

Harmonizing Blue Perspectives

Unpacking Sustainable Use and Biodiversity Management Objectives to Ensure Fisheries Helps Progress Biodiversity Plan Goals and Targets

16 May 2024

13:15 - 14:45

CR-11 - JUSCANZ

room



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Programme

Opening Remarks

Setting the Scene

Despina Symons

Coordinator, IUCN-CEM-Fisheries Expert Group

Presentations

Fisheries & the GBF

Joe Appiott

Coordinator for Marine, Coastal and Island Biodiversity,
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Kim Friedman

Senior Fishery Resources Officer, Fisheries and
Aquaculture Division of the FAO

Mark Dickey-Collas

Independent Marine Research Scientist Operating as
DickeyCollas Marine, Member of IUCN-CEM-FEG



Programme

Panel Discussion

How fisheries, with conservation actors, can deliver on the GBF

Ai Gaik Lim

Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries Malaysia

Fariz Ahmadov

Senior Policy Advisor, International Oceans Policy at Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Rudi Cloete

Director, Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Namibia

Taiki Ogawa

Assistant Director, Ecosystem Conservation Office at the Fisheries Agency of Japan



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



BLUE TRANSFORMATION

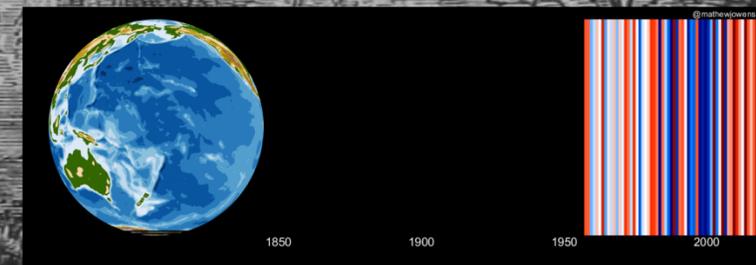
Aquatic Foods in Global Frameworks for Nature

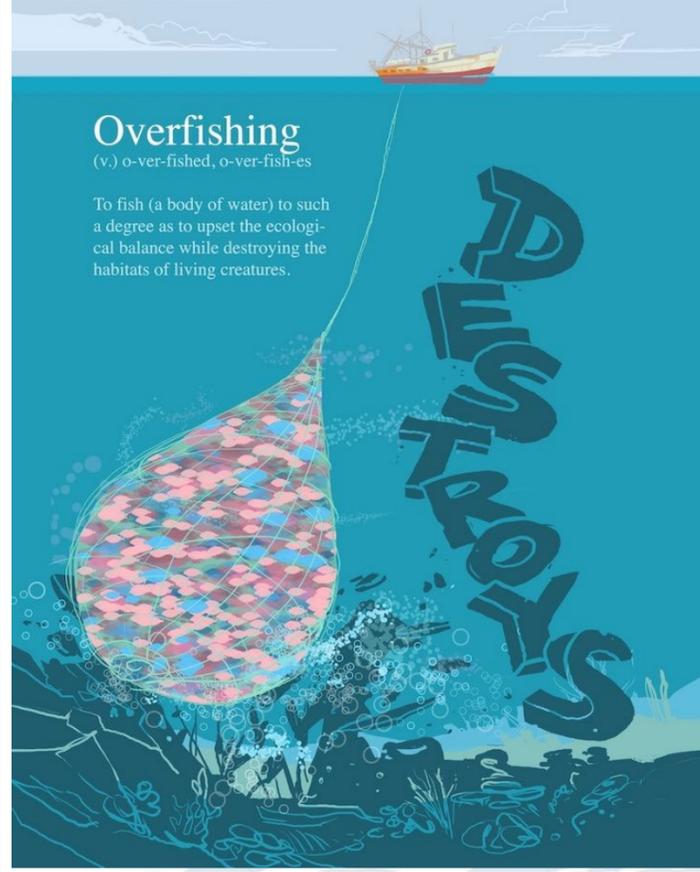
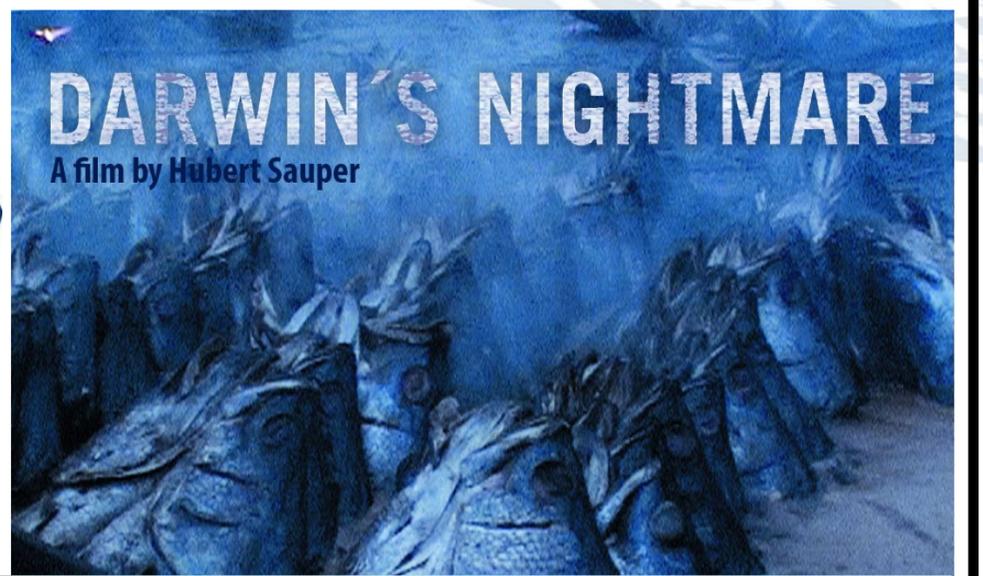
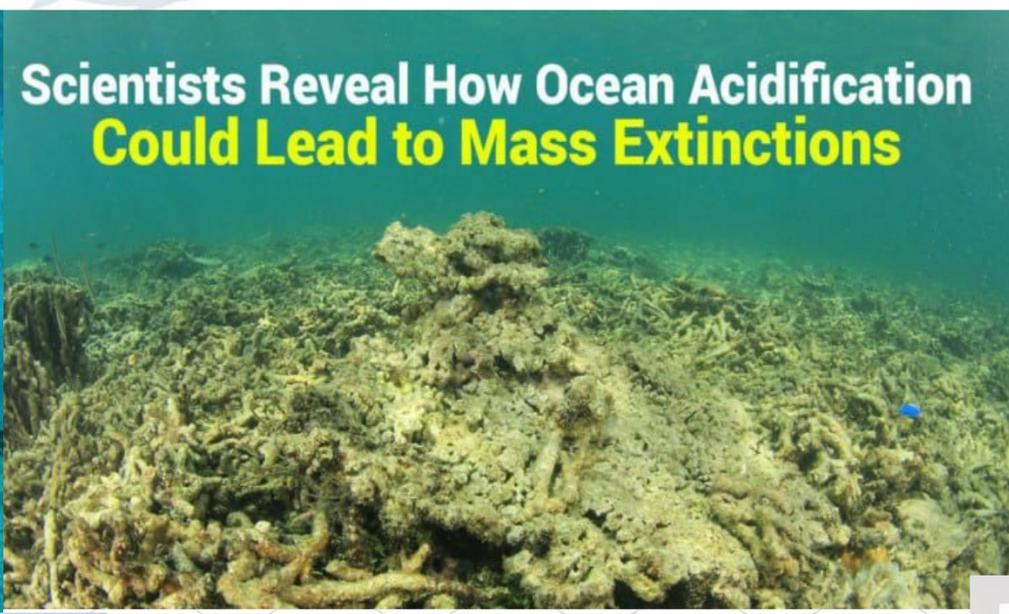
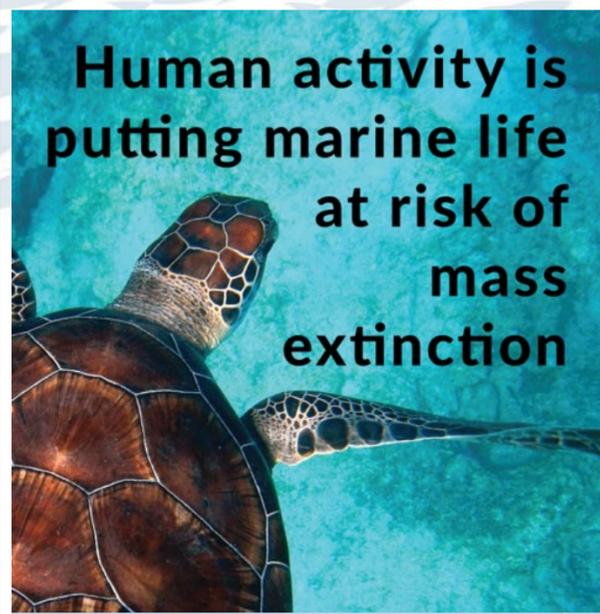
Inland Fisheries 27 November 2023

