



Climate adaptive fisheries management plan of the Sultanate of Oman

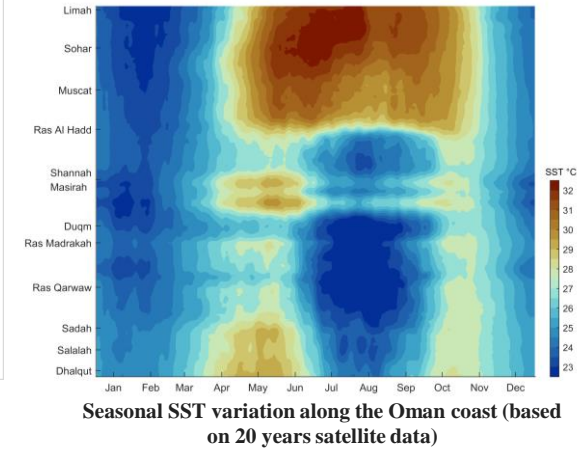
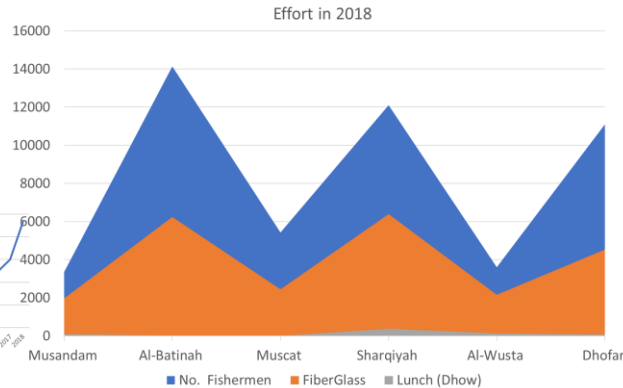
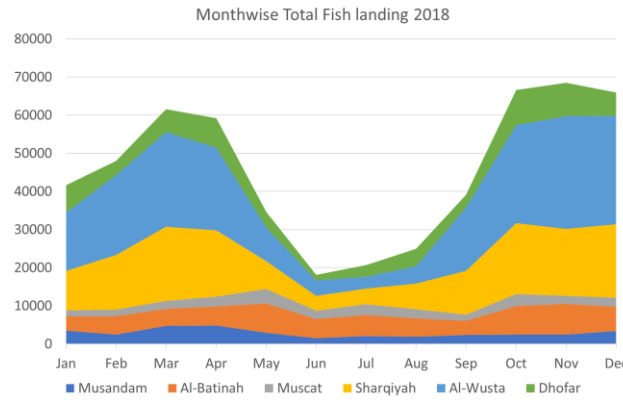
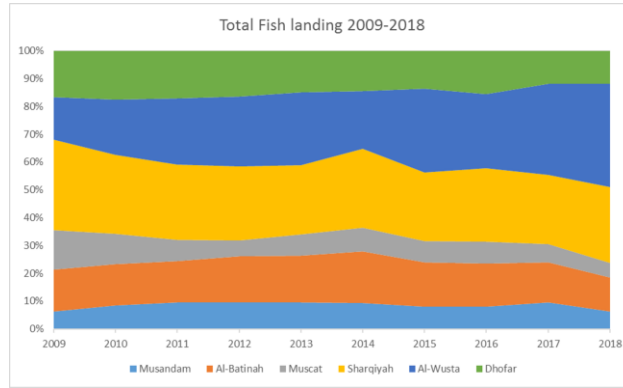
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INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Global fish stocks are impacted by climate change in both direct and indirect ways (Brander, 2009).
- ✓ The ocean is warming, which has an influence on fisheries, which has an impact on food production, and on marine organisms at various trophic levels (Bindoff et al. 2019).
- ✓ In the Arabian Gulf, there is a positive trend in monthly time series in the sea surface temperatures (SST), with 0.7 °C/decade increase (Hereher M, 2020).
- ✓ In the Arabian Sea, there is also a noticeable increase in the SST, and a strong intensification of the Oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) in the region which is already considered one of the largest OMZ worldwide. (Lachkar et al, 2019; Saher et al., 2007).

The Sultanate of Oman Coast

- The coastline of the Sultanate of Oman is 3165 kilometres long and part of the Indian Ocean spreads over the Arab Sea, the Sea of Oman, and Arabian Gulf (Musallam et al, 2006, Al-Azri et al. 2010).
- Six (6) coastal governorates (Musandam, Al Batinah, Muscat, Ash Sharqiyah, Al Wusta and Dhofar) of the Sultanate of Oman.



Exciting fishing ban season in Oman, Data are from Fisheries statistical book, 2020

Fish	Fishing Seasons
Kingfish	All year long except August 15 to October 15
Lobster	March- May in each year
Shrimp	September- November in each year
Abalone	Fishing season is closed for the years 2021/2021
Sea Cucumber	Fishing season is closed from 26 March 2021 until 25 March 2022

Size Restriction of some commercial valuable species in Oman

Image	Fish	Common Name	Maximum Acceptable Length (cm)
	<i>Argyrops spinifer</i>	Kingsoldier bream	26
	<i>Pomadasys commersonnii</i>	Small spotted grunter	40
	<i>Carangoides chrysophrys</i>	Longnose trevally	40
	<i>Carangoides ceoruleopinnatus</i>	Costal trevally	40
	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>	Spangled emperor	30
	<i>Cheimerius nufar</i>	Dentex nufar	33

Note- It is an ongoing project, analysis is going on.

- ✓ In Arabian Peninsula region, there should be a regional agreement aiming to sustainable fisheries management that is consistently parallel to changes in the climate events.
- ✓ Annual stock assessments, stickily monitored fishing ground, No fishing zones.
- ✓ Fisheries could be managed better with a transboundary initiative of the GCC region
- ✓ More scientific studies on biology and population dynamics of fishes are required in the GCC region to evaluate the vulnerabilities to climate change.
- ✓ A good climate- resilient fishery management plan is the one following an effective management system, developing participatory systems for fisheries management, trans-boundary fisheries management, suddenly occurring risk- adaptive and management should be adaptive.
- ✓ The majority fisheries management of Arabian Peninsula region countries are not categorized as climate adaptive.
- ✓ Adaptive management strategies that enhance ecosystem resilience are essential to mitigate the ill effects of climate change.
- ✓ The next step towards climate-adaptive fisheries management can only be completed if government governance and agreements are strengthened on a national and international level.
- ✓ Climate change adaptation should be integrated into decision-making and response strategies in these countries, such as disaster risk management plans.
- ✓ Using ecosystems approaches and regional cooperation to address climate change, if the regional project is well placed, it can be helpful in coordinating responses to climate changes even the one with transboundary issues.

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