



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



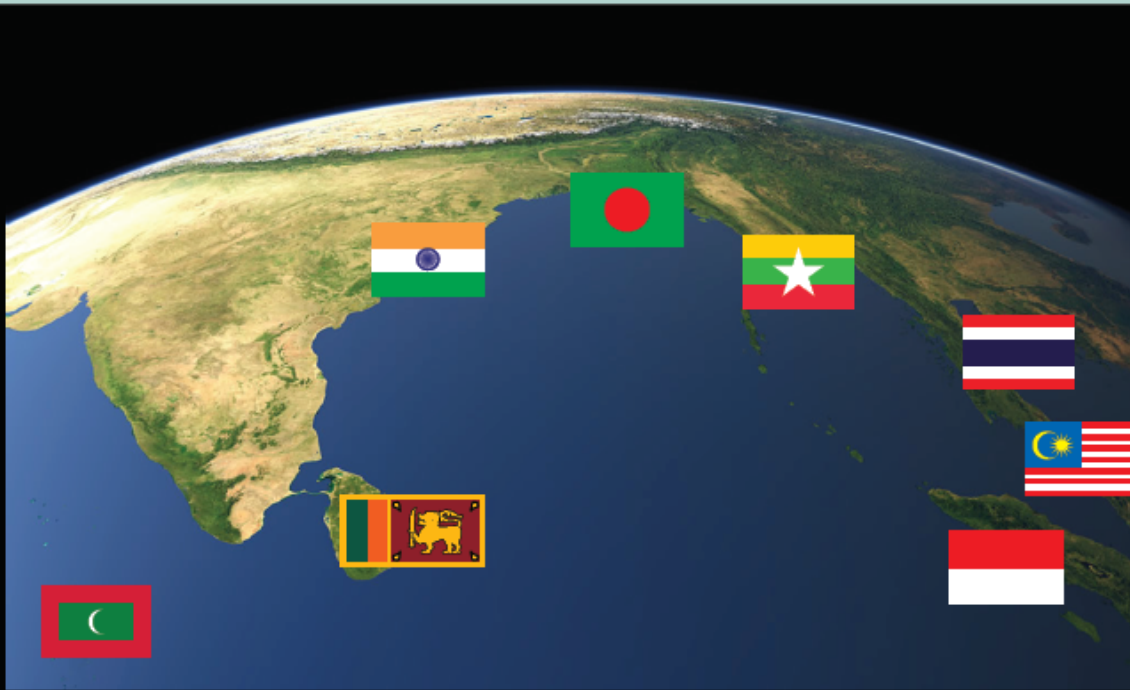
Bay of Bengal LME and SDG Target 14.b

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AREA

- Total maritime area: 6.2 million km²
- Total area of EEZs: 4.3 million km²
- Combined length of coastline: 14 000 km

ENVIRONMENT

- 8% of the world's mangroves
- 12% of world's coral reefs
- Some of the largest estuaries in the world

FISHERIES

- Number of fishers: 3.7 million
- Number of fishing boats: 415 000
- Annual fisheries production: 6 million tonnes
- Value of fisheries production: USD 4 billion

PEOPLE

- Total population of countries: 2 000 million
- Population of coastal zone: 185 million

Overexploitation of marine living resources

- Declining fish availability
- Changing species composition
- High proportions of juvenile fish in catches and landings
- Changes in biodiversity, including vulnerable and endangered species

