

Fisheries and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

*CBD, FAO and IUCN-FEG
Working to Support
Reporting and
Implementation*



Joe Appiott, PhD
Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological
Diversity (CBD)



Convention on
Biological Diversity



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



In recognition of the urgent need to halt and reverse trends in global biodiversity loss, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted, in 2010, the

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

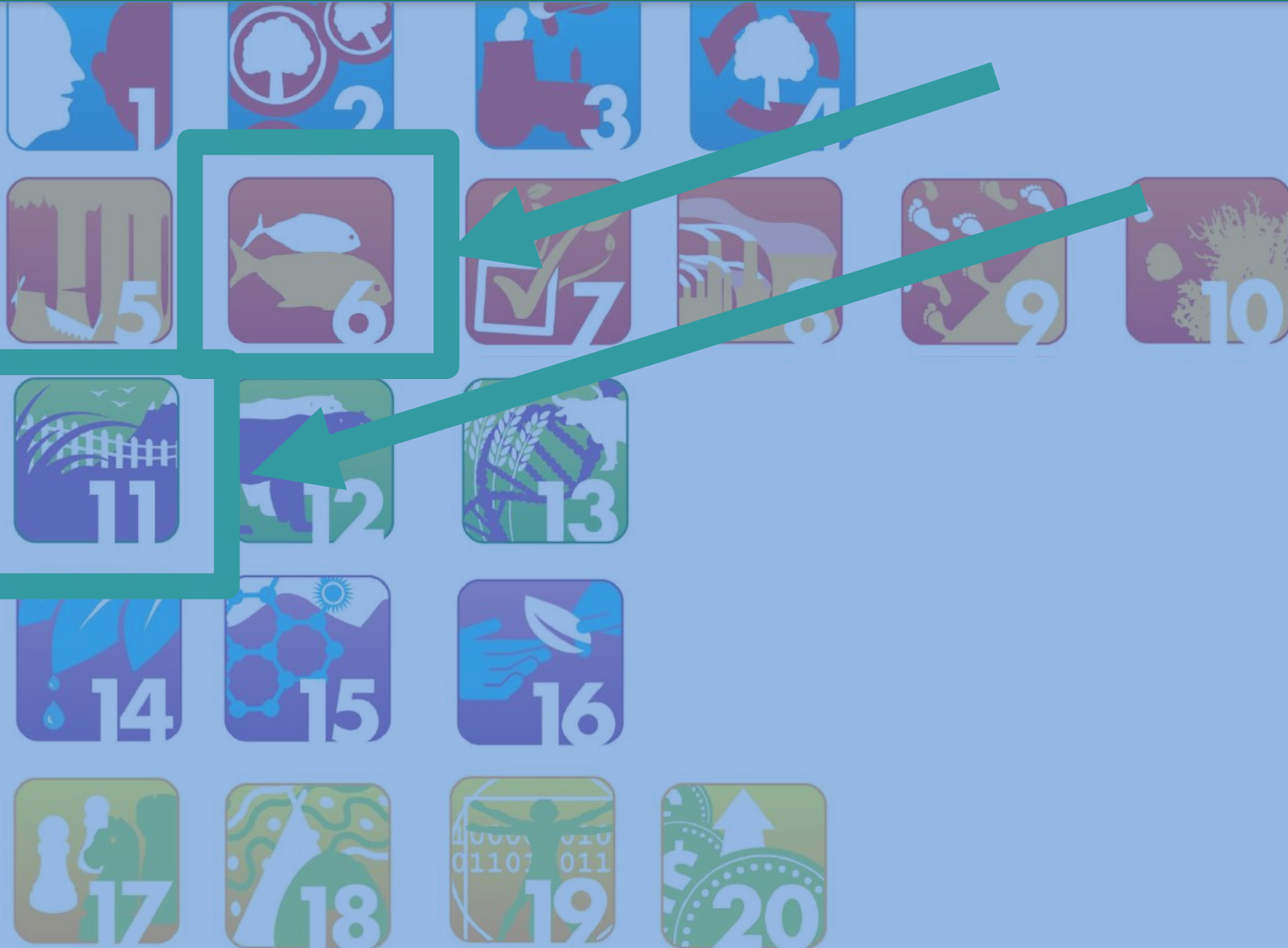


Vision “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”





