



Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries: The FAO Code of Conduct and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

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Side event on Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries: Linking the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to CBD Target 6 . CBD CoP 13, Cancun, 13/12/2016



FISHERY-RELEVANT AICHI TARGETS



: Raise awareness on **biodiversity value** and **sustainable use**



: **Integrate these values** in development & poverty reduction



: Eliminate **subsidies**, **minimize impacts** and **provide incentives**



: Plan for **sustainable production** within **safe limits**



: **Sustainability; No IUU; No overfishing; Recovery; mitigation**



: 10% coverage by **MPA networks** and OEABMs



: Prevent **extinction**

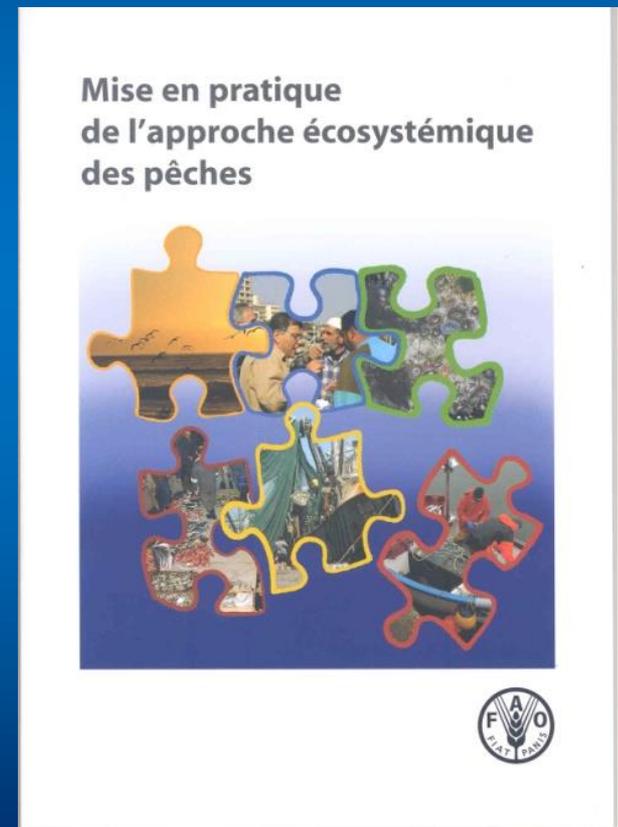


: Integrate **traditional knowledge**. Full **participation**

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES

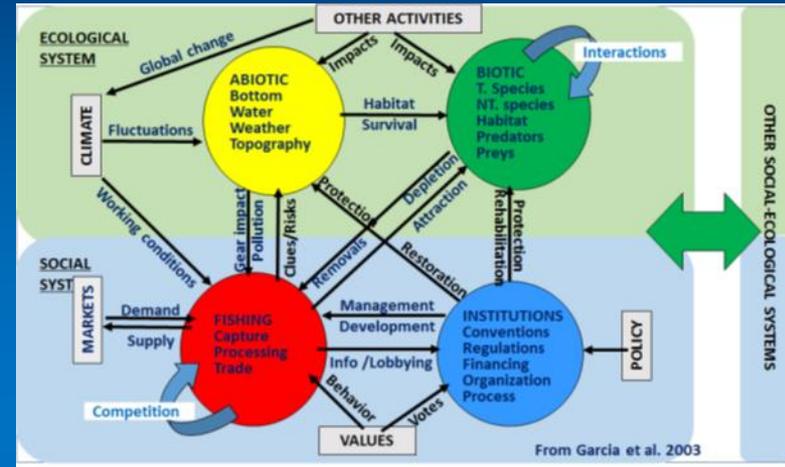
An Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries.

**Adopted in 2001 Reykjavik Declaration
Guidelines published in 2003
Further guidance and plans since then**



KEY FEATURES OF EAF

1. Risk-based framework
2. Multi-objectives decision frames
3. Comprehensive knowledge
4. Precautionary approach
5. Integrated approach
6. Adaptive & inclusive governance
7. Diversified tool-box (incl. MPAs)
8. Ecosystem-based decision rules
9. Market-based instruments
10. PES and offsets
11. MPAs and OEABMs



FAO MAINSTREAMING THRUSTS

Were present in the 1982 LOSC

Grew after UNCED in 1992

1. Influencing legal frames (UNFSA, Compliance, Port States Measures)
2. International collaboration (UNEP, CBD, CITES, IUCN)
3. Advocacy in RFBs: on bycatch, vulnerable species & habitats
4. Guiding documentation: Guidelines, Manuals
5. Plans and Strategies: IPOAs and NPOAs
6. Assessment methods: ecosystem modelling, risk assessment
7. Information systems and networks (EAFnet)
8. Strong field programme (F. Nansen): capacity-building
9. National legal and policy development

PRO-BIODIVERSITY MEASURES

- Fishing: capacity reduction (systemic measure) and regulation of gears and practices; fishery reserves (for habitats and life stages); fishing rights; lost gear recovery; Illegal fishing control
- Trade: related to species/populations. Connect resources to markets and Flag States to Port States: traceability, Port State control of landings, national control and enforcement, capacity-building
- Consumption habits: to use educated consumer preference: Ecolabelling. Need to deal with contamination

In addition, measure to improve governance are a priority.

