



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Towards sustainable fisheries: mainstreaming biodiversity – what are our commitments and how do we deliver

Relates to Working Documents:

COFI/2018/3,4,5,8,9,10

Information Documents:

COFI/2018/Inf.7,9,12,14,23,24,26,28,31



COFI ● ● ●
#COFI33





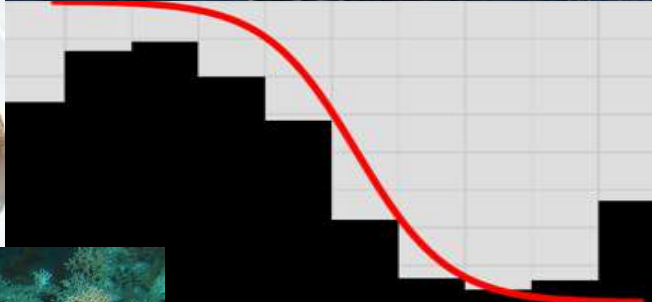
M.S.L MARINE PRODUCTS
MIPELA I BAIM PISLAMA, SHARKFIN
NA LALAI LONG HIA
MIDELA TILU OGADIMA OUTREI A DDME

SEEADLER
SEA PRODUCTS
10, BOX 112, KOREKANI, MAHAI PROV.
BUYERS OF:
PISLAMA, LALAI
NA SAK PIN.

魚翅城
SHARK'S FIN CITY



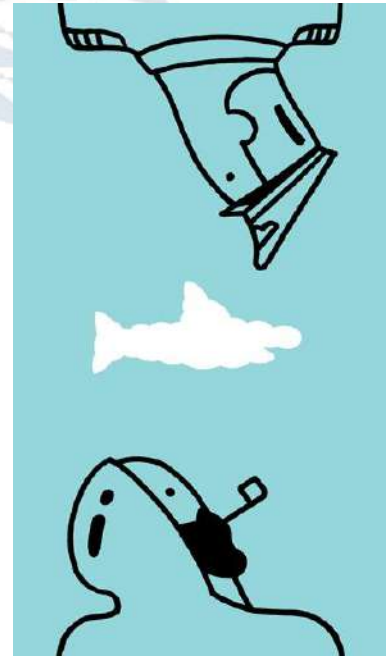
Canada's Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to the National Plan of Action in the Conservation and Management of Sharks (March 2007)
July 2012





Biodiversity Mainstreaming

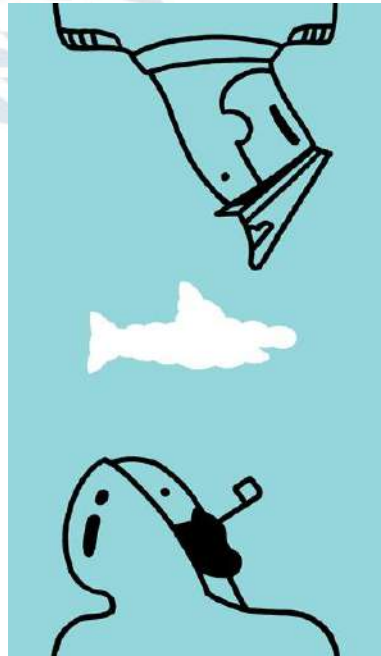
- Efforts to Progress Reporting on T6 [SDG14]
- OECMs Definition & Criteria - 'Where To Now'?
- Promoting Awareness and Uptake of Mainstreaming
- Being Adaptive - Management Effectiveness of Interventions





Biodiversity Mainstreaming

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TARGET 6

TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

COMMENT

All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches



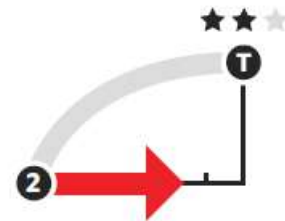
Great regional variation, positive for some countries but data limited for many developing countries

Recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species



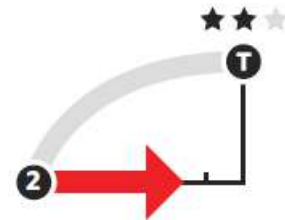
Variable, progress in some regions

Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems



Some progress e.g. on long-lining used in tuna fisheries, but practices still impacting vulnerable ecosystems

The impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits, i.e. overfishing avoided



Overexploitation remains an issue globally, but with regional variation



FAO Questionnaires for Monitoring the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

FAO Member Country Edition - 2018

Australia

Questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the International Plans of Action on Capacity, Sharks, Seabirds, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the Strategies for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture

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Home

Questionnaire

Pilot SDG Indicators

Reference Documents

Minimum Requirements

Contact Us

About

QUESTIONNAIRE STATUS

Not Answered	General Questions:	1 2 3 4 5
Partially Answered	Fisheries Management:	6 7 8
Fully Answered	Fishing Operations:	9 10 11 12 13 14
	Aquaculture Development:	15 16 17 18
	Integration of Fisheries into Coastal Area Management:	19 20 21
	Post-harvest Practices and Trade:	22 23 24 25 26
	Fisheries Research:	27 28 29 30 31
	International Plans of Action:	32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44
	FAO Strategies for improving information on Status and Trends:	45
	Small-Scale Fisheries:	46 47 48 49 50
	Concluding Questions:	51

[Click to go directly to the question.](#)

QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMARY

Country: Australia

Registered User: kimMC

Last Access:

Current Status: Registered

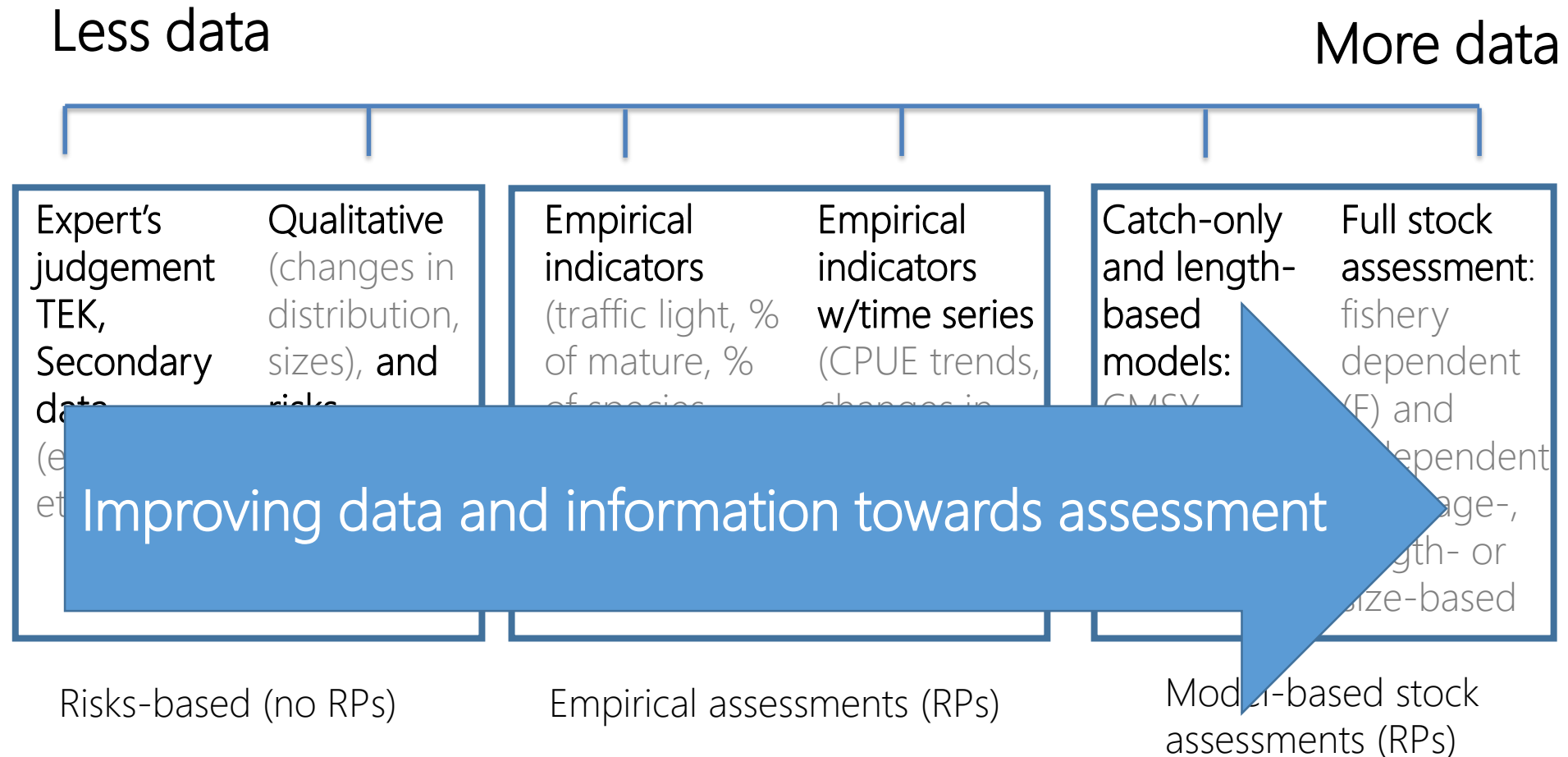
Attention! The deadline for the submission of the questionnaire has elapsed. The questionnaire can no longer be modified or submitted.

