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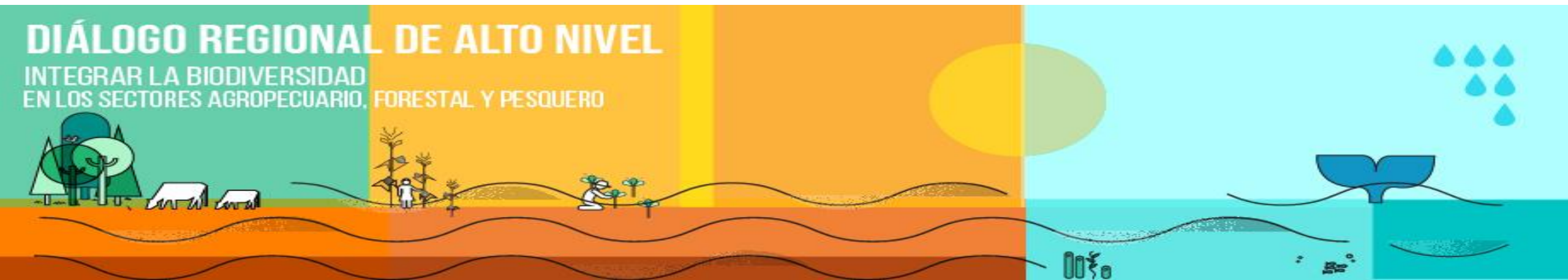


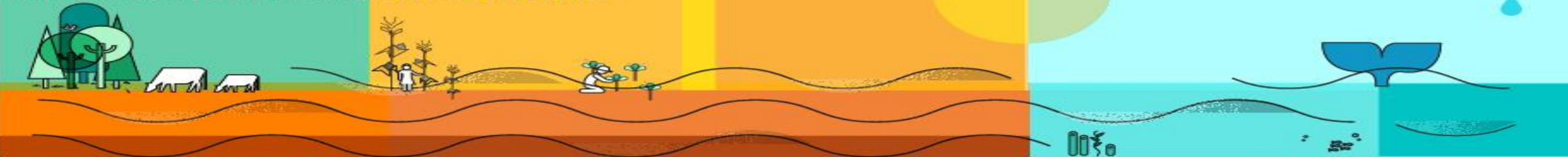
Biodiversity Mainstreaming Strategies in Fisheries and Aquaculture

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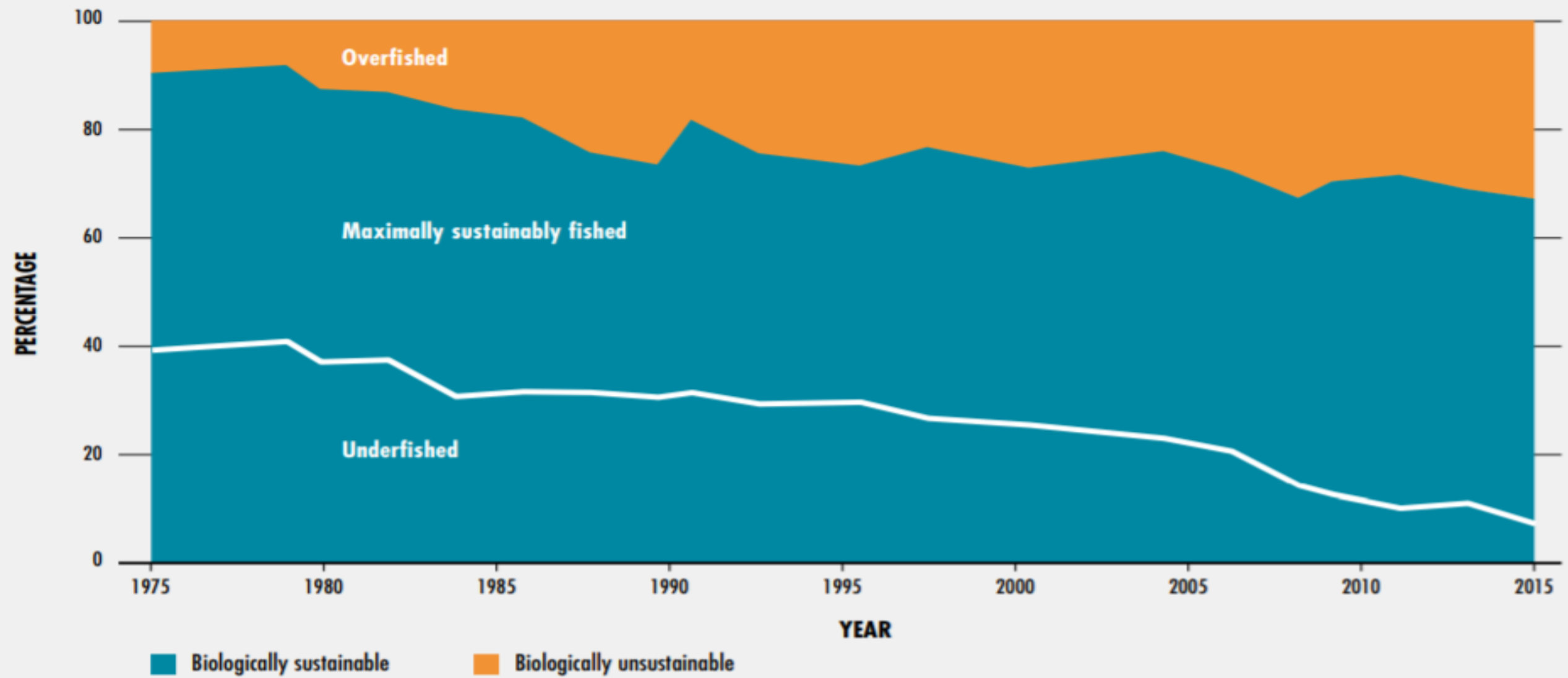


