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Sustainable Ocean Initiative workshop on ocean-related capacity-building needs for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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Report of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative workshop on ocean-related capacity-building needs for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*

Introduction

1. The Sustainable Ocean Initiative was created on the margins of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2010, to respond to the need for training and capacity-building of developing countries party to the Convention with regard to marine conservation and management, as emphasized by the Conference of the Parties in decision X/29. The Initiative is a global platform aimed at building partnerships and enhancing capacity to achieve the global goals and targets on marine and coastal biodiversity. It is focused on achieving a balance between conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by applying an action-oriented, holistic and integrated capacity-building framework. Its implementation is being coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention, in collaboration with various partners.
2. At the second part of its fifteenth meeting, held in December 2022, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which contains a new set of global goals and targets for biodiversity. Robust implementation of the Framework in marine and coastal areas will be essential to achieving its goals. Many Parties, in particular among developing countries, are in need of capacity to fully implement the Framework with respect to their marine and coastal biodiversity.
3. With a view to supporting the implementation of the Framework, the Acting Executive Secretary convened the Sustainable Ocean Initiative workshop on ocean-related capacity-building needs for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with financial support from the Government of the Republic of Korea, through the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries. The workshop was held online from 5 to 9 June 2023, from 7 to 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time.
4. The workshop was aimed at identifying and discussing various capacity needs related to the implementation and monitoring of the Framework in marine and coastal areas, including with respect to its goals, targets and indicators. The workshop focused on providing an overview of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, discussing some of its most relevant targets for the ocean and the potential capacity needs for developing countries to implement and monitor these targets. The workshop also discussed some relevant cross-cutting issues and enabling conditions for countries

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to do so. The identified priority capacity needs will be useful in guiding future capacity-building activities, including those under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative.

5. Participants in the workshop mainly comprised experts from developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other implementation support offices and agencies.

6. The workshop was organized in plenary and breakout group sessions and included thematic presentations with question-and-answer sessions, interactive sessions, plenary moderated discussions, and breakout group exercises and discussions. The Secretariat nominated workshop co-chairs for the plenary sessions and facilitators and rapporteurs for the breakout groups, on the basis of the experience and expertise of the participants.

7. The workshop was co-chaired by Andrew Rhodes from Mexico and Moustafa Fouda from Egypt.

8. The workshop was attended by experts from Algeria, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mozambique, Philippines, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. As for organizations, the workshop was attended by experts from Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CoopeSoliDar R.L., Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia Secretariat (COBSEA), DHI Water & Environment (Malaysia), European Commission, Fauna & Flora International, Fisheries Expert Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (FEG-IUCN), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Former Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, French Biodiversity Agency, Future Earth, GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit, Global Ocean Alliance, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI), Global Ocean Trust, Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO), International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Island Conservation, Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council, Mediterranean Protected Areas Network (MedPAN), Missionary Society of St Columban (Fiji), Pew Charitable Trusts, Planet Tracker, Planeta Océano, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Rare, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Stockholm Resilience Centre (Stockholm University), The Nature Conservancy, UNCBD Women's Group, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), University of Miami, and University of Pavia.

9. A list of participants is contained in annex I.

10. The meeting was conducted in English, and interpretation in French and Spanish was provided during the plenary sessions.

Item 1

Opening of the meeting

11. The Acting Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, David Cooper, delivered opening remarks. Mr. Cooper welcomed delegates to the workshop and expressed gratitude to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea for supporting the meeting. He explained that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in 2022, aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and achieve recovery by 2050, addressing various drivers of biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable use of biodiversity for socio-economic development. However, the success of the framework depends on translating it into action and addressing capacity gaps, while ensuring holistic approaches to planning and implementation. Mr. Cooper emphasized the aim of the workshop to identify and discuss capacity needs in implementing the framework in marine and coastal areas, and foster collaboration among ocean stakeholders to achieve its goals. He

encouraged the participants to share their experiences, learn from each other, and consider how best to make the Global Biodiversity Framework real on the ground and in the water.

Item 2

Workshop background and objectives

12. A representative of the Secretariat briefed the participants on the workshop background, objectives and expected outcomes, after which the participants were invited to introduce themselves. He highlighted the linkages between the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted in December 2022, explaining that the Framework is part of a package of additional decisions on: (a) resource mobilization, (b) capacity-building and development, and technical and scientific cooperation, (c) monitoring framework (indicators), and (d) digital sequence information on genetic resources. He noted that ocean issues are spread throughout the Framework as its goals and targets have been developed to be generic and applicable to all biomes, which calls for a comprehensive and holistic approach to implementation. With the establishment of the new goals and targets, there is a heightened level of global political ambition to address the issue of biodiversity loss. However, countries continue to face pressing political priorities such as COVID-19 economic recovery, geopolitical instability, and poverty eradication. To tackle these challenges, significant efforts are required to establish enabling conditions. It was noted that there is an unprecedented level of political attention focused on ocean and nature, and new streams of innovative funding from alternative sources have emerged. There is also an enhanced level of attention across various sectors and disciplines, including the private sector. The Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) was then introduced as a global platform for capacity building and partnerships, coordinated by the CBD Secretariat.

13. The representative of the Secretariat outlined the objectives of the workshop to (a) identify and discuss key ocean-related capacity needs for implementing the Framework, (b) build connections to help support implementation, (c) inform efforts to translate the Framework at the national and regional level and into other global processes, and (d) inform capacity-building efforts moving forward, including under SOI. He noted the importance of translating the Framework to the national level, which is largely done through national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). The outcomes of the workshop intend to feed into the rapid review of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity in the context of the Framework, and into the development of thematic capacity-building roadmaps.

Item 3

Overview of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its relevance for marine and coastal biodiversity

14. Under this agenda item, Basile van Havre and Francis Ogwal (former Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) provided an overview of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its relevance for the ocean. Mr. van Havre introduced the Framework's logic model and highlighted its linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He encouraged participants to consider the entire Framework from an ocean perspective, emphasizing the importance of understanding it as a comprehensive package of decisions. Mr. van Havre pointed out Section C, which addresses considerations for the implementation of the Framework, such as the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, and the right to development. These aspects should be taken into consideration throughout the entire framework.

15. Mr. van Havre highlighted several particularly important targets for the ocean, including targets 1, 2, and 3, emphasizing the need to view these targets as a package. He also underscored targets 5 and 10, which address similar issues from different perspectives: the former focuses on reducing threats, while the latter focuses on meeting people's needs. Target 18, which involves eliminating, phasing out and reforming harmful incentives, was noted as requiring collaboration with key organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). Mr. van Havre further explained

the planning, reporting, and review system, with global reviews of progress scheduled for the seventeenth and nineteenth meetings of the Conference of the Parties, to assess whether actions align with commitments. Mr. van Havre concluded that the Framework encompasses all necessary elements and addresses all direct drivers of biodiversity loss. Its implementation will bring significant changes to many areas, including agri-food production, consumption, financing, and infrastructure. He also noted the importance of related processes and agreements, such as the negotiations on the plastics treaty, the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, as well as the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement).