Unsustainable fishing is one of the most significant pressures on marine biodiversity and ecosystems



Unsustainable fishing is one of the most significant pressures on marine biodiversity and ecosystems

Fishers, fisheries management and fishing communities are taking tangible action that has benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems





Unsustainable fishing is one of the most significant pressures on marine biodiversity and ecosystems



Fishers, fisheries management and fishing communities are taking tangible action that has benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems



Livelihoods, nutrition, economic development provided by fishing contribute to enabling conditions for conservation





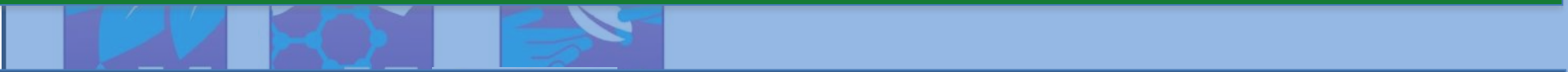
Unsustainable fishing is one of the most significant pressures on marine biodiversity and ecosystems



Fishers, fisheries management and fishing communities are taking tangible action that has benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems



Livelihoods, nutrition, economic development provided by fishing contribute to enabling conditions for conservation



Biodiversity objectives can only be met if pressure from fishing is sustainable, and objectives for fisheries can only be met if the ecosystems that support the fish stocks are healthy and resilient

