Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Sustainable Ocean Initiative

Jihyun Lee, CBD Secretariat
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 14 Targets</th>
<th>Highly Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>14.1</strong>: “By 2025, prevent and reduce marine pollution...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 8</td>
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<td><strong>14.2</strong>: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 10 Aichi Target 15</td>
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<td><strong>14.3</strong>: “Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 10</td>
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<td><strong>14.4</strong>: “By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 6</td>
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<td><strong>14.5</strong>: “By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 11</td>
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<td><strong>14.6</strong>: “By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 6 Aichi Target 3</td>
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<td><strong>14.7</strong>: “By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources...”</td>
<td>Strategic Goal D</td>
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<td><strong>14.a</strong>: “Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 19</td>
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<td><strong>14.b</strong>: “Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 18</td>
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<td><strong>14.c</strong>: “Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law...”</td>
<td>Aichi Target 17</td>
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Implementation by Parties

- Agenda – setting & policy guidance
- Capacity building Resource mob. etc
- Outreach & political engagement
- Monitoring & Review

Conference of Parties and subsidiary bodies

Secretariat
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)

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
• Linking goals to management actions/ technical approaches
• Framework for assessing progress/outcomes

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 development of human and institutional capacity for marine spatial planning-related activities is essential for success.
Sustainable Ocean Initiative: Global Platform for Partnerships and Capacity Building

More than 500 participants from 80 countries

www.cbd.int/soi
SOI Action Plan:
Framework of facilitating implementation and partnership
Goal: Facilitate dialogue to exchange experiences and to identify options and opportunities to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration among RSOs and RFBs, with a view to supporting their key role in facilitating achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.
Wealth of experience and knowledge in ocean management
essential role played by regional organizations in supporting and facilitating actions by national governments for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, and in supporting and assessing progress towards global-level goals, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

stressed the need for enhanced cooperation and collaboration at the regional scale, supported by continual exchange of information and lessons learned, exploring of shared objectives, and addressing issues of common interest.
acknowledged the diversity of experiences, challenges, priorities and capacities among countries and regional organizations in different ocean regions, and noted the respective mandates of various regional and global intergovernmental organizations.

- regional cooperation is at different stages of development in various regions, and, as such, that the appropriate next steps would vary among different regions, ranging from the establishment of dialogue to support cooperation where it does not exist, to strengthening this cooperation where it already exists.
“Seoul Outcome”

- Interacting and exchanging information on the respective measures and activities of regional organizations to promote mutual understanding, build trust, and ensure that they take their respective outputs into account, thereby complementing each other’s work while respecting their different mandates;
- Joint regional-level strategies, memoranda of understanding, or other collaborative arrangements to identify common objectives, outline joint and/or complementary activities, and clarify roles and expectations of respective regional organizations;
- Identification of specific issues of common interest around which to structure cooperation and coordination on scientific and technical matters as well as management tools and approaches;
Promoting **harmonized approaches for collecting and accessing data**, and exchanging the scientific information produced by a wide range of entities, including governments, universities, research institutions/partnerships, non-governmental organizations, and United Nations agencies (e.g., information on EBSAs and VMEs as well as from OBIS, GOOS, etc);

Using the above information for the production of **complementary and holistic assessments** of the status and trends of the marine environment, fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystems; and

**Supporting national reporting through regional frameworks**, including through compatible approaches for data and reporting formats, using, where possible, existing indicators, and **aligning this with reporting on progress** towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.
“Seoul Outcome”

- emphasized the need to continue global dialogues, and welcomed the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Korea to make this global dialogue a regular forum, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional seas organizations, regional fishery bodies, and other interested donors. Such regular global dialogues could continue, perhaps on a biennial basis, to facilitate, promote, and take stock of regional-level cooperation.
- emphasized the need for capacity building activities in support of cooperation at the regional level.
In order to prepare for future global dialogues, participants suggested that **an informal working group be formed**, consisting of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and interested UN/international/regional organizations, to **prepare substantive elements of the meeting programme**, including identification of concrete topics/issues, of future global dialogues and maintain intersessional communication among participants.
“Seoul Outcome” : Next Steps

- Inter-sessional Informal Working Group Meeting (June 2017)
  - Facilitating regional level cooperative activities
  - Securing necessary financial resources
  - Inter-sessional communication/awareness building
- 2nd SOI Global Dialogue (June 2018)

- Global RSO meeting (30 Oct-1 Sept 2016)
- CBD COP 13 (4-17 Dec 2016) & HLS (2-4 Dec 2016)
- COP 13 Side Event on SOI Global Dialogue (5 Dec Lunch time)
- BBNJ Prep Comm Side Event (March 2016)
- The Ocean Conference -High-level UN Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 (5-9 June 2016)
- FAO COFI (2018) and RSN meeting (2018)