Degradation of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass

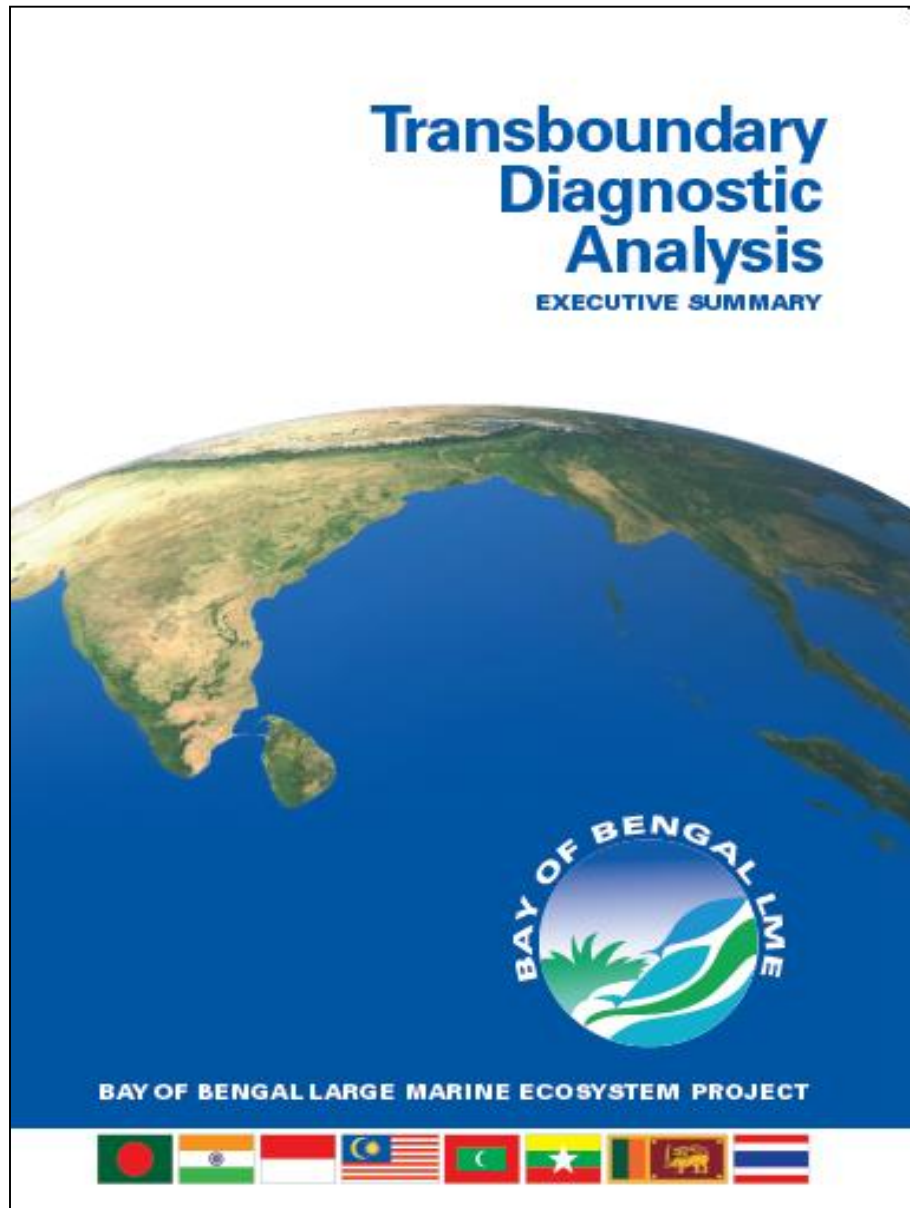
- Loss and degradation of mangrove habitats
- Degradation of coral reefs
- Loss and damage to seagrasses

Pollution and water quality

- Sewage-borne pathogens and organic loading entering coastal waters
- Dumping and accumulation of oil, solid waste and marine litter
- Increasing nutrient inputs

Social and economic concerns

- Relatively low standard of living and working conditions of people involved in fishing
- Coastal people are often unable to participate in and benefit from sustainable development practices
- Vulnerability of coastal communities to natural hazards, climate variability and change



https://www.boblme.org/documentRepository/BOBLME-2012-TDA_Executive_summary.pdf



<https://www.boblme.org/documentRepository/BOBLME%20SAP-Final.pdf>

Overall SAP Vision: *“A healthy ecosystem and sustainable use of marine living resources for the benefit of the people and countries of the Bay of Bengal LME”*

