

UNDP's Sustainable Ocean Management Programme assists groups of countries sharing 10 of the world's most important Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) in applying integrated, ecosystem-based, climate resilient approaches to sustaining LME ecosystem services. UNDP has been applying the LME approach to regional ocean governance since 1995 and has been involved as a GEF Agency in 13 of the 21 LMES supported by the GEF. Through transboundary diagnostic analyses and support to the development and implementation of LME action programmes, the programme helps to put in place LME governance regimes to transform markets and create sustainable productive use patterns of coastal and ocean resources.

With continued support and facilitation by UNDP/GEF BCLME programme, the **Benguela Current Convention**, the world's first legal framework for a Large Marine Ecosystem, came into force in 2014 following its ratification by South Africa, Namibia and Angola. The objective of the Convention is to promote a coordinated regional

With support from UNDP/GEF ATSEA programme, the **Timor-Arafura Seas**

promoted ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. Implementation of the SAP will deliver an estimated 15-20% reduction in Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing; application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management across the ATS; enhanced protection and management of 20% of the marine and coastal habitats; deliver a 20% decrease in direct and indirect harvesting of threatened and migratory species; and enhance climate resilience in 60% or more of at-risk coastal villages.

A 10-year Strategic Action Programme for the sustainable management of the shared marine resources of the **Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems** endorsed in 2013 and provides a comprehensive roadmap through strengthened and consolidated regional cooperation. Six strategies have been defined under the SAP, and short-term (1-5 years) and medium-