

SDGs and ecosystem approach

UNEP

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SDGs

- SDGs: adopted in September 2015
 - 17 Goals and 169 targets
- **Goal 14: Life below water**
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Other goals are also related to oceans:
 - Goal 1. End poverty
 - Goal 2: Food security
 - Goal 13 Climate Change etc.

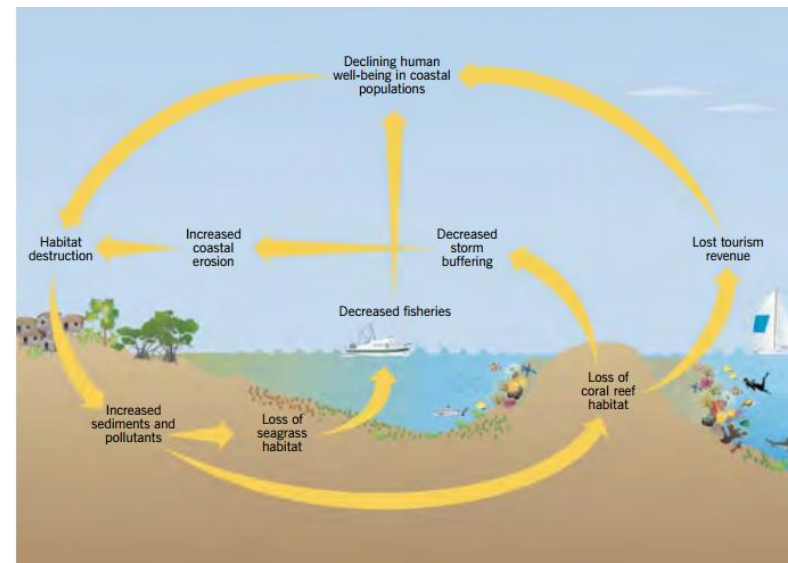
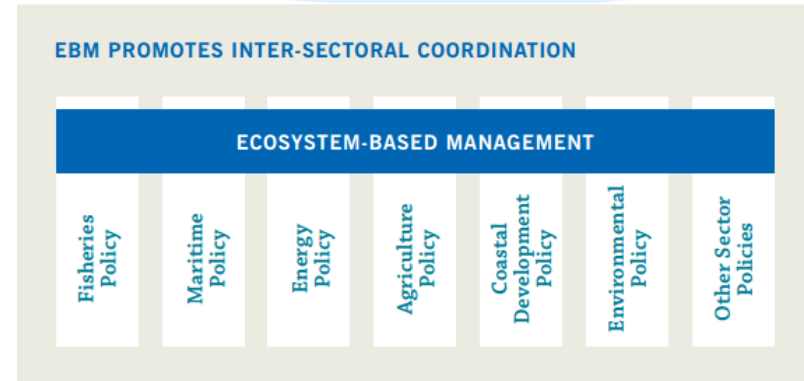


SDGs

- Cooperation between Environment and Fisheries Sectors are becoming increasingly important
- **14.2** *By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans*
 - Currently proposed indicator: **14.2.1 Proportion of national Exclusive Economic Zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches**

Ecosystem approach

- Ecosystem approach :
(1) each human activity is managed in the context of ALL the ways it interacts with marine and coastal ecosystems,
(2) multiple activities are being managed for a common outcome.
- Ecosystem approach to fisheries can be an important component to the ecosystem approach but is not equal to the ecosystem approach



UNEP (2011): Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management - An Introductory Guide

Regional Seas Indicators

- Working towards establishment of a core set of indicators
- Fisheries-related indicators to collaborate with FAO and Regional Fisheries Bodies
- Ideally, the RS indicators should help monitor SDGs

No	Category	Indicator
1	Total inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from agriculture, sewage and atmospheric nitrogen	Chlorophyll a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass
2	Inputs of marine chemical pollution Trends for selected priority chemicals	Trends for selected priority chemicals including POPs and heavy metals
3	Overall levels of marine litter Quantification of beach litter items	Quantification and classification of beach litter items
4	Ocean warming	Annual mean sea surface temperature (25m below the surface)
5	Fish landings	Fish catches within EEZs (tonnes) – total capture production
6	Aquaculture	Application of risk assessment to account for pollution and biodiversity impacts
7	Aquaculture	Destruction of habitat due to aquaculture
8	Population pressure / urbanization	Length of coastal modification and km2 of coastal reclamation
9	Eutrophication status	Locations and frequency of algal blooms reported
10	Pollution hot spots	1) Concentration of Status of selected pollutant contamination in biota and sediments and temporal trends 2) Number of hotspots
11	Ocean acidification	1) Aragonite saturation 2) pH 3) Alkalinity
12	Level of exploitation of commercial fisheries	FAO stock status: % stocks overfished compared to MSY
13	Species replacement as a consequence of capture fisheries	Marine trophic index
14	Endangered species	Distribution of Red List Index species
15	Loss of critical habitat	Trends in critical habitat extent and condition
16	National Action Plans to reduce input from LBS	% National action plans ratified / operational
17	Waste water treatment facilities	1) % coastal urban population connected to sewage facilities 2) % of waste water facilities complying with adequate standards 3) % of untreated waste water
18	Incentive to reduce marine litter at source	1) % port waste reception facilities available 2) Incentives to reduce land based sources 3) Amount of recycled waste on land (%)
19	Climate change adaptation	1) % national adaptation plans in place 2) Sector based national adaptation plans 3) Number of existing national and local coastal and marine plans incorporating climate change adaptation
20	Fish harvested within safe ecological limits	Fisheries measures in place (by-catch limits, area-based closures, recovery plans, capacity reduction measures) and multilateral/bilateral fisheries management arrangements
21	Critical marine habitat under protection	% Marine protected areas designated
22	National ICZM in place	National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation adopted

African Ocean Governance

Cairo Declaration (AMCEN 2015)

8. To reiterate our support for the regional seas programmes in Africa as regional platforms for the implementation of the **Africa Integrated Marine Strategy 2050** and **Agenda 2063 on Ecosystem-Based Management Approaches** for marine resources in the exclusive economic zones and adjacent waters;

14. To agree to **develop a governance strategy**, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and regional seas conventions, on oceans and seas in Africa for the effective management of the region's shared maritime resources and call for a **regional conference to address the matter by 2016**;

African Ocean Governance

- Planning meeting in October 2015
 - Participated by the 4 Heads of Regional Seas Conventions
- Ocean Governance Strategy to **be cross-sectoral**
- **Scoping study** will identify existing gaps of regional ocean governance mechanisms
- How this Ocean Governance Strategy will help implement the SDGs?
- Important to work with the RFBs in Africa