[View Questionnaire](#)

[Generate Blank Questionnaire PDF](#)

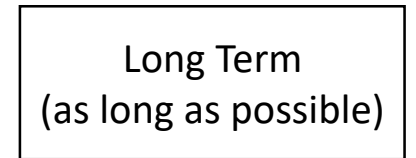
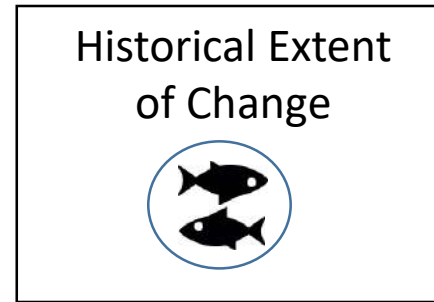
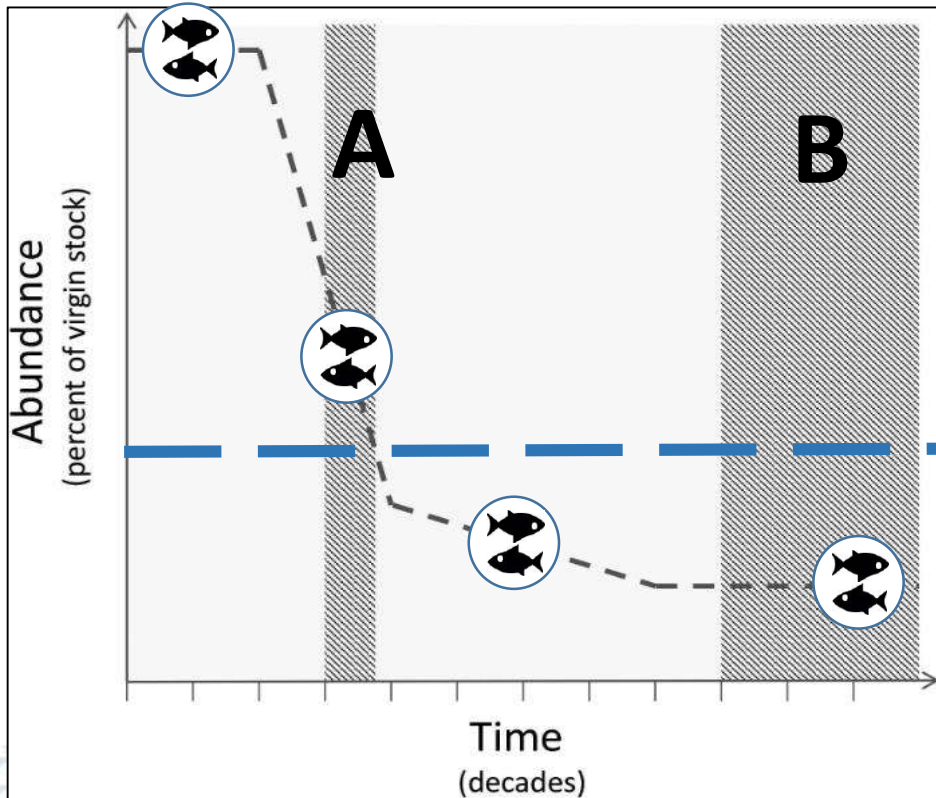
[Generate Questionnaire PDF](#)