16. A representative of the Secretariat presented on the planning, monitoring, reporting and review of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In decision 15/6, Parties adopted an enhanced mechanism for planning, monitoring, review and reporting, which includes updated or revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) with national targets aligned with the global targets of the Framework by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 16). Key considerations for NBSAP development and implementation include coherence with national circumstances and capacities, integrating biosafety and access and benefit sharing, involving all actors, seeking synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Conventions, promoting increased efforts and improved implementation, considering different value systems, and engaging non-state actors. Coordination and collaboration across stakeholders are crucial for ocean-related issues due to the variety of stakeholders involved.

17. The representative also highlighted that decision 15/6 elaborates on the use of indicators from the monitoring framework (decision 15/5) in NBSAPs and national reports. Headline and binary indicators are included in the NBSAP and national report template, and Parties are encouraged to use other indicators as well. In decision 15/5, Parties established a monitoring framework with indicators to track progress at national, regional, and global levels. This framework includes headline indicators, binary indicators, component indicators, and complementary indicators, forming a holistic monitoring framework. While there are few specific ocean-related indicators, almost all headline indicators are relevant for the ocean. Many indicators still require further work in terms of methodological development, building national monitoring systems and capacity. An Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group was established to guide improvements to the monitoring framework; however, operationalizing this framework will require improving national observation and monitoring systems. Improved collaboration and coordination among all actors are essential to protect and conserve ocean biodiversity.

18. Following the above presentation, a representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the outcomes of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties related to capacity-building, including decision 15/8 on capacity building and development and technical and scientific cooperation (TSC), as well as target 20 of the Framework which addresses strengthening capacity building and development, technology transfer, innovation and TSC. The long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development and the TSC Mechanism comprising of a network of regional and/or subregional support centres to be coordinated at the global level by a coordination entity were highlighted. An informal advisory group on TSC has been created to provide strategic advice on practical measures, tools and opportunities to promote and facilitate TSC, technology transfer, capacity building and development, knowledge mechanism, and the Clearing-House Mechanism. Other major outcomes include the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership, and the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity ([GKSSB](#)).

19. The representative of the Secretariat explained that the long-term strategic framework for capacity building and development will provide a common overarching framework for all stakeholders. Annex I of decision 15/8 contains a summarized version, with the full version being available in CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1. Key components of capacity building and development were emphasized, including identifying needs, developing capacities, utilizing capacities, and retaining them. The possibility of developing a thematic capacity building action plan dedicated to marine

aspects, and an island biodiversity capacity building action plan working with small island developing states, was mentioned. With respect to TSC, it was noted that Parties, Governments and organizations are invited to identify and communicate their TSC needs, and those able to, provide technical assistance.

20. Lastly, a representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of potential capacity needs for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in marine and coastal areas, on the basis of a background document prepared for the meeting (CBD/SOI/WS/2023/1/2). He provided an assessment of the relevance of the Framework's targets for marine and coastal biodiversity and their capacity building needs, with a focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Furthermore, an assessment of challenges and constraints for capacity building in SIDS and LDCs highlighted the need for human capacity for both technical and non-technical roles, especially in the public sector and for national or local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Key examples of capacity-building needs for particular aspects of marine and coastal ecosystems according to workshop themes and the Framework's targets were also summarized, covering topics such as marine spatial planning, fisheries and aquaculture, invasive aquatic species and ocean observation. It was noted that capacity needs for marine issues across the Framework are extensive and cover all of the targets identified as relevant to marine and coastal biodiversity in SIDS and LDCs. Building human and institutional capacity both within government and for NGOs and communities working at the sub-national or local level was regarded as a priority. Potential broad-scale approaches for the delivery of the Framework linked to capacity-building for the marine and coastal environment in SIDS and LDCs including an Earth system justice approach to deliver a nature-positive and people-positive Framework were highlighted.

21. In the question-and-answer session that followed, participants discussed issues related to the challenges of aligning efforts across conventions and processes, challenges regarding monitoring, capacity-building, and potential capacity needs. This discussion is summarized below.

22. *Challenges of aligning efforts across conventions and processes.* Participants discussed the need to define integrated and synergistic strategies that can contribute to the Framework as well as other conventions and processes. They underscored the importance of using similar or common indicators (or the underlying data) across different processes, which would simplify national policy and monitoring efforts. Participants also highlighted the usage of citizen science, particularly working with local communities and local researchers to fill data gaps. They noted the opportunity of leveraging the process of reviewing the NBSAPs in the context of the Framework to identify how to align resource mobilization, communication, capacity development, and other means of implementation with other processes. However, they also noted the challenge of the short timeframe for revising the NBSAPs.

23. *Challenges regarding monitoring.* Participants discussed the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators and the challenges with respect to finalizing the headline indicators in the context of the ocean and disaggregating the headline indicators (e.g., for each ecosystem type). They emphasized the capacity-building needs regarding monitoring and indicators.

24. *Capacity-building.* Participants further discussed the need for a structured, integrated approach to capacity-building, moving away from an ad-hoc approach and integrating capacity-building efforts with other development frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals. It was noted that countries should identify their critical capacity needs, take stock of existing resources, and outline an action plan for addressing these needs, which can be useful when reaching out to donors. The NBSAP Accelerator Partnership was highlighted as a support mechanism for Parties in reviewing their NBSAPs.

25. *Potential capacity needs.* Participants discussed potential capacity needs for implementing and monitoring the Framework, particularly based on the background study (CBD/SOI/WS/2023/1/2). It was noted that, in addition to human capacity and capacity for monitoring and enforcement, other capacity needs included the ability to manage financial resources and interact with the private sector

(e.g., in the sectors of fisheries and aquaculture). Participants emphasized the importance of retaining human capacity, ensuring continuity within departments and organizations, and minimizing the effects of turnover. Designing tools and resources to effectively respond to continual turnover and ensure information sharing (e.g., exchanges between small-scale fishers, both within and between countries) was discussed. Participants also stressed the importance of ensuring there are no conflicts between different levels of legislation, as bottom-up approaches to capacity-building can sometimes clash with national legislation. The potential role of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative in filling the ocean-related gaps in indicators and related capacity needs was noted.

26. In the following plenary discussion on potential priority capacity needs, participants engaged in answering an in-session informal survey which informed the subsequent discussions. The informal responses to the survey, and the discussion, are summarized below.

27. *Translating the Framework at the national level.* The majority of respondents indicated that discussions on translating the Framework's goals and targets to the national level (through revised NBSAPs or otherwise) had begun at the time of the workshop, but there is still much work to do. Participants discussed that such discussions and developments often take place at higher levels, not including all relevant stakeholders. Some participants noted there are specific national and subnational dynamics which may make the process longer in trying to align stakeholders across different levels. However, some indicated significant progress, but faced the challenge of moving forward. The importance of including different ministries, offices, and agencies in the process of revising NBSAPs so that they respond to the needs and priorities of different stakeholders was emphasized. The importance of developing different financial mechanisms for the conservation of marine biodiversity, closing the gap in assessing ecosystem services, and involving the private sector in these processes was also noted.

