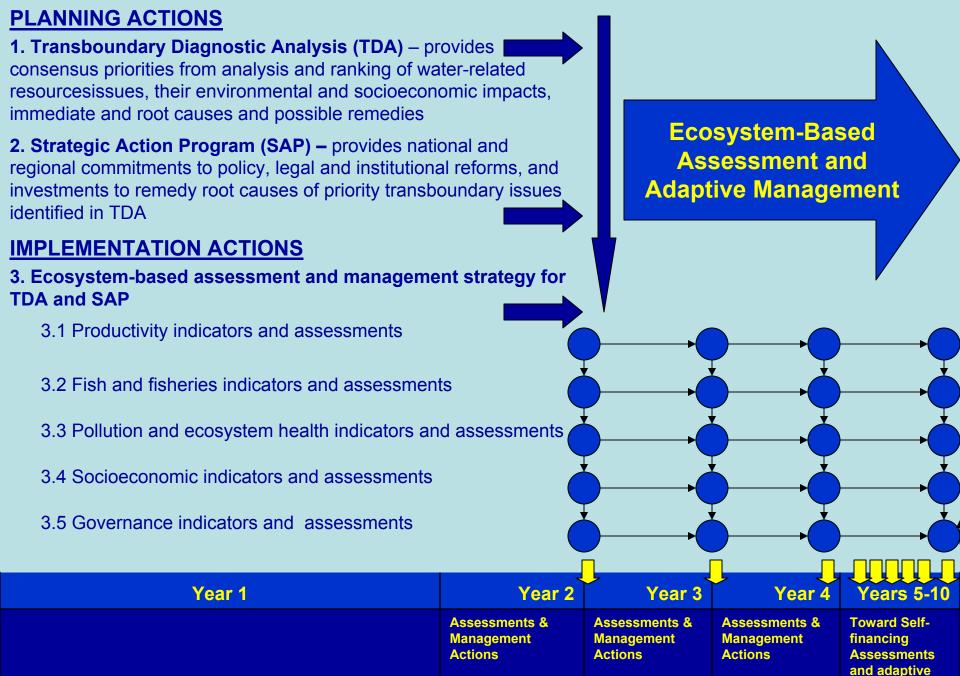


THE INTERIM BENGUELA CURRENT COMMISSION

- Three representatives from each country, each with a vote, and equality between member states
- Non-voting representation from:
 - SEAFO
 - UNDP
 - UNEP
 - SADC
 - BENEFIT
 - The Secretariat
- Representation of World Bank on the IBCC for 5 years

Advisory Groups Associated with the Benguela Current LME Strategic Action Programme

- Fisheries and Other Living Marine Resources
- Environmental Variability, Ecosystem Impacts and Improved Predictability
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health
- Marine Pollution
- Legal and Maritime Affairs
- Information and Data Exchange
- Training and Capacity Development
- Activity Centres (coordinate specialist institutions network)



management

ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT: A PARADIGM SHIFT

FROM	TO
Individual species	Ecosystems
Small spatial scale	Multiple scales
Short-term perspective	Long-term perspective
Humans: independent of ecosystems	Humans: integral part of ecosystems
Management divorced from research	Adaptive management
Managing commodities	Sustaining production potential for goods and services

NOTE: Some of the substantive changes between traditional resource management and ecosystem management.

Volumes of Peer Reviewed Published LME Case Studies

AAAS	5
Blackwell Science	4
Elsevier Science	4

www.lme.noaa.gov