1 Theme: Marine living resources	2 Theme: Critical habitats	3 Theme: Water quality	4 Theme: Social and economic considerations
ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVE Fisheries and other living marine resources have been restored and are managed sustainably	ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVE Degraded, vulnerable and critical habitats are restored, conserved and maintained	ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVE Coastal and marine pollution and water quality are controlled to meet agreed standards for human and ecosystem health	ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVE Social and economic constraints are addressed, leading to increased resilience and empowerment of coastal people
OBJECTIVES <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Restore fishery resources that have declined2. Restore and maintain species composition3. Reduce the proportion of juvenile fish caught and/or retained4. Restore biodiversity status level of 1980 by 2020	OBJECTIVES <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Protect, manage and restore mangrove habitats to increase mangrove coverage and improve biodiversity2. Restore, protect and sustainably manage existing coral reef ecosystems, habitats and associated biodiversity, and prevent pollution and destructive activities3. Protect and manage seagrass habitats and associated biodiversity (maintain and increase extent and biodiversity)	OBJECTIVES <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reduce or minimize the discharge of untreated sewage and waste water into river, coastal and marine waters2. Reduce and minimize solid waste and marine litter3. Reduce and control nutrient loading into coastal waters	OBJECTIVES <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience2. Improve the living and working conditions of coastal fishing communities3. Empower coastal people to participate in and benefit from sustainable development practices

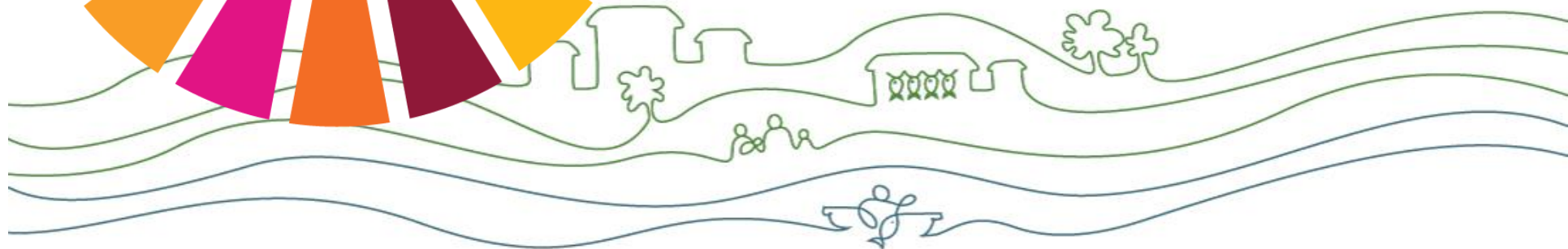
SDG target 14.b:

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets



SDG indicator 14.b.1:

Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries



SDG indicator 14.b.1:

Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

Part 1: Introduction

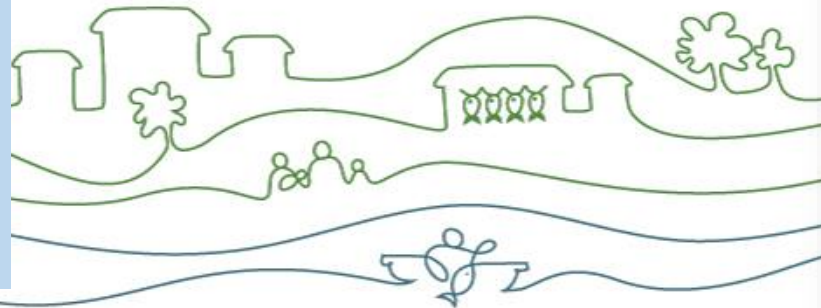
1. Objectives
2. Scope
3. Guiding Principles
4. Linkage to other international instruments

Part 2: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development

5. Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management
6. Social development, employment and decent work
7. Value chain, post-harvest and trade
8. Gender equality and equity
9. Disaster risks and climate change