28. *National discussions on key capacity needs.* Some respondents indicated that discussions have been held in their countries or regions regarding key capacity needs for implementing the Framework, however, there is a need to engage more stakeholders. Others responded that no discussions had taken place at the time of the workshop. Participants discussed that, as the Framework is intended to be aligned with other existing frameworks and processes, the capacity needs should not be viewed in a silo and should instead be applicable for different types of goals and targets, not only in the context of biodiversity. Participants were then asked to select the top priority capacity need for implementing the Framework out of the following types: (a) governance, management, enforcement and compliance, (b) political will and leadership, (c) coordination across sectors, (d) stakeholder engagement and awareness, (e) science, technology and data, and (f) sustainable financing, with relatively even results across all these categories.

29. *Capacity gaps.* Respondents saw relatively the same extent of capacity gaps across the targets. The importance of conducting a priority analysis of the capacity-building needs across different sectors and economies, as well as a risk analysis at the national level to identify where to focus capacity building efforts, was emphasized. Participants highlighted issues that cause problems for the ocean but require action outside of the ocean context. They discussed capacity needs to effectively apply the human-rights based approach, gender-responsive approaches, and integrating indigenous peoples and local communities in efforts toward implementing and monitoring the Framework. The capacity to monitor restoration and ensure measurable impact and capacity for data collection, management, monitoring, and analysis were noted. They further discussed capacity gaps in increasing accountability when dealing with Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, and who the best actors are to tackle it. They discussed the need to take proactive action for climate refugees among marine species.

Item 4

Capacity needs for implementing the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

30. Under this agenda item, a series of presentations, expert panels and breakout group discussions focused on specific sets of targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, namely (a) targets 1 to 4, (b) targets 5, 9 and 10, and (c) targets 6 to 8.

(a) *Targets 1-4: Spatial planning, restoration, protection and conservation*

31. A representative of the Secretariat delivered a presentation providing an overview of targets 1-4, namely the issues of spatial planning, restoration, protection and conservation, alerting the participants to the Quick Guides for the GBF targets, available on the [CBD website](#). With respect to target 1, He explained some key elements to take note of, including: (i) spatial planning and/or effective management processes (with the latter to be used when spatial planning is not feasible, or as a complement to spatial planning), (ii) participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive (key to spatial planning), (iii) addressing land- and sea-use change, (iv) areas of high biodiversity importance, and high ecological integrity, and (v) respecting the rights of IPLCs. With respect to target 2, he noted the following key elements: (i) restoration, (ii) degraded ecosystems, (iii) enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, and (iv) connectivity and integrity. Regarding target 3, it was noted that while there are many efforts to achieve the 30% figure, there are other important aspects of this target to ensure its effectiveness, including: (i) addressing areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, (ii) effective conservation and management, (iii) ecological representativeness, (iv) well-connected systems of protected areas and OECMs, (v) equitable governance, (vi) sustainable use consistent with conservation objectives, and (vii) rights of IPLCs. Finally, with respect to target 4, he noted that it has three distinct but related components: (i) management actions to halt human-induced extinctions and to reduce extinction risk, in particular for threatened species, (ii) management actions to maintain and restore genetic diversity among all species, and (iii) actions to manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict.

32. Following the above presentation, a panel of experts delivered thematic presentations on the capacity considerations of implementing the targets outlined above:

(a) Eduardo Klein (IOC-UNESCO) presented capacity needs for marine spatial planning (MSP) and implementing target 1. Strong institutional capacities are essential to guarantee successful planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of spatial plans. He noted that the capacity-building process must be implemented across the different sectors and involve a variety of stakeholders, including individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, industry, and indigenous peoples and local communities, across local, regional, national and transboundary dimensions. To effectively design, implement and evaluate MSP, individuals need a combination of strategic thinking, effective communication, analytical skills, and the ability to exercise judgment. Mr. Klein explained that they must possess the capability to objectively make decisions, engage stakeholders, and manage project processes. Additionally, strong policy-making skills, research capabilities, problem-solving proficiency, facilitation expertise, and negotiation and mediation skills are essential in various domains. Mr. Klein further added that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO has several programs that could aid in building capacity for the Framework's targets. [Ocean Expert](#) is a directory of experts in various oceanic disciplines, while [Ocean Best Practices](#) is a collection of curated methods for measuring and estimating parameters in different oceanic domains. The [Global Ocean Observing System](#) (GOOS) is a community-driven program that identifies Essential Ocean Variables (EOV) relevant to reporting the ocean's status. The [Ocean Biodiversity Information System](#) (OBIS) is the most authoritative global database of marine biodiversity, with over 120 million records of marine species worldwide. Lastly, [Ocean Teacher Global Academy](#) (OTGA) is an online platform for oceanic training courses and could be the ideal resource for marine GBF target-related training materials;

(b) Nancy Soi (UNEP) delivered a presentation on the Regional Seas Programme (RSP) and considerations for implementing targets 1-4. Ms. Soi explained that the RSP provides a platform for countries sharing a common sea or ocean to cooperate in managing their shared marine and coastal environments in an integrated manner. The Framework, she noted, offers an important opportunity for the RSP to advance its work in translating global commitments into regional and national implementation. Ms. Soi highlighted key considerations for implementing targets 1-4, including ensuring harmonized national monitoring, reporting, and data collection on ocean-related targets, translating the Framework into regional contexts, upscaling successful methodologies, tools and innovations (e.g., on ecosystem restoration), and identifying and making available a pool of experts to support capacity building at all levels. She outlined several challenges, such as financial resources, territorial disputes, interpretation of countries/sector needs and expectations of the Framework, policy coherence in spatial planning, and understanding the targets and indicators. Ms. Soi also presented opportunities, including access to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) support through the biodiversity and international waters portfolio, the [Early Action Support project](#) of UNEP/UNDP/GEF to fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the Framework, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration;

(c) A representative of the Secretariat presented considerations and indicative capacity needs for target 3. He introduced key findings from the 5th Global Biodiversity Outlook (2020) on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11. Some key considerations for 30x30 were emphasized, including the importance of where and how the target will be implemented, not just how much; the need to integrate the target in broader strategic planning (e.g., in the context of target 1); the importance of other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) to account for biodiversity benefits from tools other than marine protected areas (MPAs), and to incentivize shifts in unsustainable practices. He stressed that the target should be tied to real action and behavioural change, addressing drivers of biodiversity loss, and highlighted the importance of engaging local stakeholders and promoting indigenous and local community-led efforts. The indicators for target 3 adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties were introduced, noting that further work is needed to ensure they effectively track ocean-related aspects. The representative also presented indicative capacity needs for target 3 based on the background document ([CBD/SOI/WS/2023/1/2](#)). He noted that studies have shown many MPAs failing to be effective due to shortfalls in staff and financial resources. In the Coral Triangle, main capacity needs and gaps included engaging and supporting community-supported enforcement efforts, a lack of training programs and communication about resource regulations. A study in the Western Indian Ocean identified specific staff skill shortages for the conservation and management of island ecosystems at the national, organizational, and project levels;