Sustainable use, management, trade of wild
species, fisheries and aquaculture

Kim FRIEDMAN

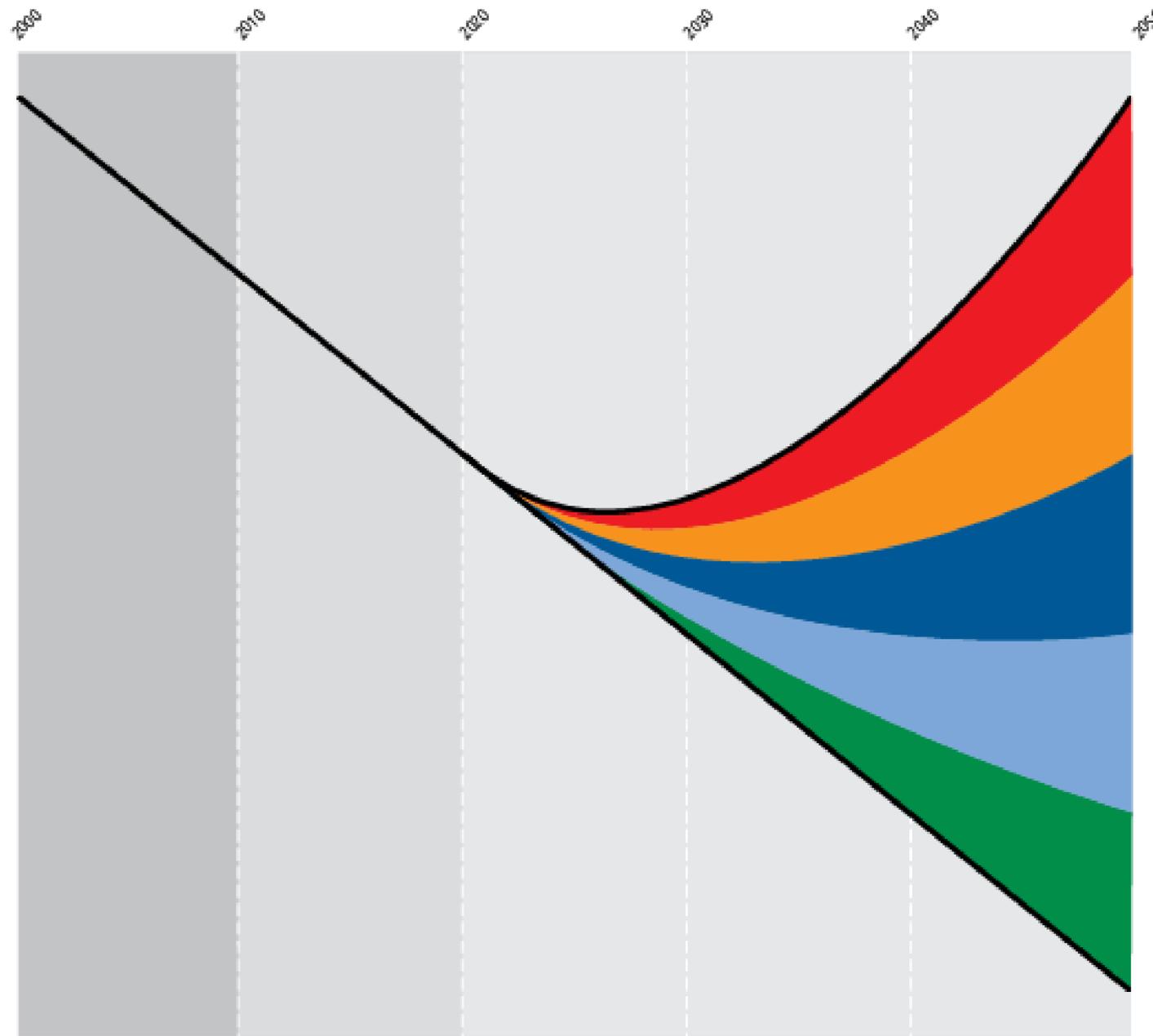
FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division





A "Suite" of actions needed for Nature

Global
Biodiversity
Outlook 5



↑ Reduced consumption

↑ Sustainable production

↑ Reducing other drivers

↑ Climate change actions

↑ Conservation / Restoration

1

**The Challenge
of Operationalizing
the BP in Fisheries**

2

**Translation of the
BP for Action
across Fisheries**

3

**FAO
Assisting Fisheries
in Mainstreaming**

1

The Challenge of Operationalising the BP in Fisheries



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

For Life on Earth

23 Targets

2030-2050 Deliverables



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



Monitoring Framework (indicators)



