

UNEP-EC Workshop on Area-Based Management and Regional Cooperation for the Implementation of Ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals (Brussels, 9 February, 2017)

Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Ocean Initiative

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



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.

MISSION

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...

STRATEGIC GOAL A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

STRATEGIC GOAL B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MECHANISMS



The Aichi Targets are reflected in several SDGs

SDG 14 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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

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”

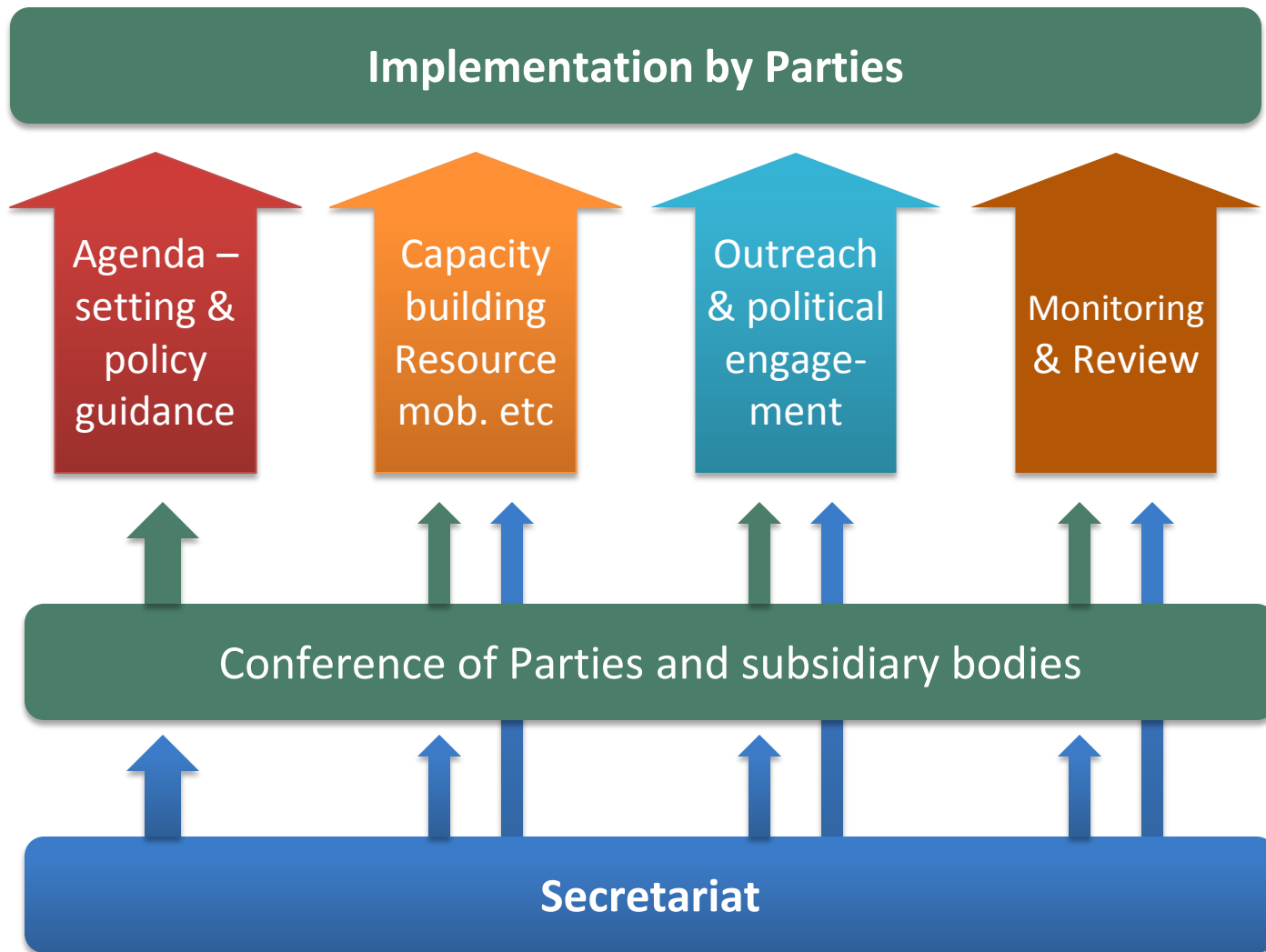


Aichi Target 18

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



Aichi Target 17

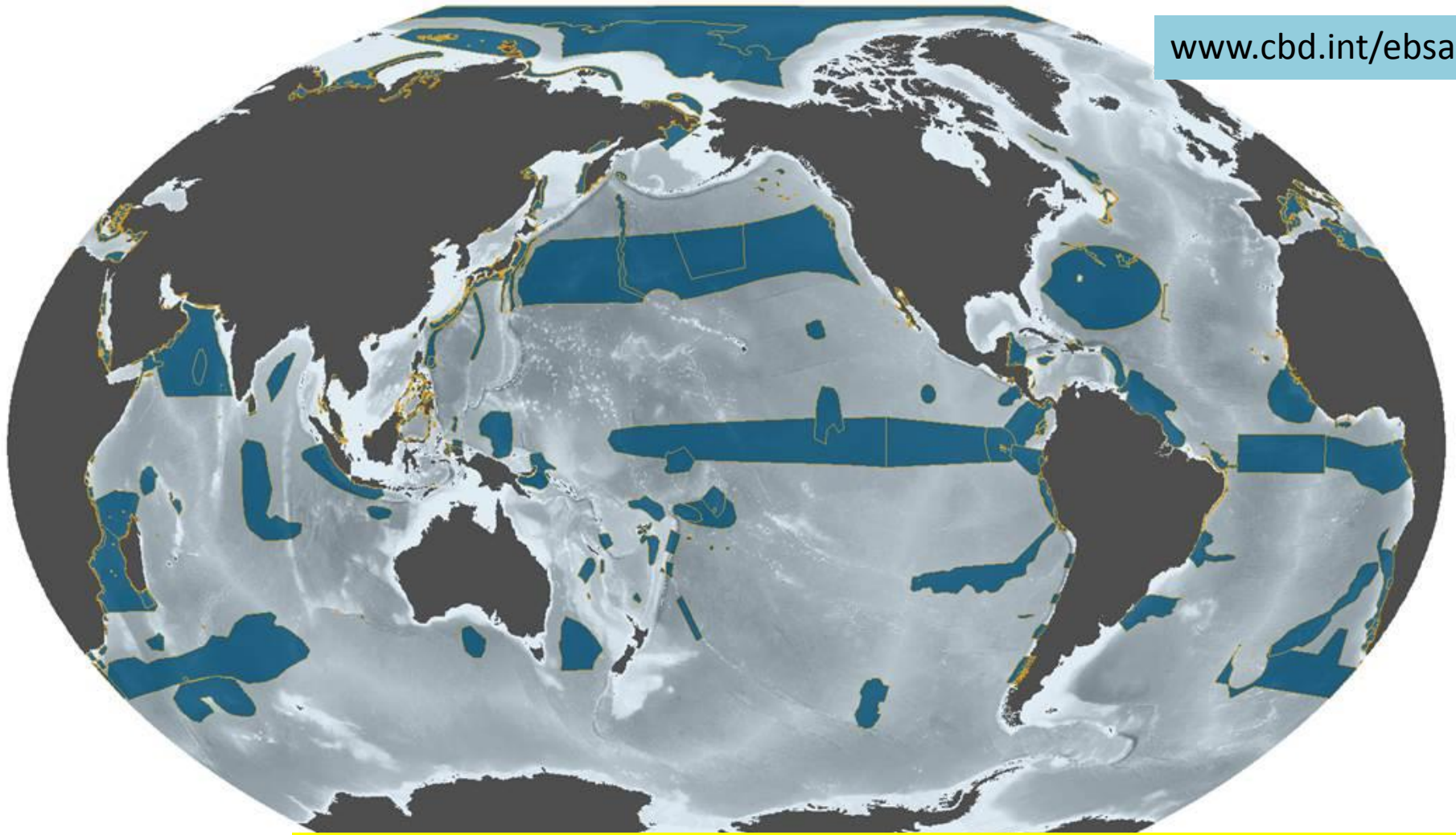


**Key relevant outcomes from CBD COP 13:
UN Biodiversity Conference - Mainstreaming Biodiversity for Well-Being
2-17 December 2016 | Cancún, Mexico**



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) (12 regional workshop since COP 10 covering 74% of global ocean)

www.cbd.int/ebsa



Described EBSA

279 areas (19% of total ocean area) in the EBSA repository/submitted to UNGA by COP 11, 12 and 13 (75 areas); supported by more than 100 GIS layers of scientific information and peer-reviewed scientific reference

COP 13 and MSP (decision XIII/9)

Key Elements

- Understanding the process as a whole
- Setting a vision and clear objectives
- Governance challenges
- Stakeholder engagement
- Information needs

*COP 13 recognizes **marine spatial planning** is a participatory tool to facilitate the application of the **ecosystem approach**, expedite progress towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas and **support mainstreaming of biodiversity into public policies** related to human and economic development, and that long-term investment in the*

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9151