(d) Serge Garcia (IUCN-FEG) delivered a presentation on the potential capacity needs for OECMs in the fisheries sector. The implementation process requires an enabling environment facilitating and supporting its identification, management, performance assessment, and reporting phases. Mr. Garcia presented the competencies needed for inclusive and equitable adequate governance, effective management, robust and comprehensive assessments, recurrent monitoring and performance assessment, and reporting at national and global levels capacity. It was stressed that, in fisheries, a large part of the competencies needed were known and diversely available in different countries, but complementary competencies may need to be acquired, particularly regarding the broad biodiversity assessment and management, e.g., through collaborations with environmental agencies. Mr. Garcia also stressed what was expected and indeed necessary from the fishery sector in such a process, in terms of engagement in assessment and management processes; cooperation within the fishery sector and between other economic sectors; communication of the sector with the conservation arena and society and awareness raising, particularly regarding fisheries efforts to minimize impacts on biodiversity; more sustainable fishing, through technological innovation and generalization of best practices; improved compliance; reporting; and monitoring;

(e) Lauren Lopes (CMS) presented on the capacity needs relating to species' conservation. Ms. Lopes began with a brief introduction on CMS, including an explanation of how CMS provided

a framework for the establishment of different types of international agreements for species' conservation. Ms. Lopes then focused on capacity-building needs relating to species' conservation and relevant to the implementation of CMS. She presented examples of capacity needs identified under some of the Convention's marine-focused international agreements, particularly under the Western African Aquatic Mammals MOU, the IOSEA Marine Turtles MOU, and the Sharks MOU. The examples presented related to legislation, enforcement, management, cooperation, research, monitoring, and addressing threats to species and their habitats. Ms. Lopes further highlighted the importance of supporting Parties in transposing international requirements into national legal frameworks, building the capacity of national judicial and customs authorities on the interpretation and application of domestic legislation and policies, and maintaining open channels for Parties to request and receive necessary support. Ms. Lopes recalled that many marine species crossed international borders, and that the successful management of those shared populations required cooperation across Range States, for example, on the determination of take or trade quotas or of any spatio-temporal conservation measures. In closing, Ms. Lopes reiterated the importance of supporting Parties with including MEA requirements in their NBSAPs, and validating any perceived capacity needs with the intended beneficiaries of capacitation;

(f) Francis Staub (ICRI Secretariat) delivered a presentation on key considerations, challenges, and opportunities with respect to coral reefs. Mr. Staub explained the key considerations before undertaking coral reef restoration, including the local context of the area being considered for restoration, in particular the threats. Once identified, it is important to evaluate if the threats and pressures are addressed, and how restoration can be integrated into a broader management strategy. Mr. Staub noted that restoration is not the silver bullet and should be used in a suite of other management practices, e.g., watershed management. In addition, it is important to consider what kind of intervention would be most appropriate. Mr. Staub emphasized the need to engage stakeholders before, during and after intervention, especially for monitoring & evaluation. Mr. Staub added that there are still many challenges associated with coral reef restoration: it is expensive, the scale is limited, too often restoration uses non-environmentally friendly material, and the focus is mainly on fast-growing species. However, there are several key opportunities linked to reef restoration. Guidance for countries developing new (or modifying existing) policies to enable restoration based on global best practices and measure the effectiveness of restoration could be developed. There are also significant investments in research and development to improve the design of climate-smart, integrated coral reef restoration efforts (i.e., RRAP, CORDAP). Strengthening local and national policies and legislation to provide an enabling environment for restoration, streamlining policies and permits, and improving coordination across agencies that support restoration are also needed. Mr. Staub added that for more information, participants may wish to visit the [ICRI Reef Restoration Hub](#).

33. In the question-and-answer session that followed, participants stressed the importance of distinguishing between the terms 'stakeholder' and 'rightsholder', as there may be a gap between the information that a stakeholder and a rightsholder might have, particularly with respect to marine spatial planning and OECMs. They noted the need to think of this difference at the training stage. Participants discussed that gaps remain in how the concept of OECMs is reaching different groups living in areas with OECMs.

34. Participants were further invited to join regional breakout groups in order to discuss the key capacity needs for implementing and monitoring the targets outlined above. Outputs of the breakout group discussions are provided in annex II.

(b) *Targets 5, 9, 10: Sustainable use, management, trade of wild species, fisheries and aquaculture*

35. A representative of the Secretariat delivered a presentation providing an overview of targets 5, 9 and 10, specifically on the issues of sustainable use, management and trade of wild species, and fisheries and aquaculture. Despite the similarities of these targets, it was explained that target 5 focuses more on minimizing the negative impacts on the environment, while target 9 focuses on maximizing benefits for people. With respect to target 5, some key elements to take note of were

explained, including: (i) the use, harvesting and trade of wild species being sustainable, safe, and legal, (ii) impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, (iii) ecosystem approach (central tenet of the CBD), and (iv) customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. With respect to target 9, its main focus is ensuring that the management and use of wild species is sustainable for people's benefit. The target further contains a number of elements that should be considered, including the social, economic and environmental benefits of wild marine species, and the importance of customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. Lastly, with respect to target 10, the importance of fisheries, including small-scale fisheries, and aquaculture, and the associated areas being managed sustainably, was noted in this target. Other elements that should be considered include sustainable management, biodiversity-friendly practices, as well as nature's contributions to people (in particular food security).

36. Following the above presentation, a panel of experts delivered thematic presentations on the capacity considerations of implementing the targets outlined above:

(a) Kim Friedman (FAO), in a recorded presentation, emphasized the need for a common conversation to better describe the world we live in, adapt our actions, and work towards a better commonly envisioned future. He highlighted the importance of aquatic systems, which support 34 of the planet's life groupings, or "phyla" - more than double the number found on land (15 phyla). He noted that the ocean holds the greatest weight of vertebrate life on the planet and that aquatic foods are crucial for food security. However, global hunger is rising again, and only 64.6 % of global fish stocks are fished sustainably, and the trend shows unsustainable harvests are growing over time. Mr. Friedman noted that larger fish stocks with higher market value are better managed, yielding positive results for production and broader sustainability metrics, but acknowledged that significant work remains in some regions where biodiversity pressures are highest. The Framework should help us understand and measure changes in social-environmental systems to determine if global targets, including the SDGs and Framework's goals, are being met. Friedman emphasized the need to get the indicators accepted, adopted and actively collected, analyzed and reported. He gave an overview of the need to link on-the-ground actions with top-down policies, and the role of the FAO in supporting Parties in implementing the GBF. He pointed out that FAO's plan identifies target deliverables for a range of different fishers (small-scale, indigenous peoples and local communities, larger-scale commercial), governments and UN managers—with oversight by regional experts so geographic visions are also included. Finally, he reminded participants that these efforts will require financial support, noting that the proportion of global wealth needed for conservation of non-human life was minimal, and that we can, and need to, do better, if we are to be successful;

(b) Vivienne Solis-Rivera (CoopeSoliDar/ICSF) presented on the capacity strengthening needs of small-scale fishers. She emphasized the importance of targets 5, 9 and 10, which address sustainable use and distribution of the benefits derived from the use of ocean resources between others, critical for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). She highlighted the importance of distinguishing rightsholders from other stakeholders interested in the sea resources and ensuring that information reaches the sector effectively. Ms. Solis emphasized the need for IPLC small-scale fishers (SSF) to be recognized in the governance of their territories, particularly in marine spatial planning and marine conservation. She underscored the importance of networking, communication, and practical hands-on sessions, and peer learning, respecting traditional knowledge and inputs provided through a series of guides and documents produced by IPLCs. Ms. Solis pointed out the potential for incorporating SSF IPLC into the Framework, especially recognizing the contributions of youth and women throughout the value chains of small-scale fishing, and incorporating their knowledge and inputs towards the implementation of the Framework., Ms. Solis suggested developing a roadmap to meaningfully engage youth, women and SSF of IPLCs as key actors for capacity development efforts, ensuring a significant impact on the Framework's implementation;

(c) Hyeon Jeong Kim (CITES) presented the work under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and ocean-related capacity needs.

