

*11th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans
Bangkok, Thailand, 5-8 October 2009*



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Convention on Biological Diversity

CBD and Regional Seas Programmes :

Implementation of the Programme of Work on
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Future Collaboration



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Focus of Presentation



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Report on preparatory activities for in-depth review of the Programme of Work on marine and coastal biodiversity



Identify potential areas of CBD-RSP collaboration toward Nagoya (COP 10)



Preparatory Activities for In-Depth Review of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity since 10th Global Meeting



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- IDR to be undertaken at the **tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**, scheduled for October 2010, Nagoya, Japan (decision VII/31, Annex)
- CBD notification (29 July 2008) issued to Parties and organizations, including all Regional Convention and Action Plans, requesting the submission of voluntary report on the implementation of PoW on marine and coastal biodiversity
- Compile and synthesize information, with support from UNEP DEPI, from 3rd and 4th National Reports, voluntary reports, scientific articles, international publications, and other information sources
- **Voluntary reports provided by various regional seas organizations (COBSEA, HELCOM, NOWPAP, OSPAR, PERSGAR)** as well as other regional programmes (CCAMLR, PEMSEA)
- **Information sharing via email communications** undertaken with several regional seas organizations (CPPS, Tehran Convention, SPREP, etc)
- Draft report prepared and circulated **for Peer-Review** to Parties and organizations, including regional seas organizations **with deadline by 30 September**

Background document on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity



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- ❖ **Global status and trends of marine and coastal biodiversity :**
Estuaries, mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, shellfish reefs, cold water coral reefs, seamounts, hydrothermal vents, fisheries, spawning aggregations, dead zones, seabirds and shorebirds, invasive species
- ❖ **Threats to marine and coastal biodiversity:** world population, coastal zone development, pollution, unsustainable fishing, climate change impacts including ocean acidification
- ❖ **Status of 2010 sub-targets on marine and coastal biodiversity:** target, indicators, relevant elements of PoW, and progress
- ❖ **Progress made on the implementation of POW at global, regional and national levels:**
 - **IMCAM** : national policies and implementation, IMCAM and ecosystem approach/watershed management/spatial planning/GPA
 - **Living Resources** : implementation of ecosystem approach in marine and coastal areas, marine genetic resources, global information on ecosystem and species, mangrove/tropical coral reefs/cold water coral reefs; biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

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- ❖ **Progress made on the implementation of POW at global, regional and national levels:**
 - **Marine and coastal protected areas:** Global trends of MCPA establishment; MCPA networks; MPAs beyond national jurisdiction; Regional initiatives (e.g. OSPAR, CCAMLR, etc); enhancing scientific basis for selecting new MPAs; effective management of MPAs
 - **Mariculture** : status and trends in mariculture and aquaculture; development of national policies/legislation; management measures (EIA, site selection, restoration, effluent control, genetic resource management, preventing escape, traditional knowledge)
 - **Invasive alien species:** pathways and causes of introduction of IAS; impacts; control of pathways; eradication or management of already introduced species; IAS database

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❖ Barriers to implementation of the POW

- Lack of **political commitment** and support
- Lack of **mainstreaming** and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors
- Institutional and **policy obstacles** and weaknesses
- **Insufficient human technical resources** and capacity
- Limited **financial resources**
- Lack of **suitable data**, knowledge and information
- Low **public awareness**
- **Insufficient training** in the use of guidelines and tools and inadequate dissemination of such materials
- Limited or **low involvement of indigenous and local communities** and various stakeholders
- Lack of **economic incentives**



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- ❖ **Priorities to address the barriers, in particular capacity-building**
 - Enhancing **cross-sectoral coordination and policy planning** as well as between levels of government, with emphasis on local implementation
 - Developing and strengthening **stakeholder networks**
 - Demonstrating **economic and social value** of marine and coastal biodiversity
 - Undertaking **periodic review** of the adequacy of policies and legislation and their implementation
 - Securing resourcing and funding through **financial/business planning**
 - Enhancing **capacity of personnel** through training
 - Making scientific information and traditional knowledge easier to access through **improved information management**
 - **Scaling up demonstration** projects
 - Strengthening regional collaboration to address scientific information needs
 - Enhancing **international scientific processes**

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_14633

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



cument on the implementation of of POW on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

ress made in various aspects **BUT**,

ite significant progress made, particularly with regard to national mentation of IMCAM and establishment of MCPAs, most global sment showed serious declines in marine living resources, s of coastal habitats, elevated pollution levels, poor water quality, ill deterioration of marine environment.

local and regional success stories are found for the recovery or lown of the habitat/biodiversity loss, such as coral reefs and roves.

ver, impacts of climate change, such as ocean acidification, d further complicate the challenges and increase management tainties.

s for further refinement of PoW

ures to address key concerns raised by COP 8 and COP 9 on rgent need to **conserve biodiversity in areas beyond national diction** as well as address **the impacts of ocean acidification ocean fertilization as well as unsustainable fishing** on marine iversity can be the key elements for consideration.