

Aichi Biodiversity Targets – Strategic Goals (CBD)

In decision X/2, the 10th meeting (2010) of the Conference of the Parties for the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), **adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the 2011 – 2020 period.**

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets with which States will meet in order to achieve **the 5 Strategic Goals laid out in the Strategic Plan.**

Strategic Goal A	Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
<i>Strategic Goal B</i>	<i>Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</i>
<i>Strategic Goal C</i>	<i>To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</i>
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

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Of the 5 Strategic Goals, 20 targets

Strategic Goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use)

***Target 6:** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.*

Strategic Goal C (To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity)

***Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.*

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

New set of goals and targets that UN Member States will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies until 2030. There are 17 SDGs, and SDG 14 relates directly to Oceans:

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (10 targets)

Selected Targets: 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

14.4: By 2020, effectively **regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans**, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5: By 2020, conserve at least **10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6: By 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies** that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective species and **differential treatment for developing and least developed countries** should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

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Selected Targets (cont'd) :

14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

Indicators for SDG 14 targets

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG) has issued the final list of indicators. FAO will be reporting on four SDG14 targets using the following agreed indicators.

SDG target	Agreed Indicator
<p>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>
<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation</p>	<p>14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>
<p>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</p>	<p>14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p>
<p>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.</p>	<p>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in UNCLOS, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources</p>

SDGs and indicators – time line

GOALS and TARGETS – Agreed by UN Summit (September 2015)



**Final list of SDG indicators - agreed by IAEG
(February 2016)**



**List of SDG indicators to be endorsed by UN Statistical Commission
(08-11 March 2016)**



3rd Meeting of IAEG (30 March – 01 April 2016)

- Establishment of a tier system for indicators
- Establishment of procedures for the methodological review of indicators, including approval mechanisms of needed revisions
- Development of global reporting mechanisms, including identifying entities responsible for compiling data for global reporting on individual indicators and discussing data flow from the national to the global level
- Discussion of the work plan and next steps