After introducing CITES and its objectives of (i) legality (specimens are legally obtained), (ii) sustainability (wildlife trade is not detrimental), and (iii) traceability (specimens in international trade can be traced from origin to final destination), she provided a summary of CITES trades regime. She also highlighted the linkages between target 5 and the CITES vision, whereby both aim to ensure that the trade of wild species is legal and sustainable by 2030. Ms. Kim further noted some newly listed commercially-significant aquatic species, including requiem sharks, hammerhead sharks, guitarfishes, and sea cucumbers. Regarding CITES and ocean-related capacity needs and gaps, Ms. Kim particularly highlighted capacity needs with respect to (i) species identification (e.g., training for customs and border officials), (ii) making non-detriment findings (e.g., data availability on species biology and life-history characteristics), (iii) making legal acquisition findings (e.g., ensuring chain of custody for legality of harvest), (iv) reporting trade (e.g., infrastructure to manage the exports permits vs. actual exports), (v) cooperation and partnerships among stakeholders, and (vi) awareness of CITES and its regulations. She concluded with explaining that, in addition to target 5, work under CITES is also relevant to targets 9 and 10, as well as 20 and 21.

37. In the question-and-answer session that followed, participants discussed the differences between the Framework's targets and Aichi Biodiversity Target (ABT) 6 and the associated implications. They noted that ABT 6 encompassed all issues the fisheries sector should address, which allowed for easier reporting. While some redundancy may exist within the Framework's targets in the context of fisheries, the fisheries sector may need to engage in the broader discourse and report on multiple targets, due to the Framework's wide scope. Participants highlighted that fisheries, especially small-scale fisheries, offer a significant opportunity to discuss the Framework holistically, incorporating gender equity issues and emphasizing the importance of women's knowledge in marine conservation and sustainable use. They also noted that threats and pressures on the marine environment might originate from non-marine entities. Regarding mainstreaming biodiversity, participants discussed the importance of addressing negative trends but acknowledged numerous success stories and positive experiences. Biodiversity may already be considered in many places at the local level though perhaps under different terminology. Participants also discussed the remaining gaps in marine aspects within the indicators. It was noted that headline indicators are expected to be disaggregated at the national level, with complementary and component indicators that may be more tailored to each country. However, Parties can also report using their own indicators. It was added that implementation and reporting by the Parties are done in the context of their own challenges, priorities, and available information.

38. Participants discussed issues with respect to CITES within the context of the Framework. They noted significant gaps regarding CITES and training customs and border officials, as well as data availability. Challenges in implementing targets 5, 9 and 10 were highlighted due to different national focal points for various conventions and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The importance of integrating CITES implementation as part of the broader Framework implementation was emphasized. Participants discussed the need for targeted awareness and communication at local, subnational, and national levels regarding amendment proposals to the CITES species list, and the need to encourage harmonized reporting under both the CBD and CITES.

39. Participants were further invited to join regional breakout groups in order to discuss the key capacity needs for implementing and monitoring the targets outlined above. Outputs of the breakout group discussions are provided in annex II.

(c) *Targets 6, 7, 8: Invasive alien species, pollution, and climate change*

40. A representative of the Secretariat delivered a presentation providing an overview of targets 6-8, namely the issues of invasive alien species, pollution and climate change. With respect to target 6 on eliminating, minimizing, reducing or mitigating the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, some key elements to take note of were explained, including: (i) the importance of identifying and managing pathways, (ii) preventing introduction and establishment, (iii) prioritizing pathways, sites and species that should be addressed, and (iv) eradicating or controlling invasive

alien species. Target 7 on reducing pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources contains a number of elements that should be considered, including: (i) reducing the risks and impacts to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, (ii) consideration of cumulative effects, (iii) reduction of excess nutrients lost to the environment, (iv) risks from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals, (v) taking into account food security and livelihoods, and (vi) preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution. Lastly, with respect to target 8 on minimizing the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, the importance of ecosystem-based approaches, nature-based solutions, as well as minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity was noted.

41. Following the above presentation, a panel of experts delivered thematic presentations on the capacity considerations of implementing the targets outlined above:

(a) Peter Davies (SPREP) presented the capacity and resource needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. He highlighted that SIDS require special attention due to their unique characteristics, with Pacific SIDS alone hosting 27% of the world's coral reefs. SIDS face challenges such as fragile natural environments, threatened biodiversity, declining fish stocks, invasive alien species, limited water availability, isolation, high transportation and communication costs, small economies with little diversification, and extreme vulnerability to climate change, including sea level rise and tuna redistribution (with tuna being a major source of revenue). For target 8, Mr. Davies noted that SIDS struggle with fragmented and difficult-to-access climate finance, and blended finance models are unsuitable for the Pacific due to the small scale of enterprises and risk management issues. There is a need to move away from project-based approaches to long-term sustainable finance. As for target 6, Mr. Davies mentioned the vulnerability of islands to invasive species, particularly through ballast water and hull fouling. For target 7, Mr. Davies referenced the Pacific Regional Action Plan for Marine Litter (2018-2025), and discussed issues such as lack of data, limited capacity, widespread use of pesticides, and the severe plastic pollution. He emphasized the need to address the impacts of litter on and from fishing vessels, establish waste reception facilities, and encourage recyclables. For indicators like the index of coastal eutrophication and plastic debris density, he suggested using globally available data from earth observations and modelling, as well as national data collected from countries through relevant Regional Seas Programme (where applicable);

(b) Matthew Frost (Plymouth Marine Lab) delivered a presentation on capacity needs related to target 8: climate change and ocean acidification. Mr. Frost highlighted the fact that many of the countries most impacted in terms of impacts on biodiversity were those that have the least resources to address the issue and the idea of a loss and damage fund for biodiversity should be considered. He emphasized that large-scale, but resource intensive global climate and biodiversity monitoring activities were underway but that efforts were being made (e.g. GOA-ON in a box) to produce affordable 'off-the-shelf' solutions for the application for SIDS and LDCs. In addition to technology transfer, other ideas for capacity building included: better utilization of citizen science; funding mechanisms for bursaries to ensure equitable access to communities of practice around Nature Based Solutions (NbS) and development of climate smart policy / legislation; and more efficient knowledge transfer pathways so information is available freely to practitioners rather than just in, for example, academic literature. Finally, there is also a need to maximize resource use through coordination of activity linked to the delivery of UNFCCC and the CBD goals and targets;

(c) Agnese Marchini (University of Pavia, Italy) presented on marine bioinvasions, knowledge gaps and management challenges. After an overview of the major vectors of introduction, she highlighted knowledge gaps that affect the understanding of the problem. In several marine regions of the world, especially at tropical latitudes, baseline data on marine biodiversity are scarce, and the identity and origin of collected species are uncertain. This prevents assessing the magnitude of the bioinvasion phenomenon and quantifying the 'percentage reduction of introductions' (as expected in target 6). Other knowledge gaps that have been delaying management of marine

bioinvasions are also related to the relatively scarce evidence of pathways, impacts and eradication effectiveness. However, Ms. Marchini stressed that this should not be taken as an excuse to further delay implementation of management actions and enforcement of existing regulations.

42. In the question-and-answer session that followed, participants noted that solutions should include a systemic approach, presenting a package of solutions since some actions can facilitate progress toward multiple targets simultaneously. With respect to invasive alien species, participants discussed the unclear definition and highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and educating various stakeholders. They discussed ballast water and biofouling, noting that while ballast water primarily affects shipping companies, biofouling may pose broader challenges as it impacts various industries, sectors, and stakeholders, including commercial shipping, recreational boating, aquaculture, and marina managers. The increase in ship traffic and the popularity of recreational boating were noted, along with the need to enforce anti-fouling measures on these vessels, require documentation when clearing customs, and enforce the rules of the International Maritime Organization. Participants further highlighted that invasiveness can change over space and time, as some species may be invasive upon arrival but naturally evolve, while others may remain dormant for extended periods and become invasive due to environmental changes. Therefore, the need to focus on pathways and vectors, enforce existing regulations and instruments, and enhance monitoring and surveillance, was underscored.

43. With respect to pollution, participants discussed the importance of establishing a baseline, enhancing good agricultural practices and soil conservation to benefit food production and ecosystems, reducing contaminants, and minimizing pollution from sewage treatment. Regarding climate change, they highlighted the need for increased access to information, and the establishment of a fund or programme for bursaries, enabling people to attend relevant meetings to access information and incorporate it into their work.

44. Participants were further invited to join regional breakout groups in order to discuss the key capacity needs for implementing and monitoring the targets outlined above. Outputs of the breakout group discussions are provided in annex II.

Item 5

Cross-cutting issues and enabling conditions

45. Under this agenda item, a number of experts delivered presentations on cross-cutting issues and enabling conditions in the context of implementing and monitoring the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in marine and coastal areas:

(a) Onel Masardule (IIFB) delivered a presentation on issues relevant to indigenous peoples and the critical linkages between biodiversity and culture. Mr. Masardule emphasized that indigenous peoples have developed systems for managing natural spaces based on their vision of the cosmos, customary standards, and cultural and spiritual values. He highlighted the important role indigenous peoples play in biodiversity conservation and natural resource management due to their knowledge and technology. This includes collective management systems and local norms that allow for sustainable resource management and equitable distribution of benefits. To enable indigenous peoples to fully and effectively contribute to achieving the Framework, Mr. Masardule outlined several necessary actions, including: (i) supporting the strategies of indigenous peoples aimed at biodiversity conservation, (ii) raising awareness among decision-makers, institutions, and academia about the importance of recognizing indigenous peoples' collective rights and their contribution to conservation, (iii) mainstreaming traditional practices related to marine resource management, (iv) implementing a capacity building programme for managing and using indigenous peoples' lands, and (v) creating a programme to exchange knowledge, practices, and experiences among indigenous peoples;

(b) Aniebiet Inyang Ntui (UN CBD Women's Group) delivered a presentation emphasizing the significance of integrating gender considerations into the implementation of the Framework. She

highlighted the important roles women play in fisheries management, coastal resource governance, and climate change adaptation. Professor Ntui stressed the need for addressing gender inequalities, empowering women, and promoting their active participation to achieve sustainable and inclusive outcomes. Her recommendations included the development of gender-responsive policies, capacity-building programs, rights holders engagement, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. She emphasized the need for collective efforts to recognize gender as a crucial factor in biodiversity conservation and work towards gender justice in marine and coastal areas;

(c) David Obura (CORDIO-East Africa) delivered a presentation on ocean science, observation and monitoring. He highlighted challenges related to data and indicators in the monitoring framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, specifically which indicators apply to the ocean and how, and how they compare to terrestrial systems. He emphasized the role of regional, global, and large-scale data sources and infrastructure, independent sources of data, and community-based data platforms. Mr. Obura stressed the need for more data and reporting, alongside rapid action, adding that sustainability and earth system approaches may go beyond 'precautionary' approaches, and that modelling can help fill data gaps, provided equity issues are addressed. He explained that while all headline indicators of the monitoring framework have some relevance to the ocean, it is important to develop component and complementary indicators to better disaggregate the indicators to incorporate ocean components. He highlighted key platforms supporting the Framework's monitoring, including IOC-UNESCO's tools (e.g., the Essential Ocean Variables and Essential Biodiversity Variables), and the UN Ocean Decade (e.g., Marine Life 2030, a programme endorsed by the Ocean Decade, and a framework for ocean observing in the Ocean Decade). Mr. Obura underscored the importance of coordination and platforms like GOOS and MBON-GEOBON, acknowledging the limitations and constraints of national ocean data production for the Framework's indicators. He concluded by stressing the need for a Party-based programme within SBSTTA/SBI to engage with diverse data sources, along with funding, access and control, and the incorporation of indigenous and local knowledge and data;

(d) Torsten Thiele (Global Ocean Trust) presented on ocean financing to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. He highlighted the multiple financial commitments included in the Framework, including mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year from public and private sources for biodiversity-related funding, and the need to ensure their adequate application to marine ecosystems. He highlighted how target 3 refers to "appropriate sustainable use" which can be a funding source for protected area management and how "effective, integrated conservation measures" may function as a mechanism for finance. Describing the broader narrative of blue finance and frameworks for a sustainable blue economy, including the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Principles, Mr. Thiele outlined the opportunities resulting from engaging with pathways focusing on blue natural capital and nature-based solutions. Entry points for finance include adequate budgets, separating upfront investment from ongoing operational costs and considering fees as one of several potential revenue sources. Ecosystem-based, biodiversity-positive investment make financial sense but often require to be embedded in blue infrastructure approaches, with opportunities to engage with development finance institutions. Building financing skills will be key to capacity for biodiversity delivery;