Capacity-building and development of technical scientific cooperation



Digital sequence information on genetic resources



Resource mobilization

Vision 2050:
A world of living in harmony with nature

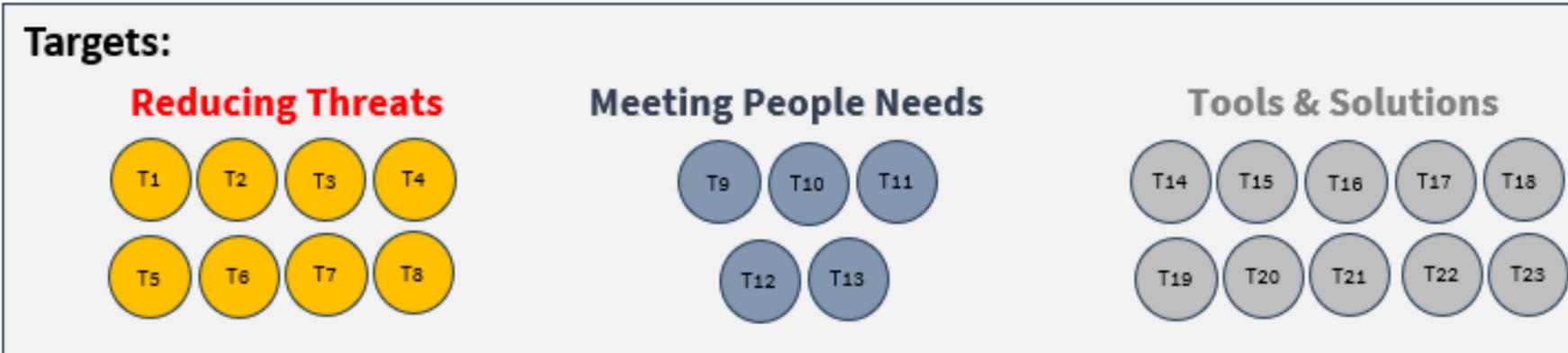
Goal A

Goal B

Goal C

Goal D

Mission 2030:
Urgent action to halt & reverse biodiversity loss — path to recovery



← **Cross-cutting considerations** →



*Projects [] generating [] “frameworks”,
“policies”, “operation manuals”, “strategic plans” []
with multiple mind numbing “matrixes” of who does
what by when...*

*Governments & practitioners are drowning in
paperwork that is producing little to no
implementation*

OPINION PAGES
**Drowning
in a ton of
paperwork**
Consultants for multiple donor-funded projects in the Marshall Islands are generating documents that are called “frameworks,” “policies,” “operation manuals,” “strategic plans,” and more. What all these documents have in common is a) they contain dozens of pages of single-space type, and b) they contain multiple pages of mind-numbing “matrixes” of who is supposed to do what by when. These documents are lately often accompanied by legislation that is similarly many dozens of pages long.
We are literally drowning in paperwork and producing little to no implementation.
For one, very often important “stakeholders” (people who either are the implementers or receivers, or will otherwise be impacted by the legislation or policy or framework) are not consulted in the drafting of these documents. Or the consultation is a “briefing” that does not allow serious and nuanced dialogue.



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

For Life on Earth

23 Targets

2030-2050 Deliverables



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



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Capacity-building and development of technical scientific cooperation



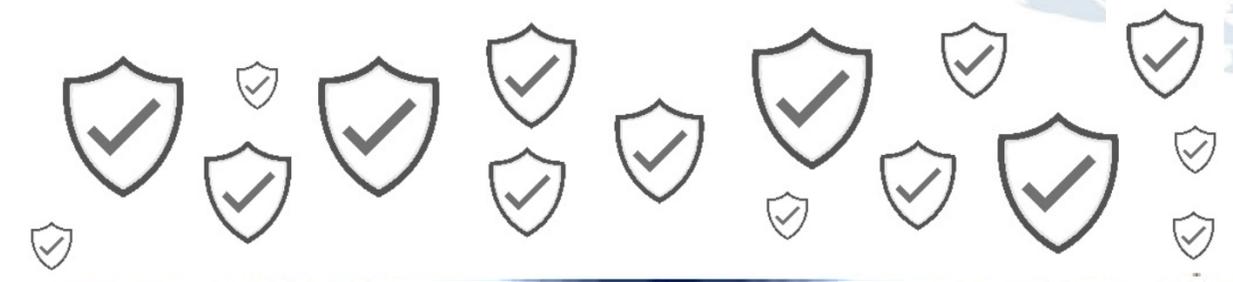
Resource mobilization



Digital sequence information on genetic resources



Component & Complementary Indicator(s)