'Assessment' Options

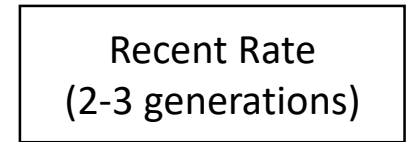


All data is (can be) used to inform management!

Building Consensus on What is Threatened



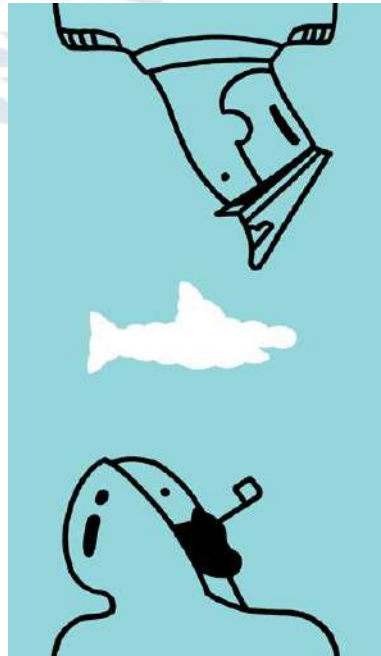
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Biodiversity Mainstreaming

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OECDs Helping Members Achieve Target 11

TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

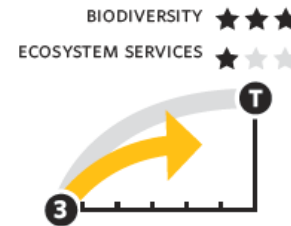
COMMENT

At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved



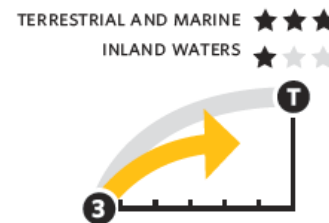
Marine protected areas are accelerating but extrapolations suggest we are not on track to meet the target. With existing commitments, the target would be met for territorial waters but not for exclusive economic zones or high seas

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conserved



Progress for protected Key Biodiversity Areas, but still important gaps. No separate measure for ecosystem services

Conserved areas are ecologically representative



Progress, and possible to meet this target for terrestrial ecosystems if additional protected areas are representative. Progress with marine and freshwater areas, but much further to go

TARGET 11

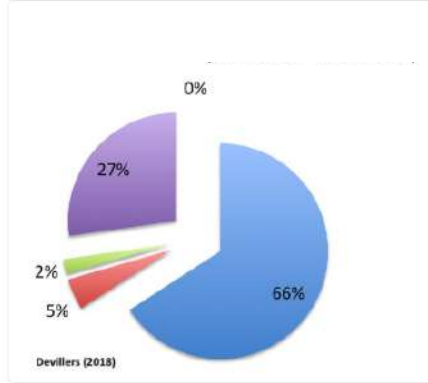


Rodolphe Devillers
@seamap

Follow

where Canada stands today with types of areas contributing to @AichiTargets 11- Only 5% of our waters are @FishOceansCAN MPAs while 66% are OECCMs!! #IMCC5