Part 3: Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation

10. Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration
11. Information, research and communication
12. Capacity development
13. Implementation support and monitoring



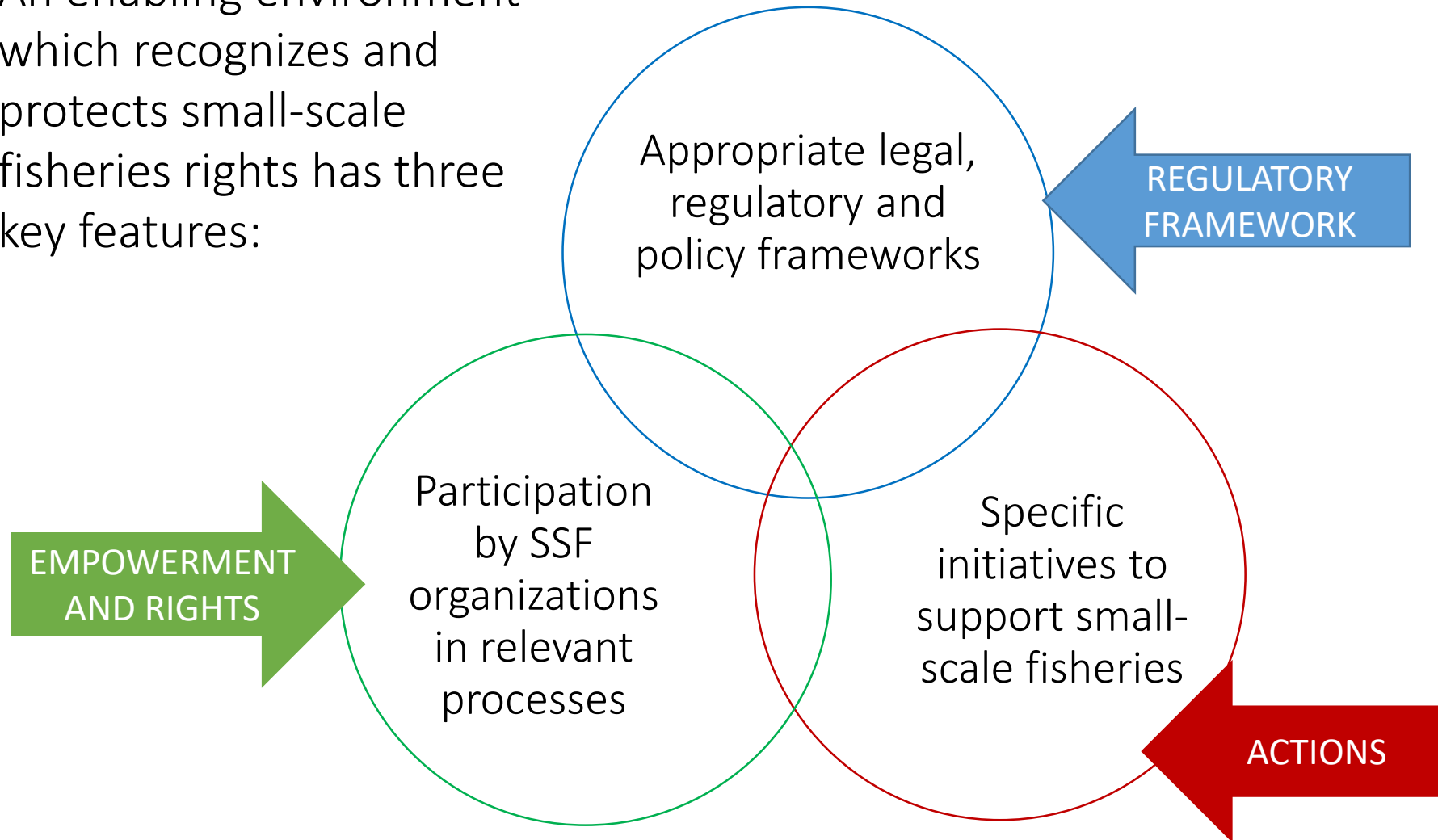
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing
Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
In the Context of Food Security
and Poverty Eradication



HOW DO WE MEASURE TARGET SDG 14.B?