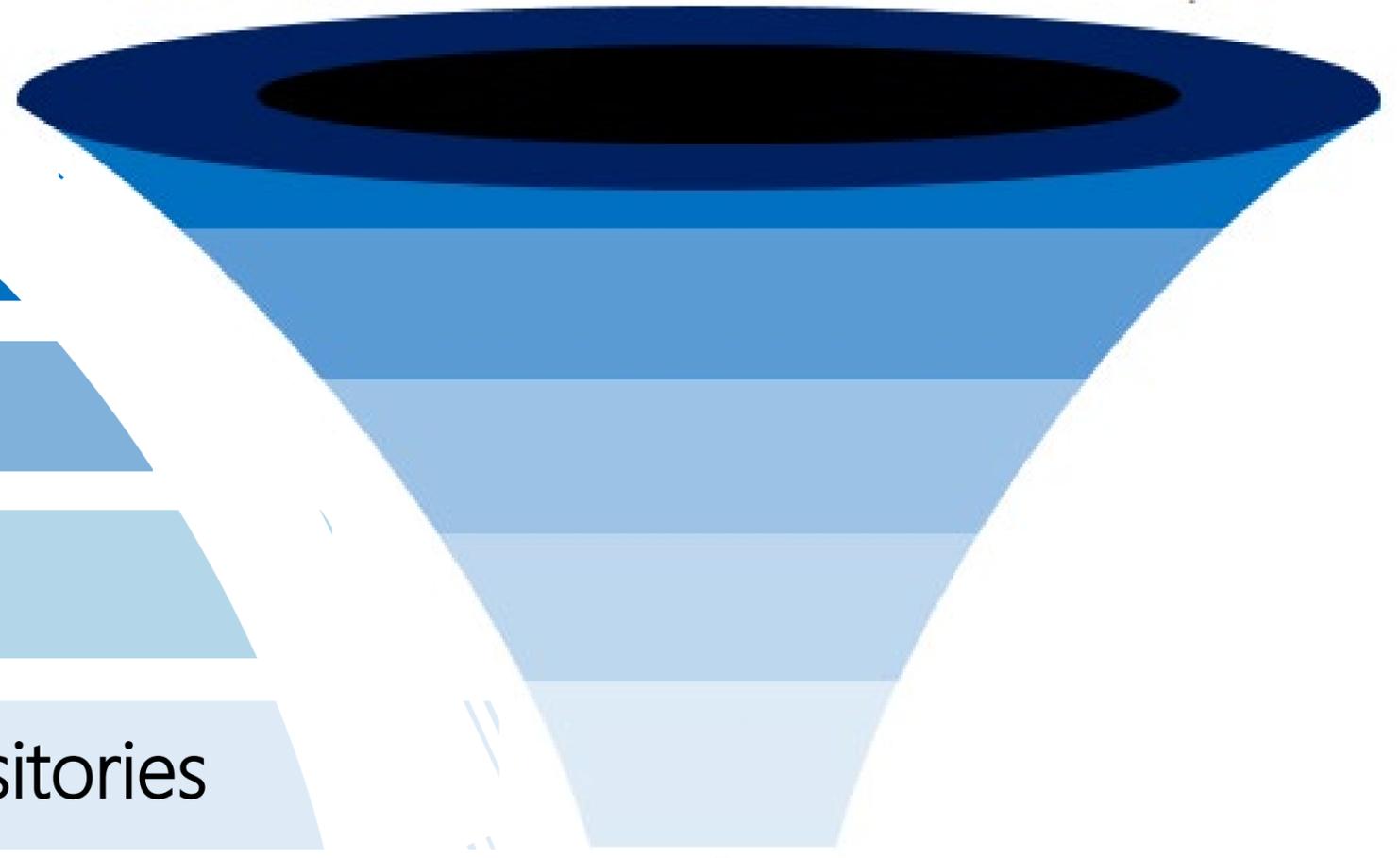


Indigenous People, Communities

National Ministries [Fish & Env]

National Stat Offices & Regional Orgs

International Organizations, Data Repositories



Headline  Indicator(s)

CBD Kunming-Montreal GBF — SDGs

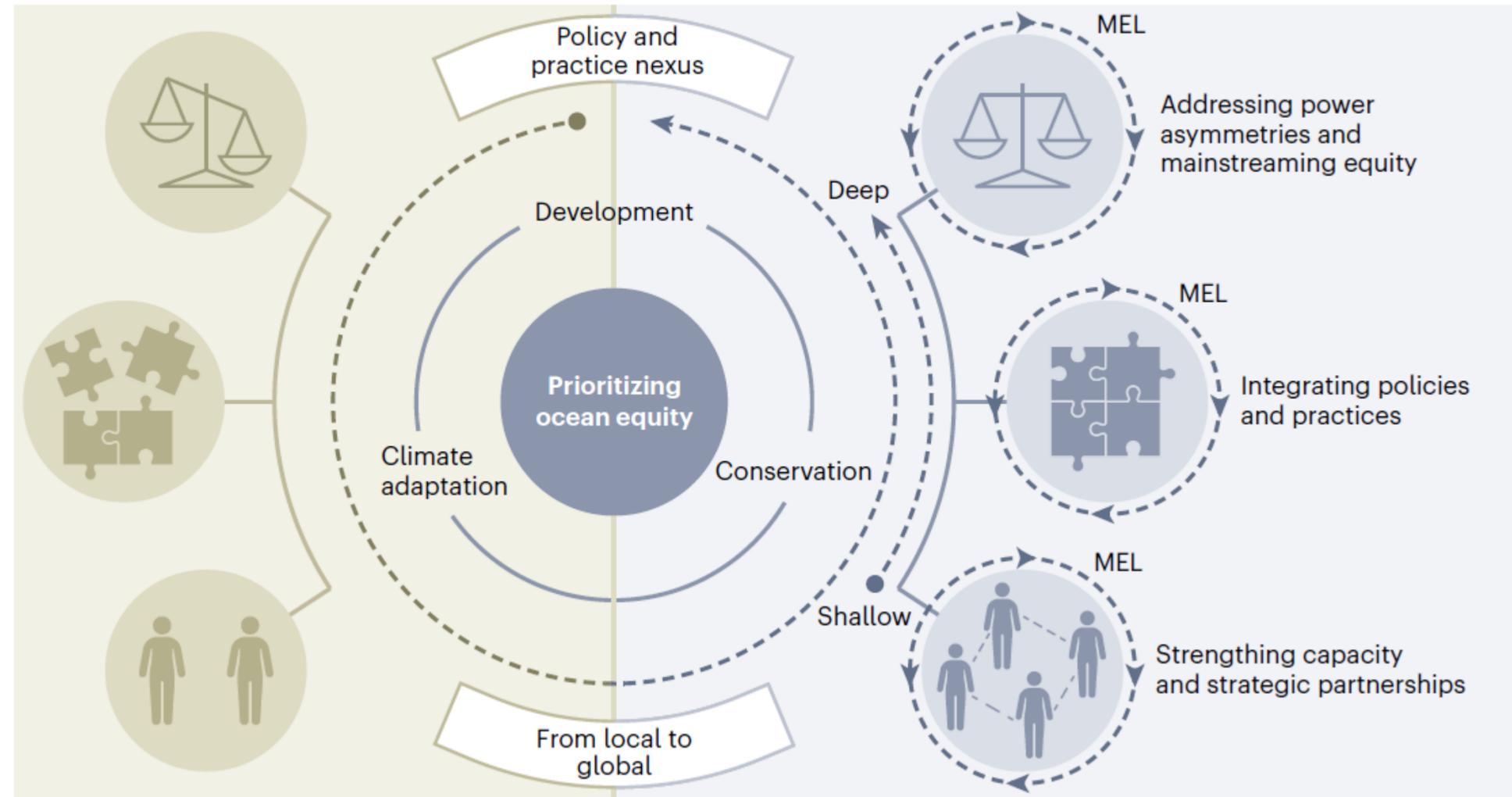
Comment

Advancing ocean equity at the nexus of development, climate and conservation policy

Embedded power asymmetries

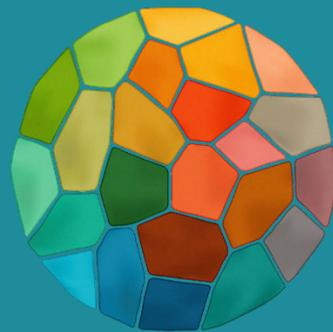
Governance fragmentation

Capacity shortfalls



2

Translation of the BP for Action across Fisheries



THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN
For Life on Earth

4 GOALS 23 TARGETS, & related INDICATORS



Ms Lucy Ng'ang'a spoke last night of Kenya's efforts to consolidate different visions from various government agencies & community interests – accommodating different voices and mandates of state and non state actors in progressing conservation

Her words are prescient

“Don't read it in English – read it in words”

“Don't get lost in the negotiators package”

“Bring it home”!!