Incentives/subsidies

Threatened species



Pollution



Area-based conservation



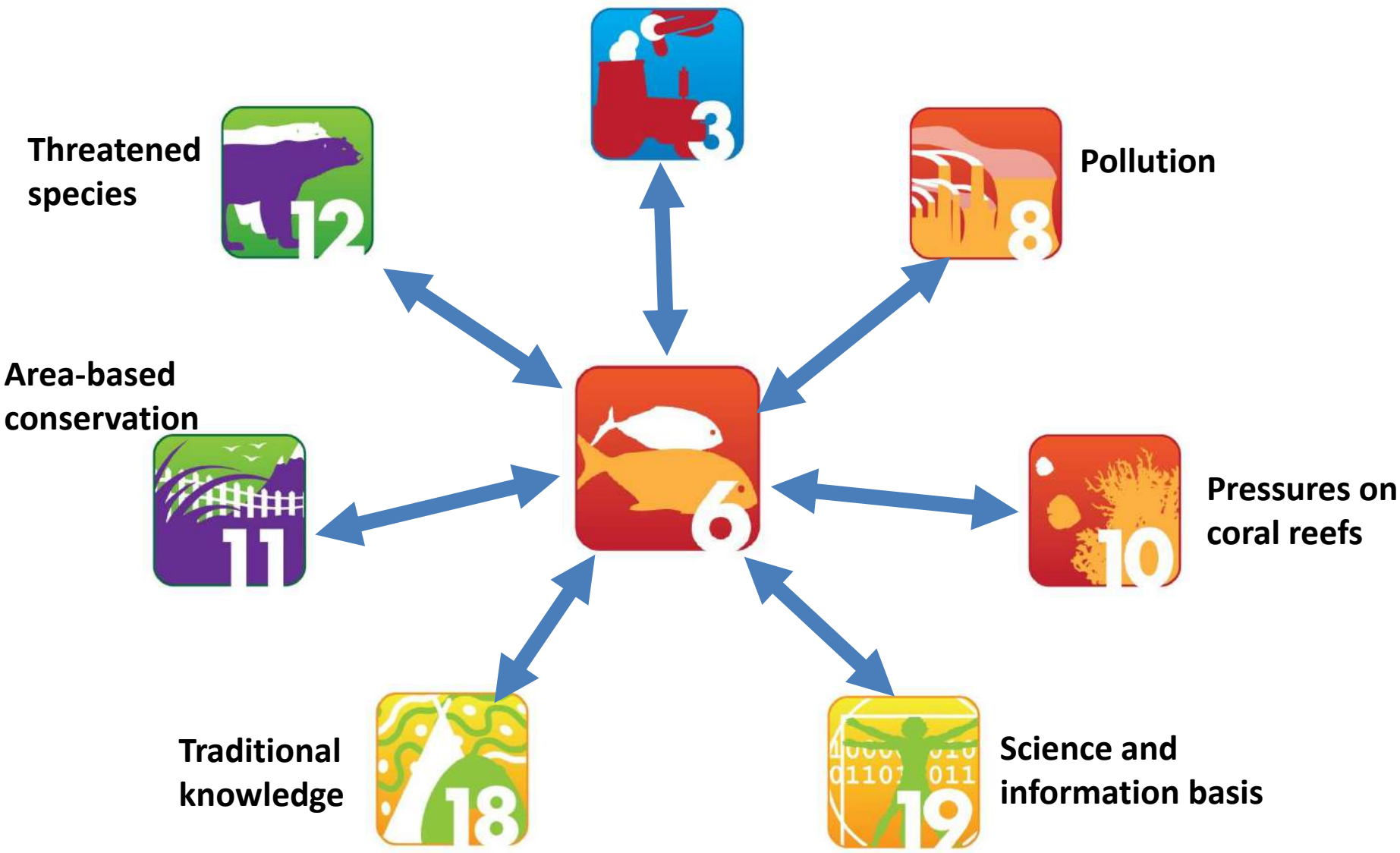
Pressures on coral reefs



Traditional knowledge



Science and information basis





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



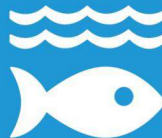
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY

14 18

2 ZERO HUNGER

7 13 16

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

14 17 18

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

14 17 18

5 GENDER EQUALITY

14 17 18

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

14 17 18

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

14 17 18

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

14 17 18

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

14 17 18

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

14 17 18

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

14 17 18

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

14 17 18

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 15 17 18

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

14 15 17 18

15 LIFE ON LAND

14 15 17 18

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

14 15 17 18

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

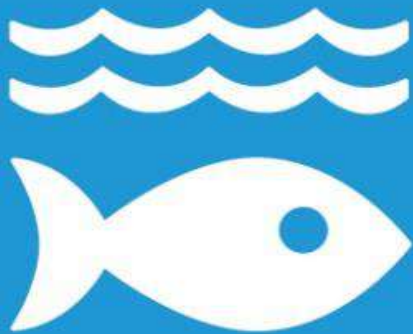
14 15 17 18



Sustainable Development Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



14.1: “By 2025, prevent and reduce **marine pollution..**”

14.2: By 2020, **sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems** including by **strengthening their resilience**, and take action for their **restoration...**”

14.3: “Minimize and address the **impacts of ocean acidification...**”

14.4: “By 2020, effectively **regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing ...**”

14.5: “By 2020, **conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas...**”

14.6: “By 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies** which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing...”

14.7: “By 2030, **increase the economic benefits** to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources...”

14.a: “**Increase scientific knowledge**, develop research capacity and **transfer marine technology...**”

14.b: “**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers** to marine resources and markets”

14.c: “Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by **implementing international law...**”

Sustainable Development Goal 14

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

SDG 14 Targets

Highly Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets

14.1: “By 2025, prevent and reduce **marine pollution**..”



Aichi Target 8

14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems including by **strengthening their resilience**, and take action for their **restoration**...”



Aichi Target 10

Aichi Target 15



14.3: “Minimize and address the **impacts of ocean acidification**...”



Aichi Target 10

14.4: “By 2020, effectively **regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing** ...”



Aichi Target 6

14.5: “By 2020, **conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**...”



Aichi Target 11

14.6: “By 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies** which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing...”



Aichi Target 6

Aichi Target 3



14.7: “By 2030, **increase the economic benefits** to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources...”

Strategic Goal D

Targets 6, 14, 15 and 16

14.a: “**Increase scientific knowledge**, develop research capacity and **transfer marine technology**...”



Aichi Target 19

14.b: “**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers** to marine resources and markets”



Aichi Target 18

14.c: “Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by **implementing international law**...”