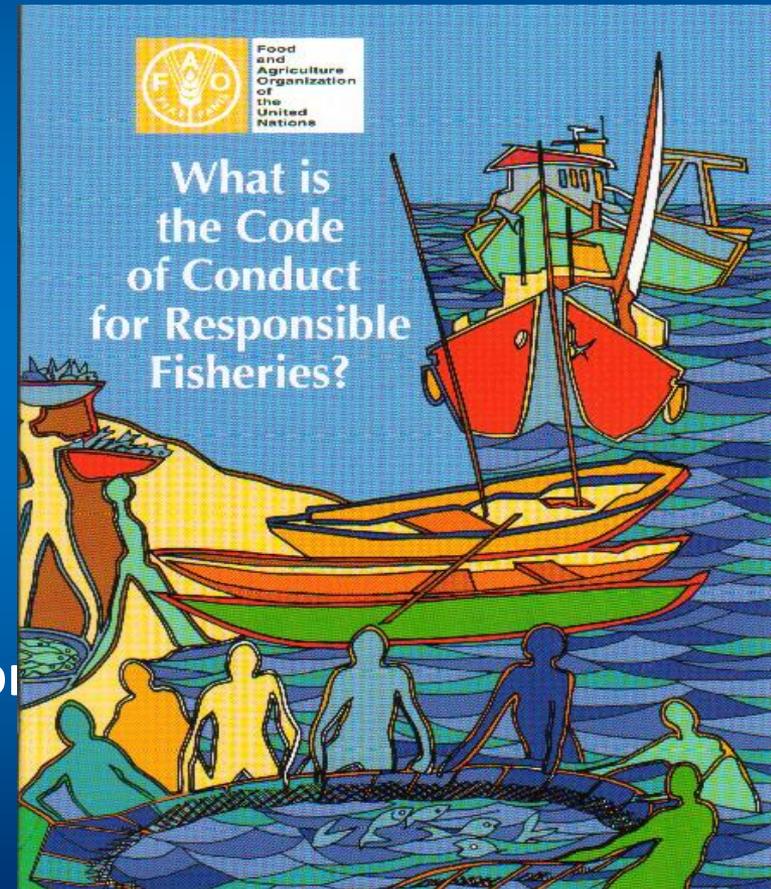
KEY IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

International Plans of Action

- 1999: IPOA-Seabirds
- 1999: IPOA-Shark
- 1999: IPOA-Fishing capacity
- 2001: IPOA-IUU

2003-Strategy to Improve Information on Status and Trends of Fisheries (STF)



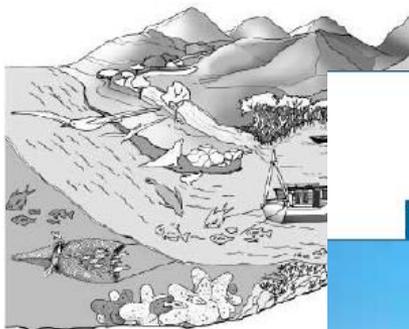
TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

- 1995: Precautionary approach
- 1996: Integration of fisheries in ICAM
- 1996: Responsible fishing operations
- 1997: Fisheries management
- 1997: Aquaculture development
- 1997: Inland fisheries
- 1999: Indicators of sustainability
- 2000: Sharks management
- 2003: Ecosystem approach to fisheries
- 2005: Ecolabelling
- 2008: Ecosystem Modelling
- 2008: Managing capacity
- 2009: Human dimensions of EAF
- 2009: Seabirds bycatch/ capt. fisheries
- 2009: Responsible fish trade
- 2009: Ecolabelling
- 2009: Deepsea fisheries in H.S.
- 2009: Turtle mortality in fisheries
- 2010: EA to aquaculture
- 2011: Ecolabelling (rev)
- 2011: MPAs and fisheries
- 2011: Bycatch & Discards



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

2. The ecosystem approach to fisheries



Models for an ecosystem approach to fisheries



The Ecosystem Approach

Human dimensions of the ecosystem approach to fisheries: an overview of context, concepts, tools and methods