Translation of the BP for Fisheries Value Chain Stakeholders

- Create 'keyword' descriptions of 23 BP Targets & search for their reflectance in the scientific literature
- Run interviews with fisheries stakeholders on their perceptions of opportunities, challenges & needs for progressing targets in the BP

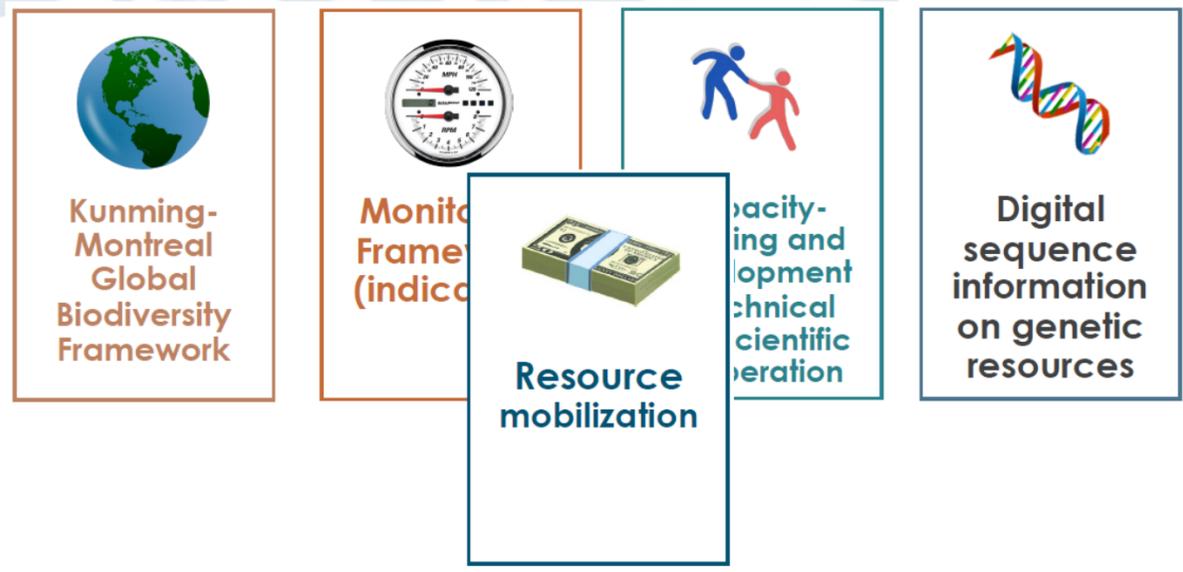


THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN

For Life on Earth

23 Targets 2030-2050 Deliverables

2050 Goal Overview



Goal A

Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored, extinctions are halted, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is maintained

Goal B

Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C

Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and sustainably increased

Goal D

The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Targets - Reducing threats to biodiversity

- T.1.** All areas are spatially planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero
- T.2.** 30% of degraded areas are under effective restoration
- T.3.** 30% of areas are effectively conserved through protected areas or other effective area-based measures, especially areas of biodiversity importance
- T.4.** Actions to halt extinction of known threatened species, recover threatened species and maintain genetic diversity, and manage wildlife conflict
- T.5.** Use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable and safe and legal
- T.6.** Reduce impacts of invasive alien species, reducing rates of introduction and establishment by 50%
- T.7.** Pollution reduced, i.e. halving nutrient loss and pesticide risk
- T.8.** The impacts of climate change are minimized and resiliency is increased



Targets - Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

- T.9.** Management and use of wild species are sustainable
- T.10.** Areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably
- T.11.** Nature's contributions to people are restored maintained and enhanced
- T.12.** The area, quality, connectivity and accessibility of green and blue spaces is increased diversity maintained
- T.13.** Effective measures are in place for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources



Targets - Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

- T.14.** The multiple values of biodiversity are integrated into decision making processes at all levels, and activities and finance aligned with GBF
- T.15.** Businesses disclose biodiversity dependencies, impacts and risks, and progressively reduce negative impacts
- T.16.** Sustainable consumption choices are enabled and overconsumption and waste are reduced, i.e. Halving food waste
- T.17.** Biosafety measures are strengthened, and the benefits of biotechnology are distributed
- T.18.** Harmful incentives are eliminated, phased out or reformed and positive incentives are scaled up



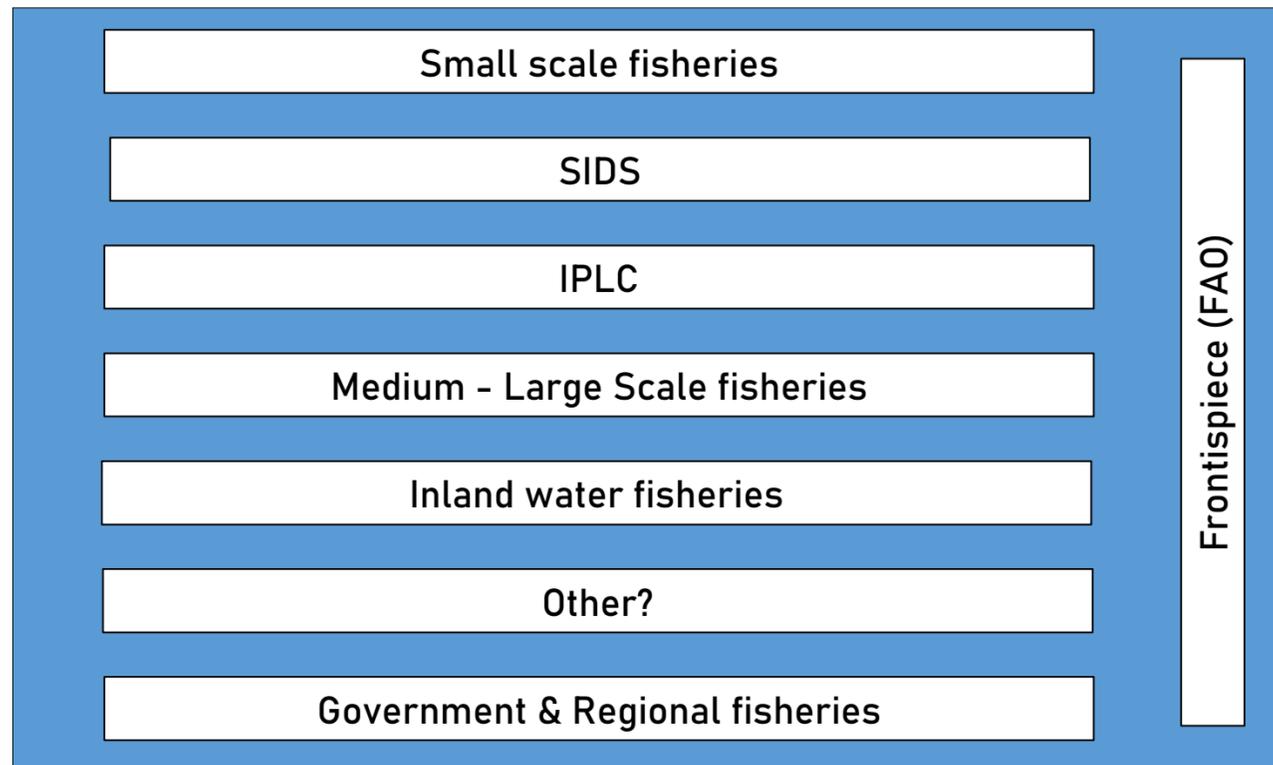
Targets - Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

- T.19.** Financial resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans from all sources are substantially and progressively increased, reaching \$ 200 billion per year, including \$ 30 billion per year from developed to developing countries (\$ 25 billion by 2025).
- T.20.** Capacity building, technology transfer and cooperation for implementation is strengthened
- T.21.** Data, information and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, for decision making readily available
- T.22.** Decision making is participatory, inclusive, representative and gender responsive and rights are respected
- T.23.** Implementation follows a gender-responsive approach

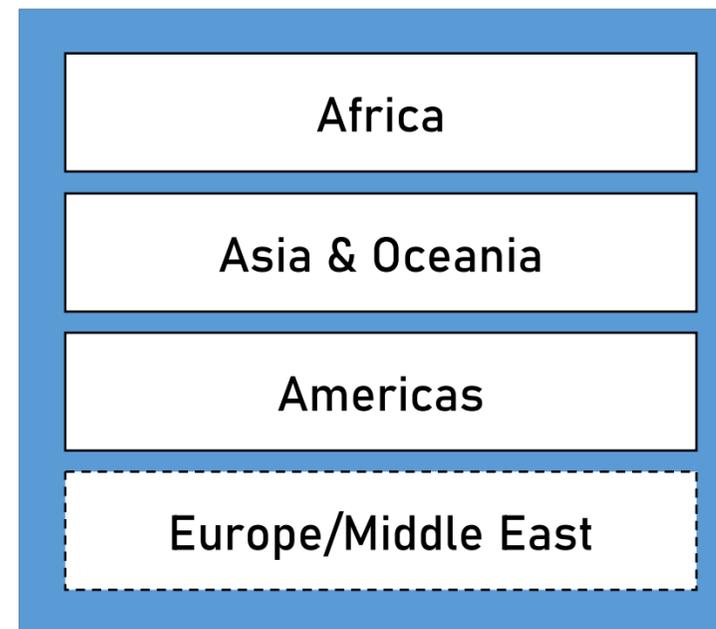


Make bottom-up need & progress more transparent

Briefs highlighting diversified visions of fishers responsibility in the GBF



Regional expert consultation period for differentiated advice from fisheries authorities & stakeholders



FAO highlights findings on fishers place in the GBF

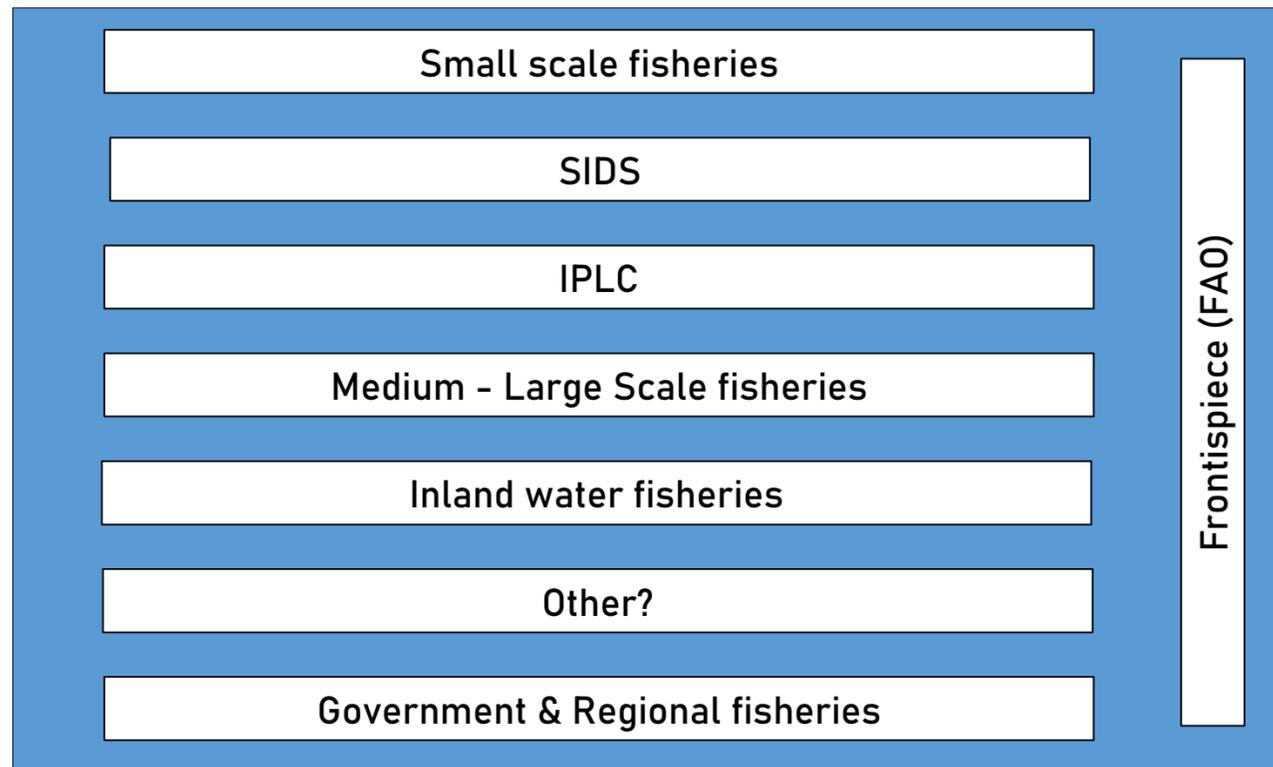


June 2023 until June 2024

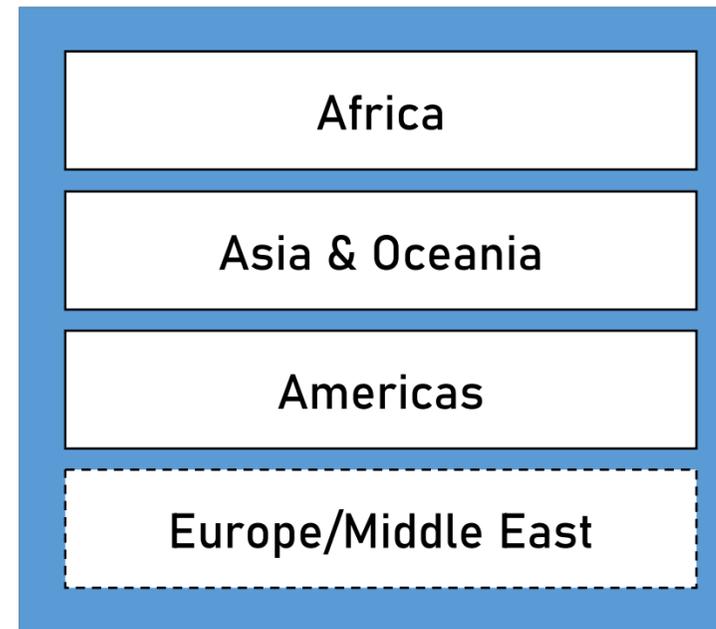
May 2024 - July 2024

Make bottom-up need & progress more transparent

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REVIEW DRAFT



June 2023 until June 2024

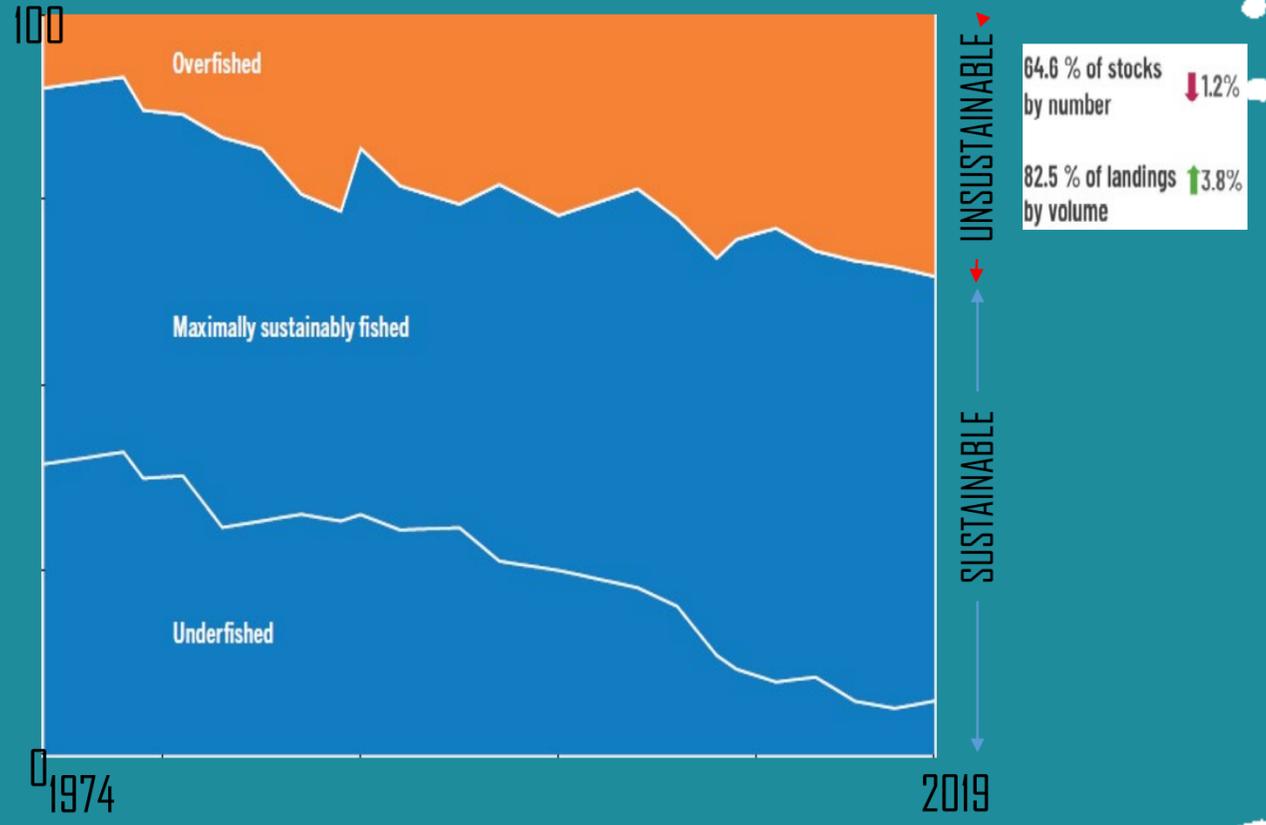
May 2024 - July 2024

3

FAO Assisting Fisheries in Mainstreaming

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MARINE FISHERY STOCKS, 1974-2019

TOTAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION 2021 = 218.4 Mt, **A NEW RECORD**



Fishery Value Chain Indicators

Fishers
Voices



Fisheries Implementing the BP

- Deliver an inclusive & refined narrative on 'wise use' & biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries — i) for fishers themselves, ii) CBD audience & iii) global society
- Strengthen mainstreaming that is in place & establish new policy - practice (with related data streams) to deliver positive impacts for people & planet
- Bridge & align fisheries and CBD work of common interest, over the lifetime of the plan, through positive 'reciprocal' mainstreaming



Contacts:
Kim.Friedman@fao.org

Photo: Louise Goggin

Harmonizing Blue Perspectives Fishers: Targets 9 & 10 indicators

Mark Dickey-Collas



DickeyCollas
Marine

Science For Sustainable Sea & Ocean Management

Global Biodiversity Framework



Target 9 Manage wild species sustainably to benefit people.

Target 10 Enhance biodiversity & sustainability in ... aquaculture, fisheries, & forestry.

Target 5 Sustainable harvesting & trade

Aichi target 6 Specific fisheries text



Sustainability is multidimensional (IPBES)



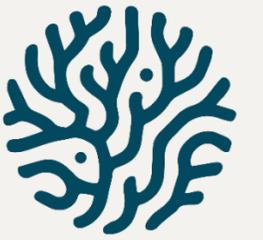
Benefits

Ecosystem approach

Those in vulnerable situations

DickeyCollasMarine

Proposed indicators: management of wild species is sustainable & benefits people



Headline/binary

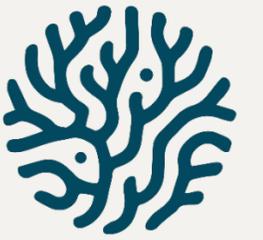
9.1 Benefits from sustainable use of wild species

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations

9b Binary questions – sust. management policies/monitoring, trade policy, monitoring benefits, policy customary use.



