

BRAZIL INTERVENTION ON ITEM 4 “MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK”

Thank you Chair,

Firstly, the Brazilian delegation would like to thank FAO Secretariat for preparing the document for the analysis of member States, as well as the presentation delivered by Mr. Friedman. Brazil recognizes the great diversity of fishing resources throughout its territory, both in its marine and continental environments, and acknowledges the importance of promoting research on the relationship between this biodiversity and current emergencies, such as climate change and pollution.

2. In this sense, it should be highlighted that the Brazilian government re-established the common management of fisheries resources by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In this context, it has been included among other responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment the shared task of fisheries planning.

3. Brazil also recognizes the importance of implementing management measures that do not marginalize traditional peoples and communities, especially artisanal and small-scale based fisheries, and that the fishing sector should be considered an ally of biodiversity conservation.

4. Once again, the importance of participatory committees such as the “Rede Pesca Brasil” (Brazil Fishery Network) is evident. The aim is to discuss the sustainable use of fishing resources with various players in the fishing industry. This forum includes representatives from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, with effective participation in debates on fisheries management.

5. In this context, promoting the creation and strengthening of subnational management forums in Brazil is an important strategy that makes it possible to build rules and regulations aimed at promoting the sustainable development, taking into account the needs and particularities of fisherwomen and fishermen.

6. With regard to "area-based management tools", we recognize the importance of local, regional and global agreements, such as areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). In this context, the creation of protected areas must consider social, economic and environmental components aspects. It should also be noted that in Brazil, the Marine Spatial Planning for Blue Amazon is underway, with a pilot project being implemented in the southern region, an important tool for fighting environmental degradation and ensuring sustainable development.

7. In addition, several efforts to collect data on fisheries in Brazil, whether based on the methodology of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the assessment of various fish stocks, have been guiding a national proactive action for the recovery of fisheries resources. It is important to note that the country has adopted management plans for continental and marine resources, including sardines, spiny lobster, red snapper, Spotted sorubim and zamurito.

8. Finally, we congratulate FAO's initiative to provide technical support to countries in the transition to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and in the construction of relevant indicators in order to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the Kunming - Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

Thank you.