Aichi Target 17

Sustainable Development Goal 14

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

SDG 14 Targets

Highly Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets

14.1: “By 2025, prevent and reduce **marine pollution**..”



Aichi Target 8

14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems including by **strengthening their resilience**, and take action for their **restoration**...”



Aichi Target 10

Aichi Target 15



14.3: “Minimize and address the **impacts of ocean acidification**...”



Aichi Target 10

14.4: “By 2020, effectively regulate **harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing** ...”



Aichi Target 6

14.5: “By 2020, conserve at least **10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**...”



Aichi Target 11

14.6: “By 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies** which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing...”



Aichi Target 6

Aichi Target 3



14.7: “By 2030, **increase the economic benefits** to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources...”

Strategic Goal D

Targets 6, 14, 15 and 16

14.a: “**Increase scientific knowledge**, develop research capacity and **transfer marine technology**...”



Aichi Target 19

14.b: “**Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers** to marine resources and markets”



Aichi Target 18

14.c: “Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by **implementing international law**...”



Aichi Target 17



Aichi Biodiversity Target 6

By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

- Captures various elements of sustainable fishing and biodiversity
 - Target species, threatened species/bycatch, ecosystems



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

By 2020, at least...10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

- Provides means to understand how area-based fisheries management measures contribute to area-based conservation
- Important basis to better engage fisheries community in Aichi Targets

How Can We Help?

How to achieve components of Target 6 in different contexts?

How to understand and assess different components of Target 6?

How to best make use of reporting to track progress towards Aichi Target 6?

Avoid increasing reporting burdens

What is the role of fisheries in area-based conservation (Target 11)?

Draft Report on Approaches to Target 6 Assessment -- Framework of actions and indicators

Input from FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Questionnaire

Identifying how fisheries management contributes to Aichi Target 11 (OECMs)

Recent Discussions under the CBD Related to Fisheries Contribution to Target 6 and 11

Aichi Target 6—Sustainable fisheries

- Invited FAO and COFI to support mainstreaming
- Invited FAO to further develop framework of actions and indicators

Aichi Target 11—Area-based Conserv.

- Invited Parties and organizations review OECMs
- Requested expert workshop to assess MPAs and OECMs contribution to Target 11

COP 13
(2016)

- Recommended that CBD COP invite FAO and RFBs to contribute info, including from CCRF to 2020 Target 6 assessment

SBSTTA 22
(2018)

- Considered definition and criteria for OECMs, based on workshop outcomes
- Recommended adoption by CBD COP

- Will consider SBSTTA 22 recommendations

COP 14
(2018)

- Will consider SBSTTA 22 recommendations

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Key Sectors



*“...the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into **policies, strategies and practices** of key **public and private** actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally”*

(GEF STAP Advisory Document 2014)

COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016



MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CBD COP 13 (2016)

- Fisheries
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Tourism



UN Biodiversity Conference
Investing in Diversity for People and Planet

COP14-COPMOP9-COPMOP3
SHARM EL-SHEIKH, EGYPT 2018

CBD COP 14 (2018)

- Energy + Mining
- Manufacturing
- Processing
- Infrastructure
- Health

Global Biodiversity Outlook 4

A mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020



Convention on
Biological Diversity



5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook

GBO-5 will be launched and
CBD COP 15 (2020 Aichi
Target deadline) and will
assess level of achievement
of Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Will be informed by:

- National reports
- Intergovernmental
Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- Global-level analyses
- Scientific literature and
other reports

Post-2020

Biodiversity Framework



- 2020 deadline of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- CBD COP 15 in China in 2020 will:
 - Assess level of achievement of Aichi Targets
 - Outline the framework/agenda for post-2020 period
- Opportunity to learn from the lessons on Target 6 and SDGs in crafting post-2020 framework





CLOSING POINTS

Fisheries contribute to achieving biodiversity goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

We are working to better understand exactly how and where, and provide guidance to report on these contributions

Aichi Target assessment and post-2020 framework provides opportunity to understand and better articulate this role

And to better engage fisheries community in biodiversity discussions



Thank you

Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity
World Trade Centre
413 St. Jacques street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9
Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220
secretariat@cbd.int
www.cbd.int

