



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Strategic Environmental Assessment within ocean governance

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Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Convention on Biological Diversity



CBD

Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity



- Entered into force on **29 Dec 1993**, currently **196 Parties**
- 3 Main **Objectives**:
 - **Conservation** of Biological Diversity
 - **Sustainable Use** of its components
 - **Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits** arising from the use of genetic resources
- **7 Thematic Programmes** on Marine and Coastal BD; Agricultural Biodiversity; Dry and Sub-humid lands BD; Forest BD; Inland Waters BD; Island BD; Mountain BD
- **18 Cross-cutting Issues** such as Climate Change and BD; Ecosystem Approach; impact assessment; indicators, etc

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Adopted by COP 10 in 2010

- **Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.***
By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and **delivering benefits essential for all people.**"
- **5 Strategic Goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
 - A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)**
 - B. Reduce the direct pressures and promote **sustainable use****
 - C. Directly **safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity**
 - D. Enhance the **benefits to all** from biodiversity and ecosystem services**
 - E. Enhance **implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

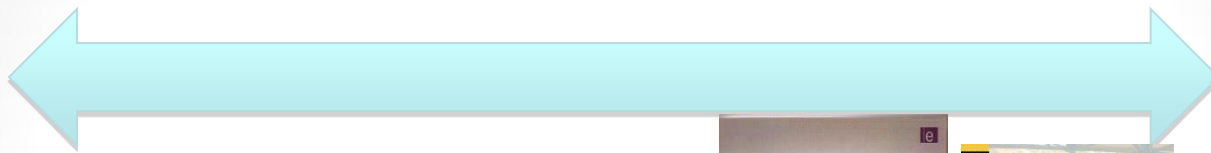
**SEA, a key instrument in meeting Aichi Targets 1, 2, 3 & 4;
enabling and enhancing remaining targets 5 to 20**

- Decision VIII/28 (para 9) : Guidance on biodiversity-inclusive strategic environmental assessment endorsed
- Decision IX/20 (para 8), X/29 (para 50), XI/18 (Part B, para 1-6) : Voluntary guidelines for consideration of biodiversity in SEA in marine and coastal areas

T2 (Mainstreaming), T6 (Sustainable Fisheries), T 8 (Pollution), T9 (Invasive Alien Species), T10 (Multiple Pressures on Coral Reefs), T11 (MPAs), T12 (Threatened Species), T 14 (Ecosystem Services)

International systems on SEA

Effects
Impacts
EIA-type



Sustainability
Capacity
Strategy



SEA - From "big EIA" to strategic thinking

What works better depends on purpose and context

What do I want SEA for?

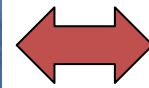
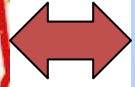


Permission to proceed?



Help to find pathways for sustainability?

