



FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

ambition for biodiversity

BIODEV 2030



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 6 countries are:

- Collection of juveniles and capture in nursery areas
- Non-compliance with closed periods or prohibited areas
- By-catch and ground scraping
- Mangrove deforestation
- Discharge of untreated wastewater, sludge and aquaculture waste
- Increased catches and overexploitation of stocks
- Use of non-selective gear (beach seine nets, mosquito nets, buoys)
- Use of destructive capture methods (poisons, chemicals, explosives)

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Strengthening monitoring and regulatory oversight

- Revision of the Fisheries laws and strengthening of sanctions
- Increased monitoring of IUU⁽²⁾ fishing practices
- Development of Locally Management Marine Areas (LMMA)⁽³⁾ and participatory monitoring
- Revision of trawlable areas, conflict management and improvement of fisheries data
- Digitalization of monitoring, water quality standards and innovative financing: blue carbon credits, PES⁽⁴⁾, CTF⁽⁵⁾

Fishing equipment

- Inspection of non-selective machinery and promotion of selective equipment.
- Improvement of post-capture treatment: refrigeration and post-capture treatment.
- Reduction of fossil fuel use.

Improving resource management practices

- Restoration of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds
- Development of income-generating activities (rice-fishing, rice-mangrove plantation)
- Establishment of quotas and allowable catch rates
- Development of OECM⁽⁶⁾
- Technical support for labeling

KEY FIGURES



6 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



4 SECTORS
concerned

Shrimps, crabs, seaweed,
fish meal and oil



30 SPPI
associated

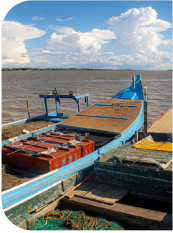


5 PILOT
PROJECTS

(co-constructed at
landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004. ⁽²⁾ Illegal, Undeclared, Unregulated ⁽³⁾ Community marine protected areas ⁽⁴⁾ Payments for environmental services ⁽⁵⁾ Conservation Trust Fund ⁽⁶⁾ Other Effective Conservation Measures

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS



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GUYANA - (2 projects)

- 1 **Nature-friendly livelihoods and smart fisheries data**
- 2 **Strengthening skills, safety and communication for sustainable artisanal fisheries**

Main activities: capacity building in financial management, information tools and communication systems, creation of an individual application for resource monitoring, development of income-generating alternatives (eco-tourism, machinery repair, women's business).



Budget

1 USD
164K
2 USD
179K



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FIJI - Vanua Levu

Restoration of ecosystems through nature-based solutions from ridge to reef

Sectors: coastal fishing (crab, shellfish, seaweed)

Main activities: development of value-added sectors, establishment of community marine protected areas, training of rangers, promotion of NbS⁽⁷⁾



Budget

USD
2,8M
5-7 years



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MOZAMBIQUE - Zambezi Valley (Pebane)

Biodiversity-friendly, climate-adapted, and inclusive economic value chains

Sectors: crabs and shrimps

Main activities: mangrove restoration, establishment of community conservation areas, release of juveniles to sea, capacity building on post-collection fish processing (refrigeration, conditioning)



Budget

USD
7,2M
5 years



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MADAGASCAR - Menabe region

Supporting stakeholders in developing a sustainable shrimp fishing project

Main activities: mangroves restoration, community surveillance, improving product quality, diversification of income-generating activities (market gardening, tourism, crafts, community savings)



Budget

€13,7M
5 years

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PUBLIC SECTOR

Research institutes, universities, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, National Agencies, Department in charge of Information/Computer Science, governments, local authorities, multilateral donors, embassies

CIVIL SOCIETY

NGO, local communities, indigenous peoples, community guards

PRIVATE SECTOR

Artisanal fishermen, association of fishermen, informal dealers, collectors, fishmongers, industrial companies, banks, media, certifiers



⁽⁷⁾ Nature-based Solutions