An enabling environment which recognizes and protects small-scale fisheries rights has three key features:



IDENTIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF THE VARIABLES



No	Question/variable	% of total indicator
1	Existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector	40%
2	Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines	30%
3	Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes	30%

SSF Guidelines related activities and achievements – BOBLME 1

- Support to guideline drafting and dissemination process
(regional and national consultations, in collaboration with the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and other partners)
- Analysis of gender considerations
- Support to labour dialogue (with ICSF)
- Enhancing capacities of fishing communities for resource management (with ICSF)
- Promotion and capacity development for “Socio-economic monitoring” (SocMon; with NGOs and universities)



Report of the Proceedings

Enhancing Capacities of Fishing Communities:
ICSF-BOBLME Sub-regional Dialogue on Labour,
Migration and Fisheries Management



11 to 13 December 2013
Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University,
Bangkok, Thailand



Published by
International Collective in Support of
Fishworkers (ICSF)



With support from
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
(BOBLME) Project, Phuket, Thailand

BOBLME SAP and SDG target 14.b

4

Theme: Social and economic considerations

ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVE

Social and economic constraints are addressed, leading to increased resilience and empowerment of coastal people

OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience
2. Improve the living and working conditions of coastal fishing communities
3. Empower coastal people to participate in and benefit from sustainable development practices

4A: Institutional arrangements, legal and policy reforms

Priority

1	Review fisheries, aquaculture and coastal development related legal and policy frameworks and arrangements and amend to include DRM and CCA content; and similarly, review DRM and CCA policies, strategies and arrangements and amend to include fisheries, aquaculture and coastal issues.	High
2	Establish/strengthen arrangements for regional cooperation on CCA and resilience.	High
3	Analyse and promote the inclusion of coastal fisheries and aquaculture in poverty reduction and development policies, strategies and plans.	High
4	Create, support and promote an enabling environment to support empowerment of coastal people, e.g. by promoting institutional coordination and collaboration.	High
5	Support the participatory development of regional, sub-regional and national plans of action to implement the SSF Guidelines and related instruments.	High
6	Promote the inclusion of the SSF Guidelines in relevant regional policies, strategies and frameworks.	High
7	Climate and hazard proof regional strategies, management plans and arrangements by incorporating information such as uncertainty, species distribution shifts and changes, human migration.	Medium
8	Undertake a gender equity review and gaps analysis of policies, regulatory and legal frameworks and institutions; and provide recommendations for best practice and initiate actions for mainstreaming.	Medium
9	Establish or strengthen initiatives that support safer livelihoods through decent employment in fisheries and aquaculture.	Medium

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4 Theme: Social and economic considerations

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4B: Management measures

	Priority
1 Identify and prioritize elements of the SSF Guidelines for implementation; propose relevant strategies, taking into account the diversity of small-scale fisheries.	High
2 Ensure gender sensitivity of SAP actions.	Medium
3 Provide regionally coordinated support to national programmes on integrated and adaptive management.	Medium
4 Provide regionally coordinated support to national programmes on reducing risks associated with fishing and fish farming in a changing climate.	Low
5 Deliver a regionally coordinated programme to promote access to financial services and insurance mechanisms.	Low
6 Coordinated capacity development to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• undertake vulnerability assessments at different scales to identify risks and opportunities for coastal fishing communities to achieve their development objectives;• promote and support energy efficiency in fisheries.	

BOBLME Phase 2 Programme Components

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

Component 4: Improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience of the BOBLME (SAP theme 4)

- Outcome 4.1: Enhanced resilience of the BOBLME and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and change of selected coastal communities
- Outcome 4.2: Enhanced sustainable livelihoods and diversification for selected coastal communities

Resources

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/overview/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/>

<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/14b1/en/>

www.boblme.org