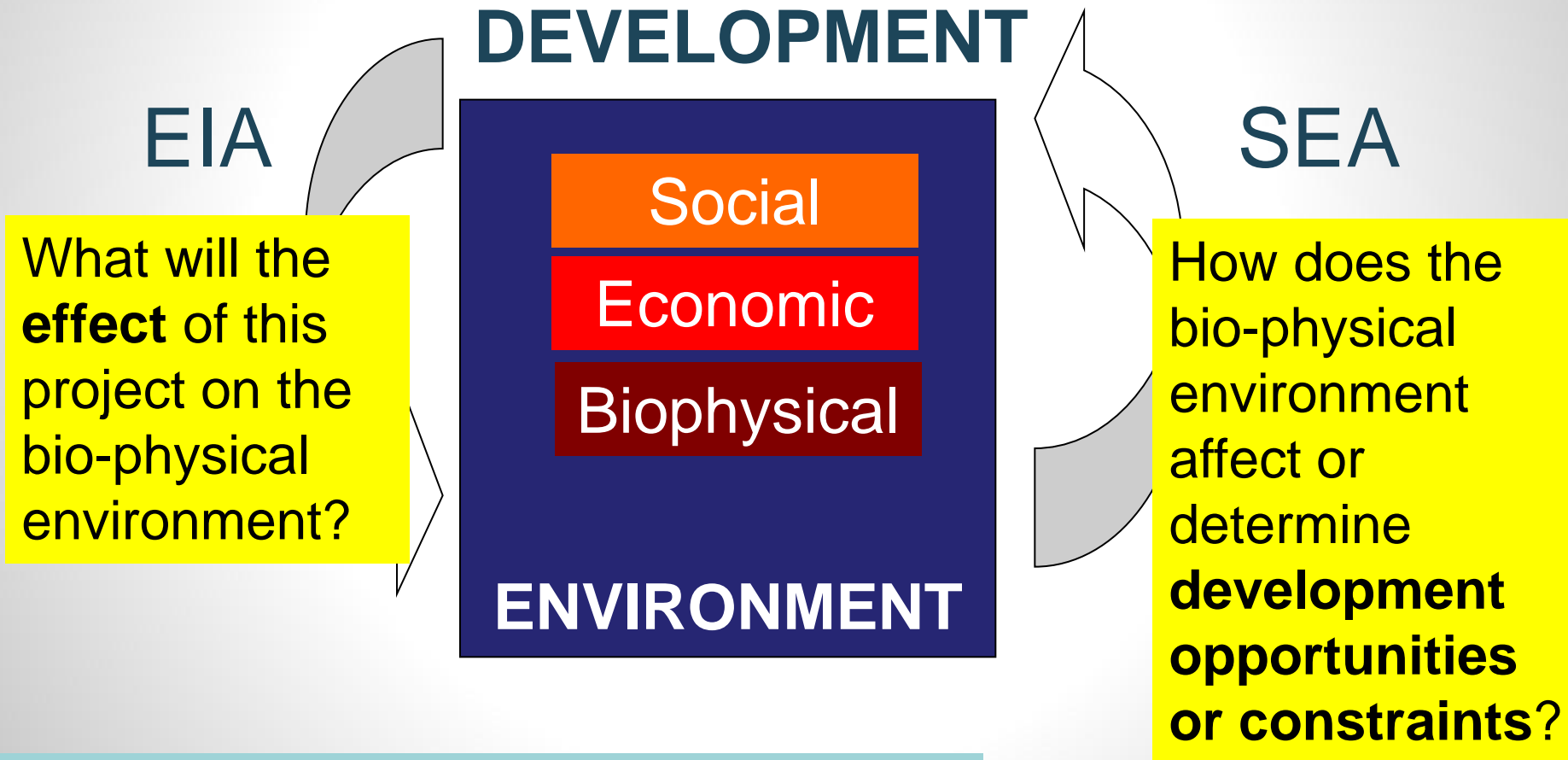
Slides by MARIA PARTIDARIO, IST, Portugal
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What is a road for?