439



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TOOLBOX TRACKING TOOL

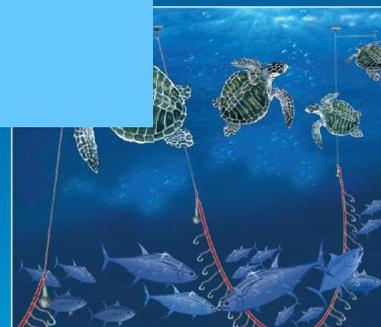


FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

2. The ecosystem approach to fisheries
2.1 Best practices in ecosystem modelling for informing an ecosystem approach to fisheries



WAYS TO REDUCE FLEET MORTALITY DURING OPERATIONS

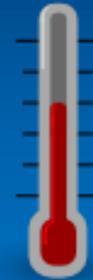


PROJECTS BACKSTOPPING

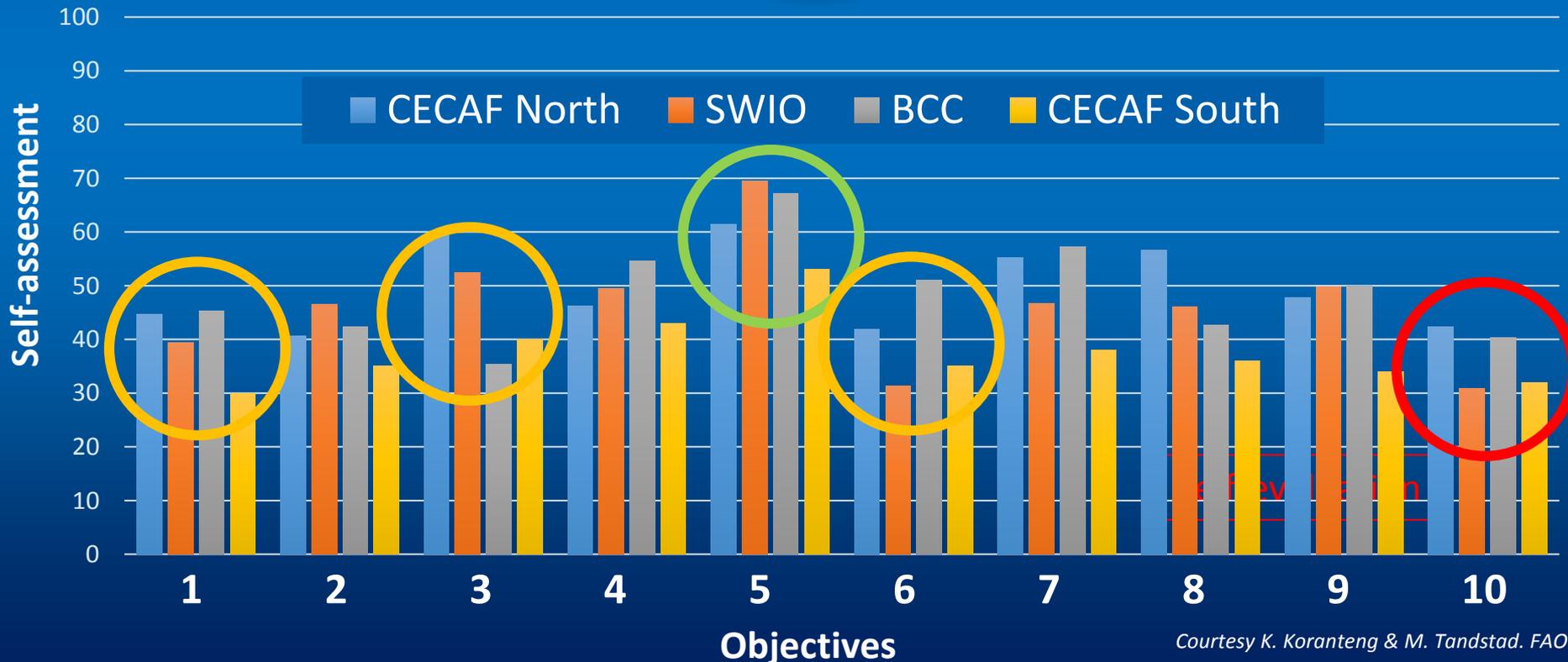
- EAF Nansen
- CCLME, CLME, BoBLME, ISLME, Med LME
- UNEP Project in Haiti
- IADB shrimp & groundfish, Northern Brazil
- Equatorial Guinea (UTF)
- ABNJ (deep-sea component)
- Deep-sea high seas fisheries
- Med projects (AdriaMed, MedSudMed, CopeMed, EastMed)

EAF SELF-ASSESSMENT IN AFRICA

1. Understanding of EAF
2. Ecosystem impacts
3. Social well-being
4. Economic well-being
5. Transparency & participation



6. EAF management plans
7. Effective compliance
8. Sufficient capacity
9. Sufficient data
10. External impacts



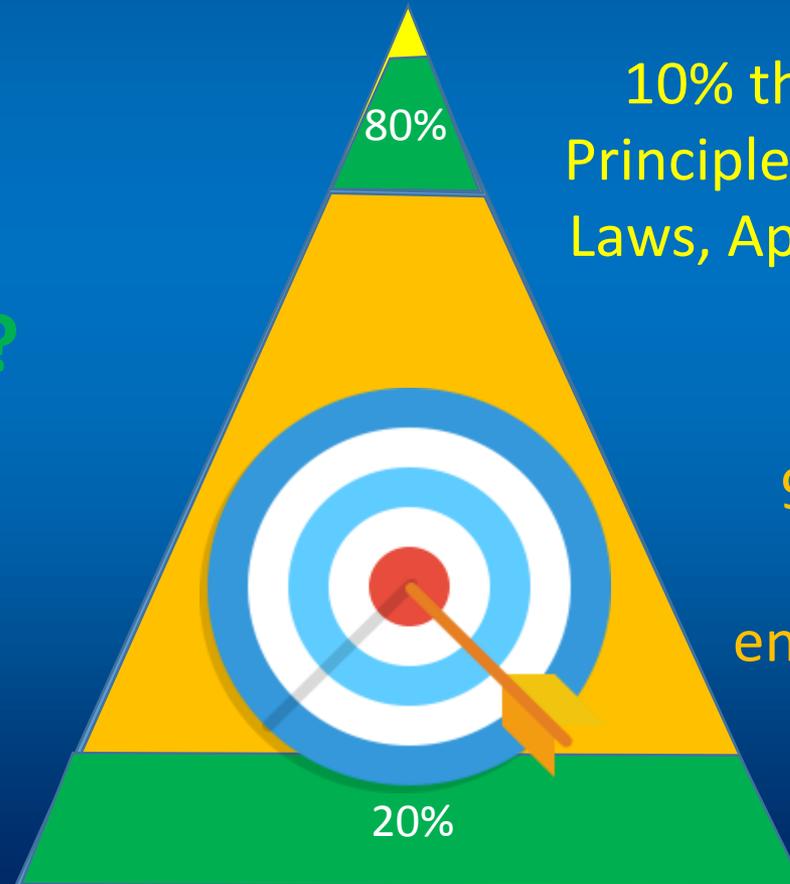
CONCLUSIONS

- The shift from conventional fishery management to EAF has started and is gaining momentum.
- Substantial guidance and legal and technical assistance have been provided and used by FAO members.
- Risk assessments have been conducted in many countries and valuable experience is becoming available.
- As usual developed countries moved faster across the mainstreaming steps, but there are excellent examples of progress in the developing world too.
- However, ground implementation still needs to improve in a step-wise and adaptive manner as capacity, data and understanding improve.

Efforts in RFMOs have also been significant will be presented to you later.

CONCLUSIONS

DONE?



10% thoughts.
Principles, Policies,
Laws, Approaches,

90% «sweat», Plans,
measures, means,
enforcement, outcomes



THANK YOU

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Chair IUCN-CEM-FEG

Side event on Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries: Looking at the separate aspects of Aichi Target 6. organized during CBD CoP 13, Cancun, 13/12/2016



MAINSTREAMING THRUSTS

1. **Induce change**: At FAO; Regional fishery bodies; countries; and projects.
2. **Communication**: Disseminate information; Listen to all actors; Improve understanding (2-ways)
3. **Partnership**: with relevant collaborators; raise awareness; Get commitments; co-funding
4. **Participation**: Identify stakeholders; Contributions; Prioritization; Feedback; Integration
5. **Capacity-building**: Legislation; Guidance; Tools; Pilot projects; Technical assistance.
6. **Compliance**

MAINSTREAMING THRUSTS

1. Influencing legal frames (UNFSA, Compliance, PSM)
2. International collaboration (CBD, CITES, IUCN): coherence
3. EAF advocacy in RFBs: on ERSs, habitats. ABNJ Focus
4. Guiding documentation: Guidelines, Manuals
5. Plans and Strategies: IPOAs and NPOAs
6. Special studies
7. Assessment methods, ecosystem modelling, risk assessment
8. Information systems and networks (EAFnet)
9. Field programme (Fridtjof Nansen): capacity-building
10. National legal and policy development. Compliance

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES

