**Contribution to strengthen technical and scientific cooperation in support of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**

**“Examples of effective institutional mechanisms, partnerships, networks, and regional and sub-regional institutional arrangements”**

Contribution from:

* the UN Environment Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network (CaMPAM);
* the Mediterranean network of Marine Protected Areas managers (MedPAN);
* the North America Marine Protected Areas Networks (NAMPAN);
* the French Biodiversity Agency.

In partnership with:

* the West Africa Network of Marine Protected Areas (RAMPAO);
* the Spanish Ministry for the Ecological Transition through the Biodiversity Foundation.

**This contribution intends to highlight the successful story of networks of marine protected areas managers in support of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**, especially related to the qualitative aspects of the Aïchi Target 11: effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. At the turn of 2020, only quantitative aspect of 10% of marine protected areas is being nearly reached; while all the qualitative aspects of this Target are far from being achieved.

Networks of MPA managers are largely considered as a cornerstone to achieve management effectiveness and have the potential to accelerate the implementation of MPA strategic targets with direct impact on ocean conservation at every scale.

The collaboration and exchange among networks of MPA managers at the Northern and Southern Transatlantic are agile and successful in sharing knowledge and best management practices through effective inter-regional lessons learnt sharing, communication and capacity building. The networks allows exchanges between managers with common issues in different regional and local contexts, and generate creativity, problem solving and resource sharing.

The networks of MPA managers are platforms acting at key political and geographic levels (national, regional, ocean basin and global) and addressing common management and conservation challenges. By gathering stakeholders for an effective management of marine biodiversity and creating linkages with actions on the ground, they facilitate relevant decision-making processes, at local, national and regional levels.

It’s worth noting the European Union's support to the Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension through marine protected areas, fostering connections between networks of managers with a common strategy and guaranteeing a permanent networking mechanism. Networks of managers involved in the project are from the Caribbean (CaMPAM), the Mediterranean (MedPAN), North America (NAMPAN), and West Africa (RAMPAO) with an additional contribution from France and Spain.