EIA and SEA relationship

Source: CSIR, 1996, 2007

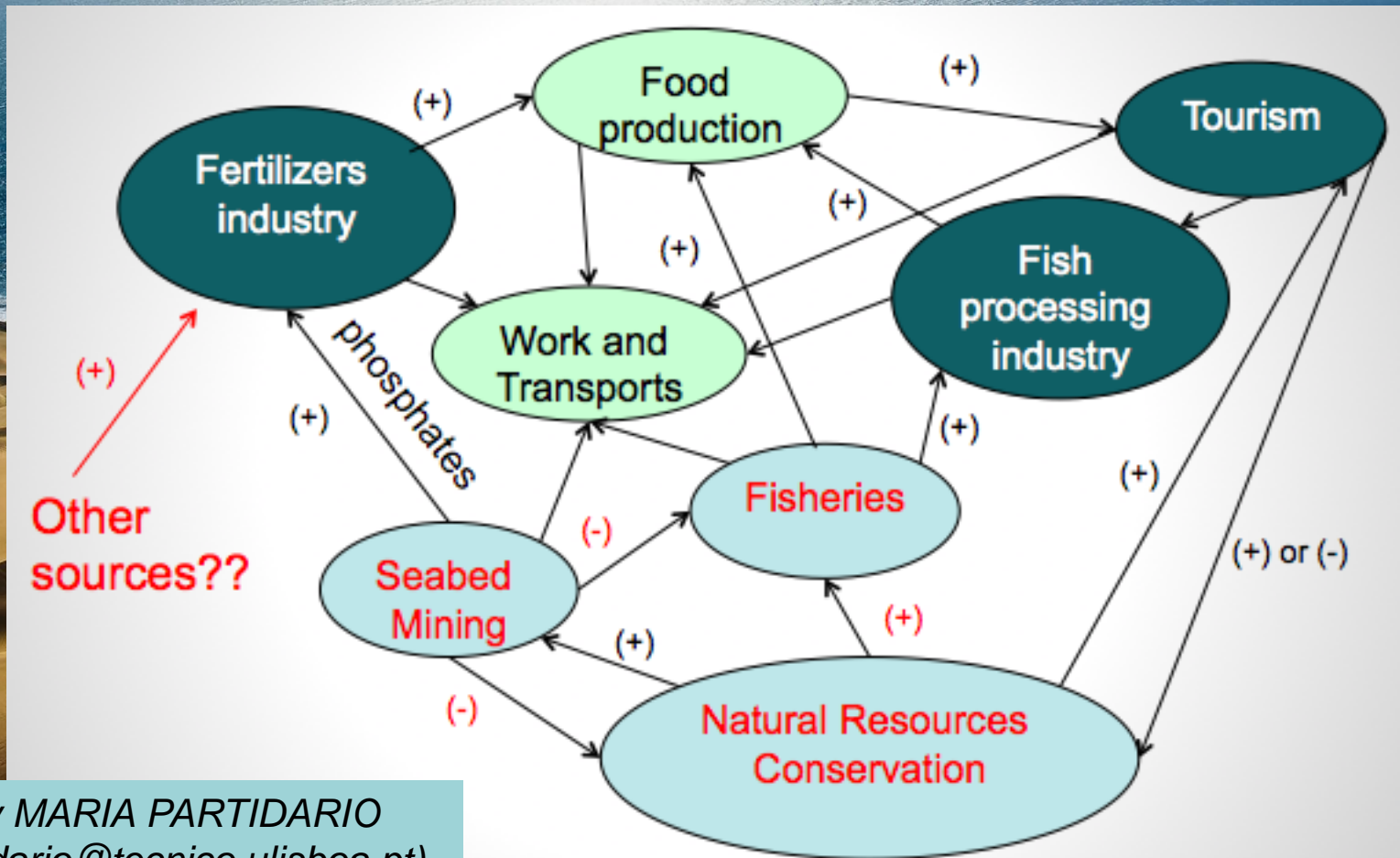


WHAT IS THE VISION?