Proposed indicators: management of wild species is sustainable & benefits people



Situation for fisheries (linked to target 5)

- Sustainability is dynamic, leverage by managing human activity
- Benefits are many & broad not covered by target 5
- There are many communities that fish
- Concerns about 'paper' legislation

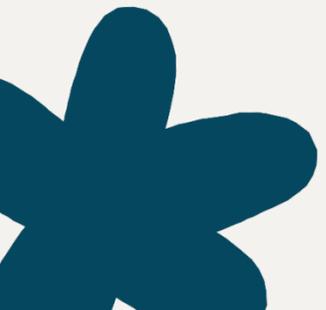


Proposed indicators: enhance biodiversity & sustainability in .. aquaculture, fisheries, & ..



Headline

- 10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive & sustainable agriculture
- 10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management



Proposed indicators: enhance biodiversity & sustainability in .. aquaculture, fisheries, & ..

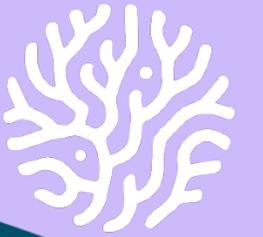


Situation for fisheries

- Areas for sustainable production – bottom touching fishing methods
- Crucial to map areas with fishing activities
- Management of areas requires engagement with sectors
- Space for food production

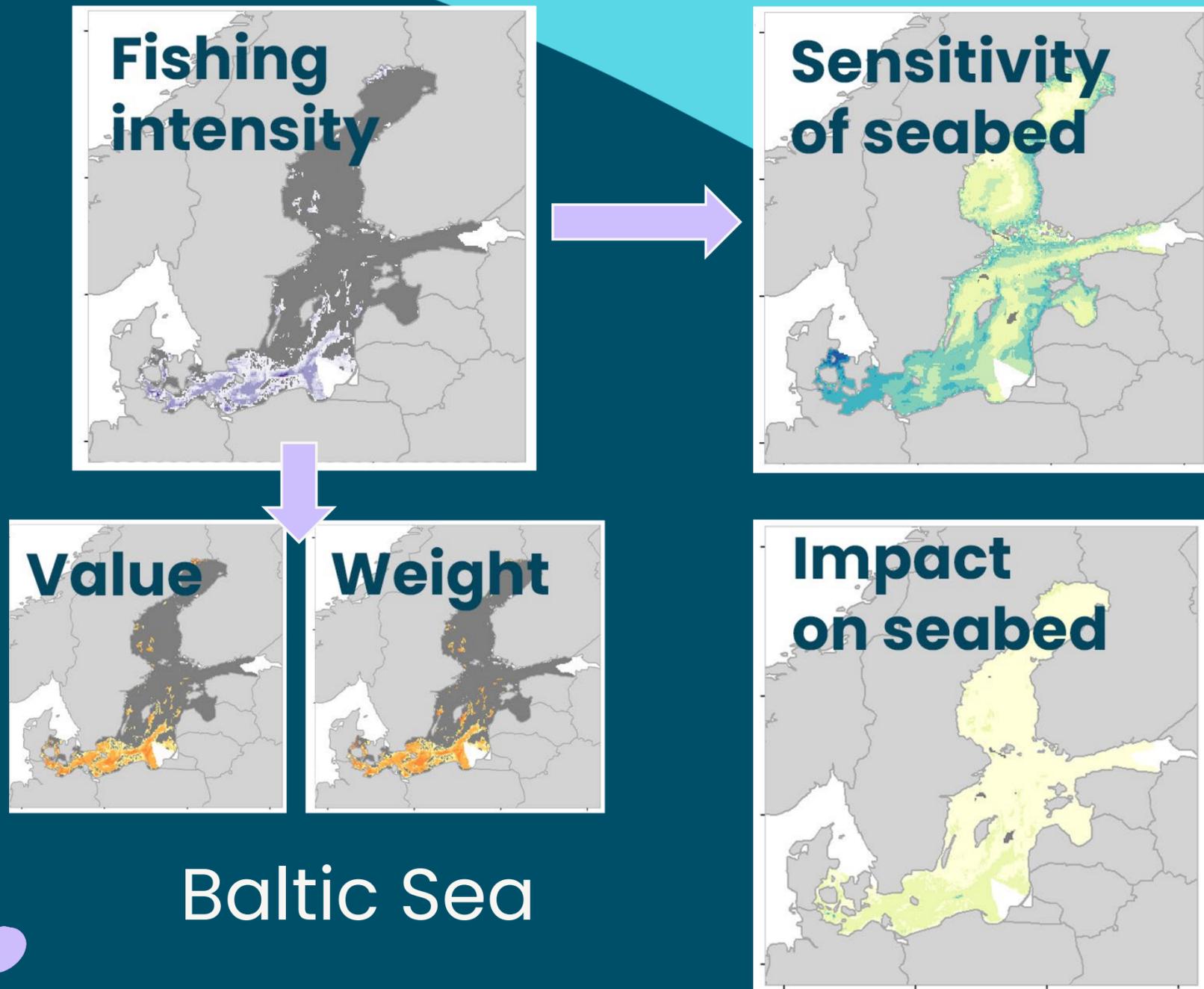
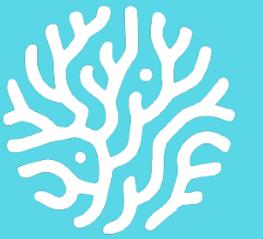


Ecosystem services & benefits



- Provisioning activities extend beyond production of a resource, & further extend to evidence of improved environmental performance
- Catering for socio-cultural & economic needs of people

Mapping bottom fishing, impacts & choices



North Sea:

Not fishing in 50% each habitat reduces value by 20%

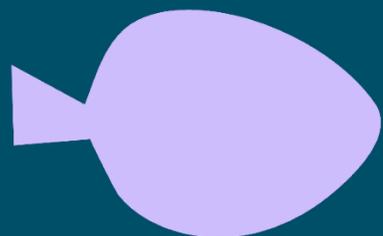
Apologies: a resource greedy example



As we look forward..

Do we have monitoring & guidance for reporting on fisheries aspects of targets 9 & 10?

How do we develop a long term plan on delivery into reporting?



DickeyCollas
Marine

Science For Sustainable Sea & Ocean Management

Panel Discussion

How fisheries, with conservation actors, can deliver on the GBF

Ai Gaik Lim

Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries Malaysia

Fariz Ahmadov

Senior Policy Advisor, International Oceans Policy at Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Rudi Cloete

Director, Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Namibia

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Guidance Reports



ABMTs in Fisheries



Fisheries & the GBF



OECD Guidelines



Convention on
Biological Diversity



FEG