INTRODUCTION: Fisheries & Biodiversity in the Marine Environment

- Biodiversity is vitally important for functioning, productivity & resilience
- Life began in Ocean over 3 billion years ago
- 226,408 named marine species – But up to 25 Million species
- Fish & shellfish are critical components of biodiversity in ocean and seas
- Provide livelihood, food security, employment, trade, recreation, tourism
- Significant potential for future economic growth & development
- Sustainable & profitable fishing sector requires healthy marine biodiversity
- Significant loss of marine biodiversity – due to several factors
 - Fishing practices are not always responsible & sustainable (e.g trawling, seining)
 - Irresponsible fishing → degraded stocks & damage marine biodiversity
- Biodiversity must be mainstreamed into fisheries policies & programmes

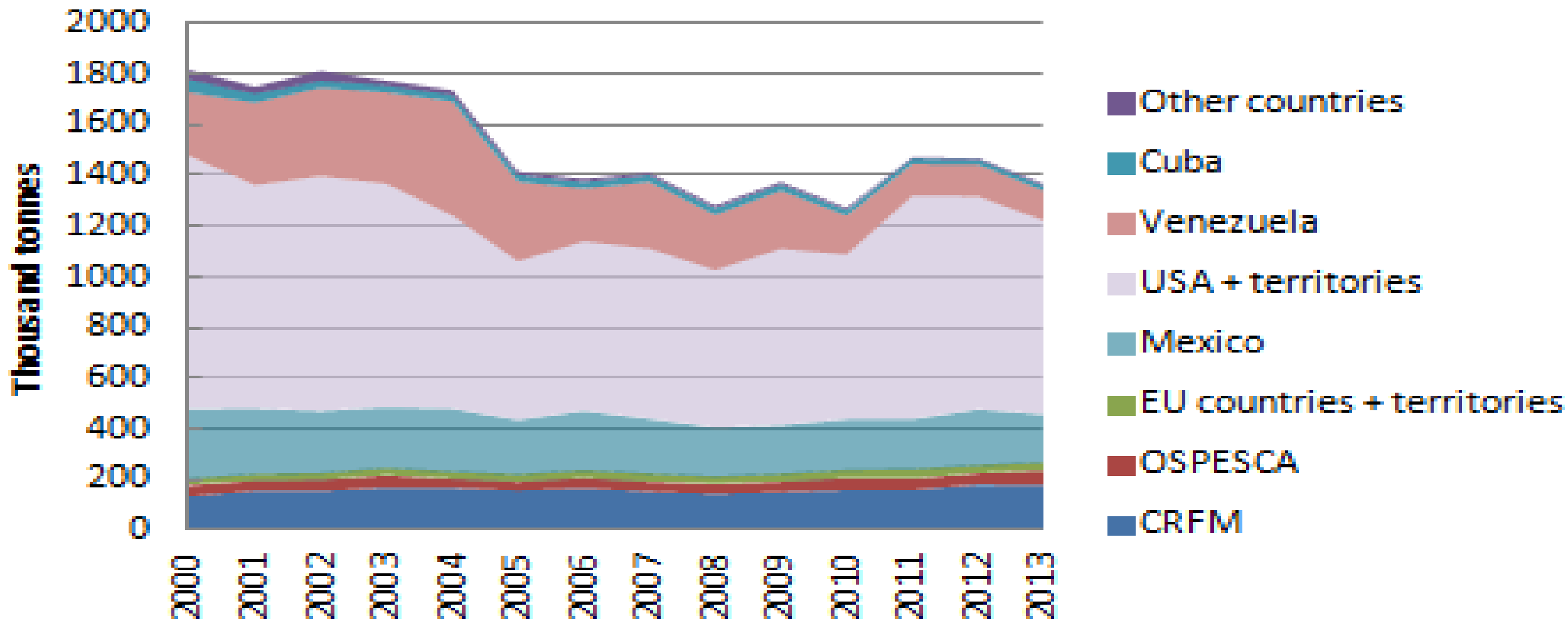
FIGURE 14

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MARINE FISH STOCKS, 1974–2015



Source: FAO SOFIA (2018)

Capture Fisheries Production Area 31 (main producing countries) 2000 -2013

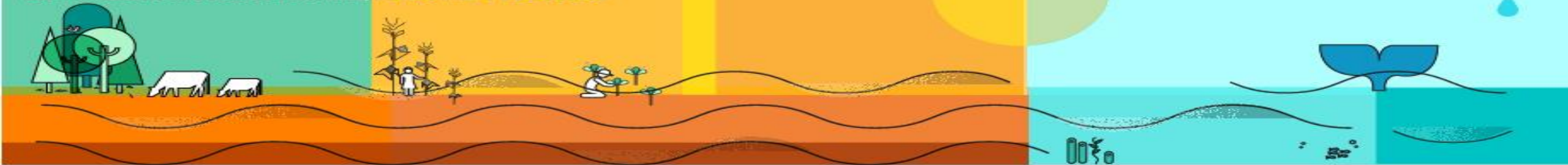


Source: FAO (2016)



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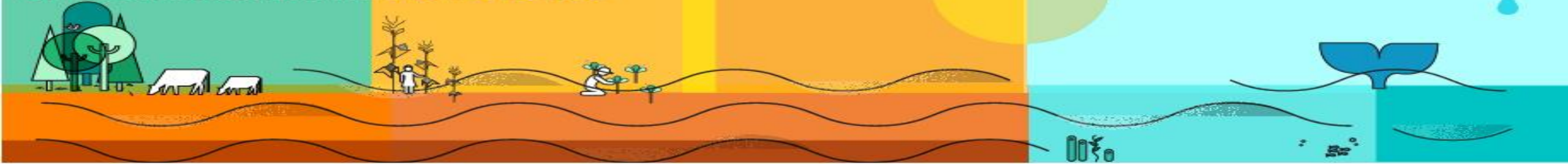


MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- Fisheries management has shifted from focus on conservation of target stock
- The Ecosystem Approach to fisheries (consider entire ecosystem)
- International & regional fisheries treaties & instruments address “*non-target species*” & “*species belonging to same ecosystems*”, “*protect biodiversity*”
 - UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA, RFMO/A Treaties, CBD (Aichi target 6), SDG 14, FAO Code of Conduct
 - Agreement establishing CRFM, Regional Fisheries Management Plans,
- National fisheries laws & policies incorporate principles & tools for EAF
 - Belize, T&T Fisheries Bill – ..measures shall be pursued ‘*to protect biodiversity*’
- Expansion of area based management (MPA, MMA, Fish Sanctuaries, VME)
- Increasing Cooperation Among & between Environment & Fisheries agencies
 - CBD Sustainable ocean initiative (SOI)
 - Cooperation among 3 Regional Fisheries Bodies: WECAFC, CRFM & OSPESCA
 - MOU (CRFM & UN Env CEP); MOU between 8 Fisheries, Env & other Agencies

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MAIN CHALLENGES

- **Fisheries management is complex** – ecosystems approach - more complex
- Maintaining balance: food security, livelihoods vs protecting the resource
- Requires extensive data & scientific knowledge
- **Slow & uneven Implementation of principles & measures at national level**
- Shared fisheries & ecosystems – regional & international cooperation
- Over-capitalization, overfishing, IUU fishing, subsidies,
- **Compliance - Monitoring, control & enforcement – difficult & costly**
- Resource and Capacity limitation
- Cross-sectoral cooperation & coherence (e.g. fisheries/ environment)
- Stakeholder participation: co-management



POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE PARTICIPANTS

- Public education and awareness of importance of biodiversity
- Data & scientific knowledge
- Understanding ocean acidification & climate change
- **Implementation of principles & measures - Capacity & resources**
- **Compliance** - Monitoring, control & enforcement
- Cross-sectoral cooperation & coherence (e.g. fisheries/ environment)
- Governance - Stakeholder participation (co-management); accountability
- **Support development & implementation of Fisheries management & conservation plans**