(e) Rebecca Gruby (University of Miami) delivered a presentation based on the findings of the Ocean Philanthropy Research Initiative, a 6-year research project that responds to the need for rigorous evidence about what contributes to effective and equitable grant-making in the face of rapid increases in ocean philanthropy. Ms. Gruby first provided an overview of global trends in ocean conservation philanthropy, and then she described the unique characteristics of philanthropic funders relative to public funders. Then, she discussed key attributes of socially legitimate and just grant-making, which include, for example: participatory grant-making, relationship-building, supporting locally-defined agendas, investing in local capacity, ensuring equitable access to grants, and many other practices. She distilled four lessons learned for governments and practitioners who engage with philanthropic donors: (1) Recognize your power. Private funders need a social license to operate –

the consent, trust, acceptance, and partnership of the NGOs, governments, and communities where they work. Grant recipients and associated governments/communities have the power to give or take away funders' social license; (2) Boldly (re)imagine donor-grantee relationships so they work for you. Co-construct goals, agendas, and expectations for how private funders operate in your countries and communities; (3) Institutionalize these expectations & commitments in creative ways – e.g., MOUs, grant documents, codes of conduct; (4) Remember that refusing funding or ending a funding relationship is preferable to working with problematic donors, which can cause more harm than good;

(f) Esther Maina (GYBN-Kenya) contributed a presentation on the critical role of youth in implementing the Framework. She emphasized the importance of mainstreaming youth in biodiversity considerations, promoting intergenerational equity, and ensuring meaningful youth engagement. Ms. Maina also highlighted the need for capacity building, transformative education, rights-based approaches, and access to financial and technical resources. She underscored the value and potential that young people bring to decision-making processes, fostering a holistic approach. For targets 1-4, she identified several capacity needs for youth, including accessing finance from diverse sources, receiving technical and financial support for youth initiatives, and acquiring tools for data collection and management to measure impact of youth-led conservation and restoration projects. Regarding targets 5, 9 and 10, Ms. Maina stressed the need for building knowledge and skills for monitoring and alleviating destructive fishing activities and managing risks to minimize pathogen transmission between humans and wildlife. For targets 6, 7 and 8, she noted the need for capacity building in the mechanical removal of invasive plant species, land-sea pollution control, and designing biodiversity-friendly solutions to climate change. Ms. Maina concluded by emphasizing the importance of consulting and including youth in all capacity building activities.

46. In the question-and-answer session and plenary discussion that followed, participants raised several issues related to ocean financing, engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, local data, knowledge, translating science and data accessibility, capacity-building needs within the philanthropic community, and challenges for coral reef monitoring. This discussion is summarized below.

47. *Ocean financing.* Participants discussed the need for capacity-building with respect to equitable financing due to the current lack of equitable and just distribution of funds in many areas. While non-traditional funding mechanisms through foundations are useful, due diligence is necessary. Participants emphasized the need for more guidance and resources in making decisions regarding donors and ensuring their legitimacy. Challenges with traditional funding sources, such as the Global Environment Facility, were noted, particularly the complexity of the process. However, it was also acknowledged that these processes are in place due to past issues, and a balance should be found between overburdening processes and a lack of necessary checks.

48. *Engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities.* Participants discussed the importance of bottom-up (in addition to top-down) knowledge-sharing to learn from the experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly with respect to collective management and equitable distribution of benefits. Capacity-building needs with respect to free, prior and informed consent were noted to ensure that future processes and activities respect local knowledge. However, participants stressed that free, prior and informed consent alone is insufficient, with co-development, co-design, and co-ownership being essential, including equal rights and opportunities for key stakeholders to be decision-makers. The importance of understanding the aspirations and needs of all groups working towards local conservation and sustainable use was emphasized.

49. *Local data, knowledge, translating science, and data accessibility.* Participants stressed the importance of working with local fishing communities to collect data and access local knowledge on issues such as fishing, accounting, and sites. However, they noted challenges in blending this local knowledge with data from scientists, technicians, and university students who use species names and taxonomic classifications. Participants added that there are innovative ways for incorporating multiple data and knowledge systems in the efforts to monitor the Framework. The role of the

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in integrating different knowledge systems into its assessments was highlighted. Participants emphasized the need for incorporating women's and youth's knowledge to enrich the activities under the Sustainable Ocean Initiative, and for better youth integration to fully understand capacity needs. Participants highlighted the potential role of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative as a global framework through which to implement regional monitoring efforts and processes. The need to translate science effectively at the local level, interpret indicators, and ensure policy language from the global and national levels is accessible to grassroots communities and stakeholders was discussed. The issue of data accessibility was noted, with a need for researchers to relay their findings to communities.

50. *Capacity-building needs within the philanthropic community.* A study was highlighted, showing that not many philanthropic donors in marine conservation engage indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making, and only a few engage them in a way that aligns with the concept of empowerment in decision-making. Issues were raised with respect to donors relying on grantees to engage communities without adequate local presence. Participants discussed the need for due diligence and raising awareness within the philanthropic community and at the national level.

51. *Challenges for coral reef monitoring.* Participants noted the disparity in methods for coral reef monitoring across countries, leading to issues with accuracy and objectivity. The need to develop methods that can be easily applied by fishing communities, volunteers, tourists, and emerging scientists without compromising quality was stressed. At higher decision-making levels, an index of data based on the raw field data can be used. Participants discussed the need for comparisons across countries to establish benchmarks for the state of coral cover. Participants emphasized the importance of a network to compare methods and data quality and understand and use available information effectively. Scientists should help people understand the appropriate level of information for their decision-making context. Challenges remain in aggregating all available data at the global level.

Item 6

Key priority capacity needs and priority actions

52. Participants were invited to discuss and identify the key priority capacity needs and potential priority actions needed to address the capacity needs discussed during the workshop. In this discussion, participants stressed the need for capacity building to incorporate the Framework's considerations in marine and coastal areas into the NBSAPs. They also highlighted the need for skills and understanding to obtain and access different types of financing, improve national-level coordination and communication among different ministries, and hold national coordination meetings (due to increased pressure on the CBD national focal points). Additionally, improving cooperation between the government and other stakeholders, such as civil society and academia was emphasized.

53. Furthermore, participants raised the need for additional workshops focused on implementing the Framework in marine and coastal areas, and securing funding from various sources, at regional and national levels. They noted the importance of workshops for sharing experiences among countries in respective regions (e.g., twinning exercises between countries), and building connections beyond these workshops, while leveraging the networks of managers often operating at both national and regional levels. To increase financial literacy, an integrated capacity-building strategy was emphasized, involving representatives from the environment ministry, finance ministry, foreign office, central bank, and international funding mechanisms, focusing on engaging these stakeholders. Participants stressed the importance of including rightsholders, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in national and regional discussions, to ensure their voices, needs, and experiences are represented.

54. Lastly, participants suggested conducting a mapping exercise by countries aimed at identifying the needs for integrating all sectors and stakeholders in the accomplishment of each target and compare these to surface trends in capacity needs. Increased collaboration with IOC-UNESCO and the Ocean Decade was highlighted, including mapping the areas of overlap between the Framework

and the Challenges of the Ocean Decade (and the plans to address them), and identifying synergies for more effective implementation of each target.

Item 7**Conclusion and closure of the meeting**

- 55. A representative of the Secretariat delivered closing remarks.
- 56. The workshop closed at 11 a.m. on 9 June 2023.