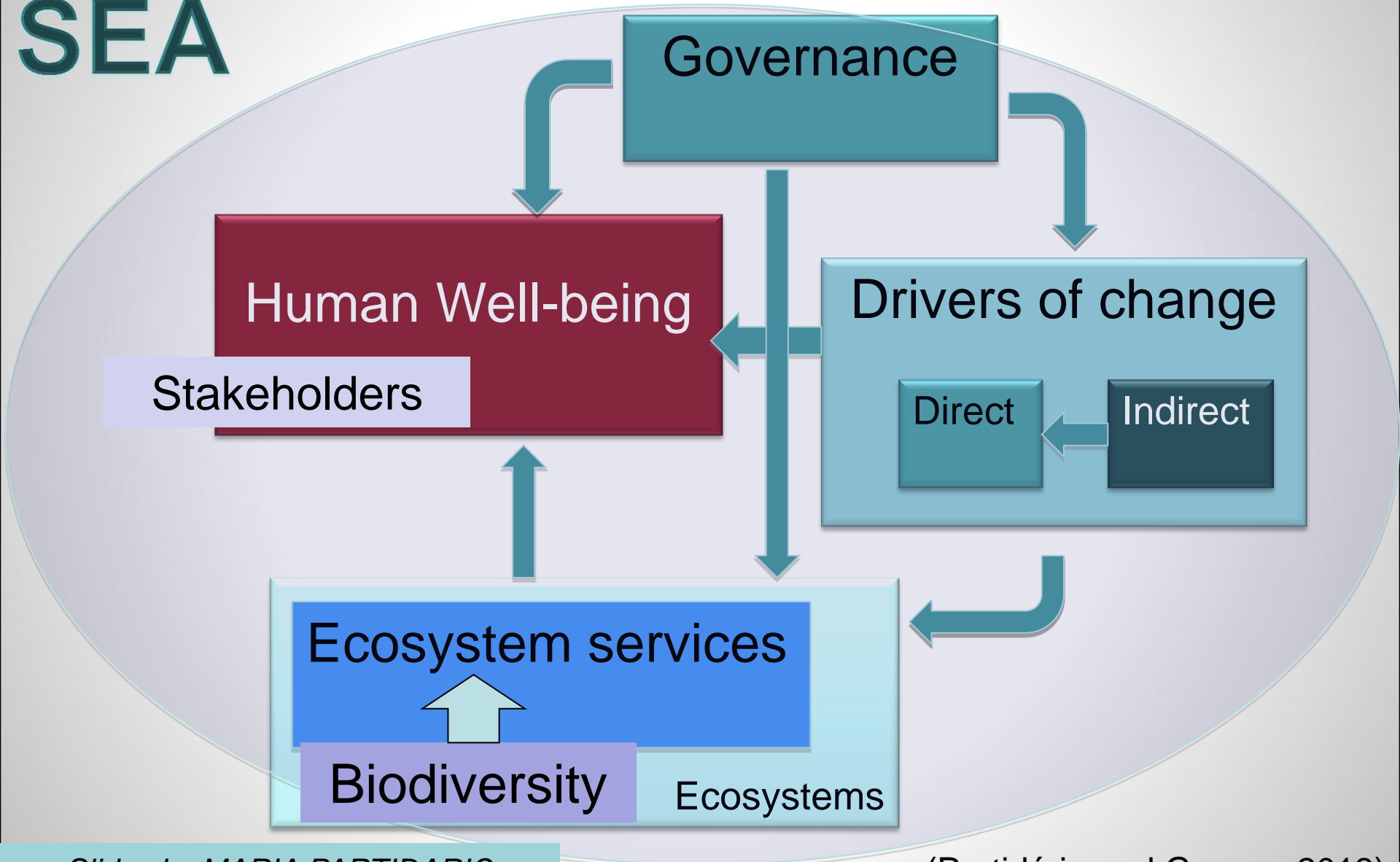
Coastal and Marine ecosystems

2. ASSESS: Look for strategic options and assess risks and opportunities; Provide guidelines for follow-up



SEA and Ocean Governance

SEA



Scientific Information Basis: www.cbd.int/ebsa

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
Special places in the world's oceans

HOME ABOUT EBSAs MEETINGS RESOURCES COLLABORATORS

View Areas Meeting the EBSA Criteria

- All Regions
- Arctic
- Eastern Tropical and Temper
- Mediterranean
- North Pacific
- North-west Atlantic
- South-Eastern Atlantic
- Southern Indian Ocean
- Western South Pacific
- Wider Caribbean and Westerr

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Sustainable Ocean Initiative created at the margin of CBD COP 10 (2010) as a global platform for capacity development and partnerships, together with various global and regional partners

Action Plan for the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (2015-2020)



Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies on Accelerating Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (September 2016, Busan Korea)

Hosted by the Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea