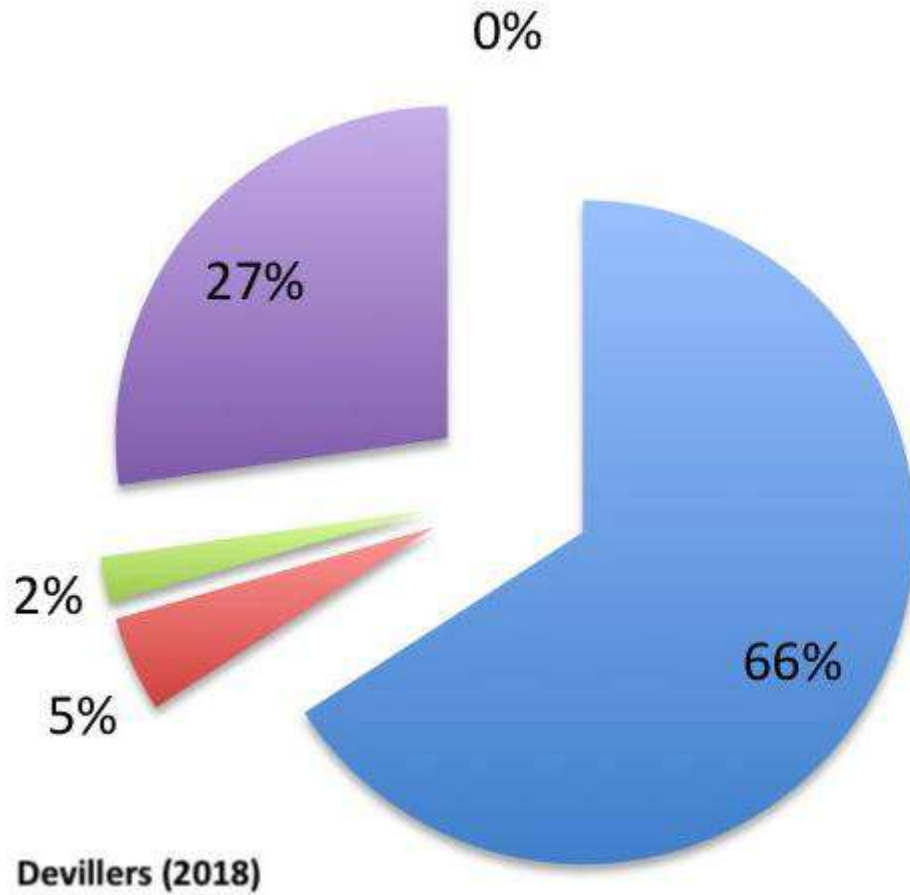
Canada & Target 11



7:07 AM - 27 Jun 2018

6 Retweets 8 Likes

IUCN Protected Areas, Marine Conservation, sabine jessen and 4 others

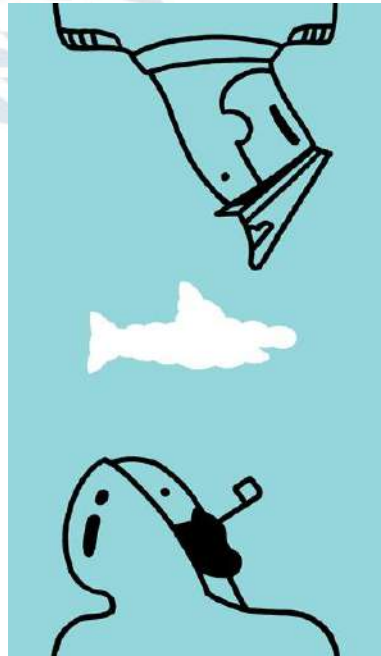


- Marine refuge (= OECCM)
- Oceans Act MPA
- National Park
- National Marine Conservation Area
- National Historic Site



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Marine Policy

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WILEY FISH and FISHERIES

Examining the impact of CITES listing of sharks and rays in Southeast Asian fisheries

Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries

K. Friedman^{a,b,*}, S.M. Garcia^c, J. Rice^d^a FAO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Rome, Italy^b The University of Western Australia Oceans Institute, Crawley, Western Australia, Australia^c Fisheries Expert Group, IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, Italy^d Fisheries Expert Group, IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, Emeritus Scientist, DFO, Canada

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Biodiversity
Mainstreaming
Sustainable development
Fisheries
Conservation
Cooperation

ABSTRACT

Biodiversity mainstreaming, the consideration of biodiversity in both fisheries and conservation governance streams, has become a global fishery community incremental adoption since the 1992 adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Actions taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization and other national fishery agencies to fulfil their mandate are varied, with some fisheries that have led to significant expansions in biodiversity conservation. The paper also highlights the resolution of historical disagreements between fishery and conservation sectors. In this evolution, despite many approaches are progressively focusing on a broader range of biodiversity, interests are increasingly adopting more socially inclusive conservation will continue to be of growing importance. Past and on-going developments in fisheries challenge focused advocacy papers. To continue this successful evolution, to deliver outcomes at all scales, requiring greater investment in integrated partnerships between

1. Introduction

Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations in sectoral management has acquired a substantial profile since the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992. In the case of fisheries, the consideration of biodiversity through the adoption of more broadly focused, science-based governance approaches finds its roots in the concept of natural resources management (NRM) or wildlife management [79,80], which has evolved and expanded to include more integrated operational paradigms [31].

"Mainstreaming" of biodiversity has a variety of definitions and interpretations across different sectors. The Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) Scientific and Advisory Panel (STAP) define it well, as:

"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 and equitably used"

both locally and

This definition is integrated across scales, requiring a strong technical leadership [and] the involvement of all stakeholders.

For capture fisheries, the progressive definition is:

"the progressive integration of biodiversity into fisheries management, accepting full responsibility for the broader impacts and related services of biodiversity"

In other words, appreciation for the market and non-market values of biodiversity and the provisioning and regulatory services

branch fisheries in eight Southeast Asian countries before and after the listing of sharks and rays in CITES' Appendix II, and the influence of CITES across five pillars or sectors of a "fishery assessment framework" developed especially for this purpose. Fisheries experts reported change was most common in the "governance" (e.g., policy, regulation and compliance) and "fisher(y)" sectors (e.g., structure and effort) of the assessment framework. The smallest change was recorded in "markets" (e.g.,



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Fisheries ReBuilding

for People and Environment



FAO supporting the Global Community achieve SDG14 and related Sustainable Development Goals



The SDG's Sustainable Development Goals 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and coastal resources

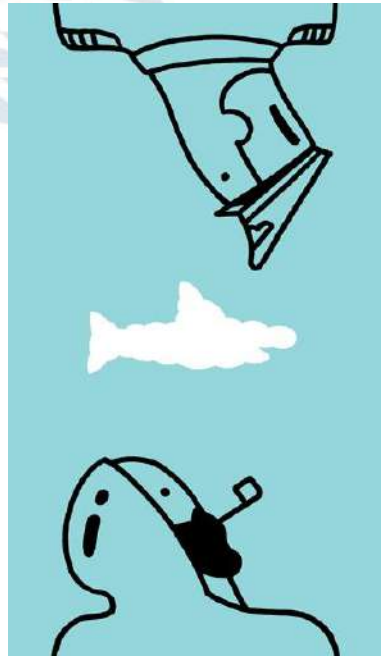
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.03.001>

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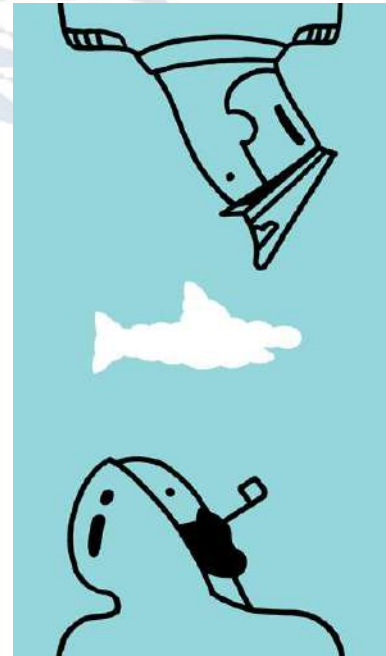
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Biodiversity Mainstreaming



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CITES CRITERIA



TERRESTRIAL



POPULATIONS

Small Number
= 5000

Area of Distribution
= 10,000 Km²

MARINE-FW



STOCKS

Historical Extent
of Change

None Selected

PROCTIVITY FILTER

Long Term
(as long as possible)

+

Recent Rate
(2-3 generations)



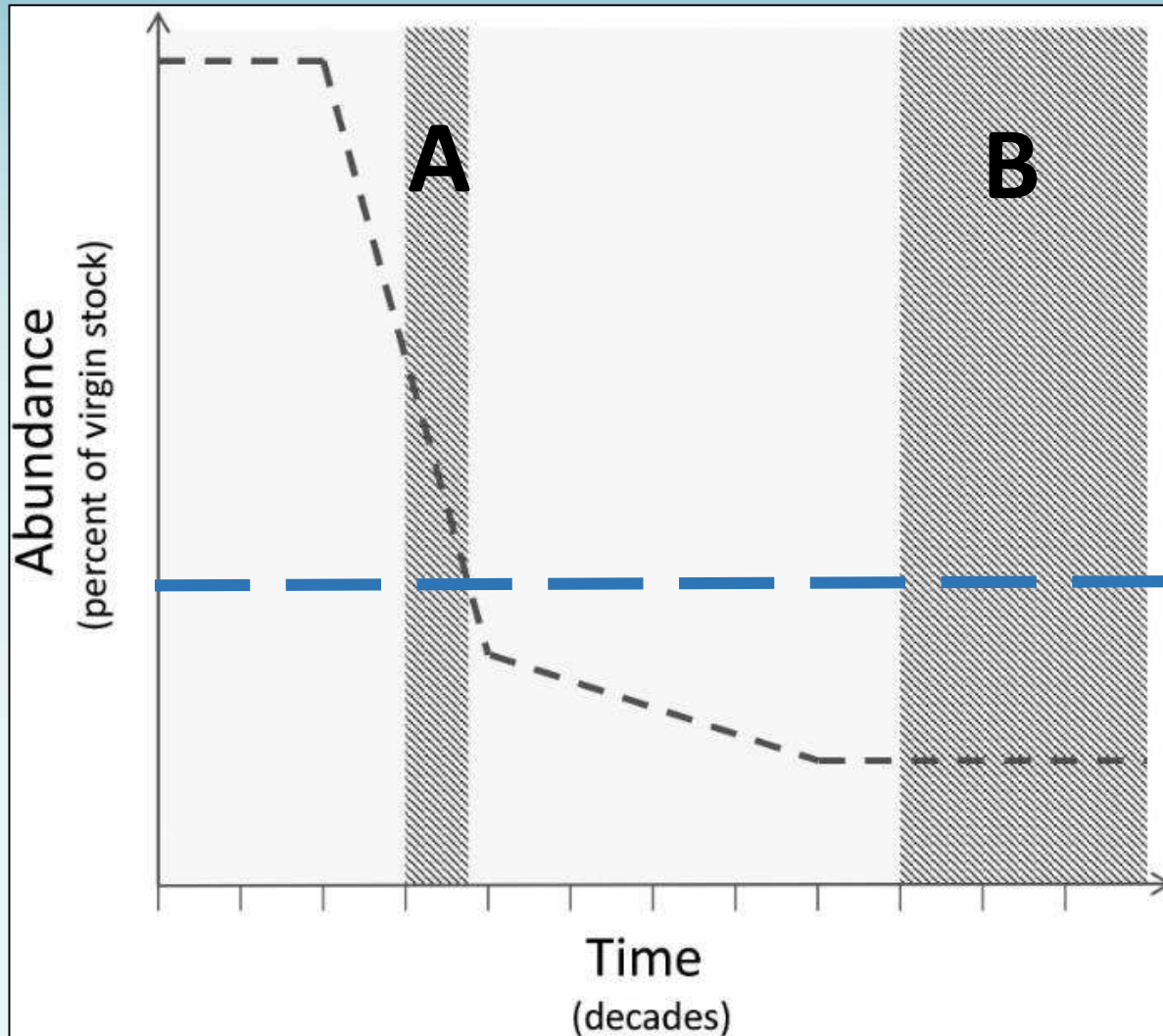
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