Annex I

List of participants

Parties

Algeria

1. Ms. Saida Laouar
Deputy Director
Ministry of Environment and Renewable
Energies

Belize

2. Mr. Tyrell Reyes
Reserve Manager
Belize Fisheries Department, Ecosystem
based Management Unit

Bosnia and Herzegovina

3. Ms. Adla Kahric
Assistant to CBD National Focal Point
Federal Ministry of Environment and
Tourism

Brazil

4. Mr. Gustavo Gilles Lopez
Advisor to Executive Director
Secretariat of Environment,
Infrastructure and Logistics

Chile

5. Mr. Sergio Sairafi
Aquatic Ecosystems Policy Analyst
Ministry of the Environment, Aquatic
Ecosystems Department

China

6. Ms. Lei Wang
Assistant Professor
Ministry of Ecology and Environment,
Nanjing Institute of Environmental
Sciences

Dominican Republic

7. Ms. Nina Lysenko
Director
Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources

Egypt

8. Dr. Moustafa Fouda
CBD National Focal Point

Ministry of Environment, Egyptian
Environmental Affairs Agency

Guatemala

9. Ms. Airam Andrea Lopez Roulet
Specialized Advisor in Coastal Marine
Areas and Wetlands
Directorate of Development of the
Guatemalan System of Protected Areas

Malaysia

10. Mdm. Izarenah bt. Md. Repin
Senior Fisheries Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Security, Department of Fisheries

Maldives

11. Ms. Hawwa Nabaaha Nashid
Conservation Officer
Ministry of Environment, Climate
Change and Technology, Environment
Department

Mexico

12. Mr. Andrew John Rhodes Espinoza
Ocean Coordinator, Sous Sherpa before
the High Level Panel for a Sustainable
Ocean Economy
Foreign Affairs Ministry

Mozambique

13. Ms. Isabel Chauca
Researcher/Technical Staff
Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and
Fisheries, National Oceanographic
Institute

Philippines

14. Mr. Vincent Hilomen
Technical Specialist
Department of Environment and Natural
Resources, Biodiversity Management
Bureau

Seychelles

15. Ms. Sylvanna Antat

Director of Research
Blue Economy Research Institute,
University of Seychelles

Senior Scientist
National Aquatic Resources Research
and Development Agency

Somalia

16. Mr. Abdulkadir Abdinor Yusuf
Director of Marine Environment
Protection
Ministry of Fisheries and Blue
Economy, Marine Environment
Protection and Aquatic Species

Sri Lanka

17. Ms. Sujeewa Hemanthi Athukoorala

Trinidad and Tobago

18. Ms. Anjani Ganase
Research Officer
Institute of Marine Affairs

Uruguay

19. Ms. Mariana Rios
Chief, Coastal and Marine Management
Department
Ministry of Environment

Organizations

Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa

20. Mr. David Obura
Director
CORDIO East Africa

26. Ms. Nadia Deckert
International Cooperation and Policy
Officer
Directorate-General for International
Partnerships

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

21. Ms. Hyeon Jeong Kim
Associate Scientific Support Officer
CITES Secretariat

Fauna & Flora International

27. Ms. Sophie Benbow
Director, Marine
Fauna & Flora International

Convention on Migratory Species

22. Ms. Lauren Lloyd Lopes
Associate Programme Management
Officer
Secretariat of the Dugong MoU

Fisheries Expert Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature

28. Mr. Serge M. Garcia
Member of the Fisheries Expert Group
of IUCN

CoopeSoliDar R.L.

23. Ms. Vivienne Solis Rivera
Technical Associate
CoopeSoliDar R.L.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

29. Mr. Kim Friedman
Senior Fisheries Resources Officer
Fisheries and Aquaculture Division

Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia Secretariat (COBSEA)

24. Ms. Margarita Victoria Caballa
Associate Programme Officer for
Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

Former Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

30. Mr. Basile van Havre
31. Mr. Francis Sabino Ogwai

DHI Water & Environment, Malaysia

25. Ms. Vicki Yii Ching Chew
Environmental Consultant
Ecology and Environment Department

French Biodiversity Agency

32. Ms. Phenia Marras
Cooperation Project Manager
International Affairs

European Commission

Future Earth

33. Mr. GiHoon Hong
Strategy Director of International
Project Office of the Integrated Marine
Biosphere Research
East China Normal University

**GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für International
Zusammenarbeit**

34. Dr. Maya Pfaff
Advisor
Support Programme Biodiversity-
Environment-Oceans

Global Ocean Alliance

35. Ms. Jessica Dark
Senior Policy Advisor
International Marine

Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative

36. Dr. David Johnson
Coordinator
GOBI

Global Ocean Trust

37. Mr. Torsten Thiele
Founder
Global Ocean Trust

Global Youth Biodiversity Network

38. Ms. Esther Maina
Marine Action Coordinator
Kenyan Youth Biodiversity Network

**Intergovernmental Oceanographic
Commission of UNESCO**

39. Mr. Eduardo Klein Salas
Expert
IOC-UNESCO

**International Collective in Support of
Fishworkers (ICSF)**

40. Ms. Sivaja Karunakaran Nair
Programme Executive
ICSF

International Coral Reef Initiative

41. Mr. Francis Staub
Global Coordinator
ICRI Secretariat

**International Indigenous Forum on
Biodiversity**

42. Mr. Onel Masardule A.

Executive Director
IIFB

Island Conservation

43. Patty Baiao
Director Partnerships
Island Conservation

**Maritime Aboriginal Peoples Council
(MAPS)**

44. Ms. Kaitlyn Curran
Environment and Biodiversity Advisor
Maritime Aboriginal Aquatic Resources
Secretariate

**Mediterranean Protected Areas Network
(MedPAN)**

45. Ms. Maria Purificació Canals Ventín
President
MedPAN

Missionary Society of St Columban, Fiji

46. Mr. Tevita Naikasowalu
Justice, Peace and Integrity of Creation
Coordinator

Pew Charitable Trusts

47. Ms. Maria Kalinina
Senior Officer
Conservation Support

Planet Tracker

48. Mr. Francois Mosnier
Head
Ocean Programme

Planeta Océano

49. Mr. Alfredo Salazar
Research Associate
Planeta Océano

Plymouth Marine Laboratory

50. Mr. Matthew Frost
Head of the International Office
Plymouth Marine Laboratory

Rare

51. Ms. Claudia Lorena Quintanilla Jiron
Vice President
Fish Forever Hub for Collaboration and
Learning

Seascope Consultants Ltd.

52. Ms. Marketa Zackova
Consultant

Professor of Library, Archival and
Information Science

**South Pacific Regional Environment
Programme (SPREP)**

53. Mr. Peter Davies
Coastal and Marine Adviser
Island and Ocean Ecosystems

UN Environment Programme

57. Ms. Nancy Soi
Programme Management Officer
Ecosystems Division, Regional Seas
Unit

**Stockholm Resilience Centre (Stockholm
University)**

54. Ms. Ana Carolina dos Santos Marciano
Programme Officer
SwedBio

University of Miami

58. Ms. Rebecca Gruby
Director, Robert K Johnson Center for
Marine Conservation
Department of Environmental Science
and Policy

The Nature Conservancy

55. Ms. Luz Gil
Ocean and Climate Advisor
Global Tackle Climate Change

University of Pavia

59. Ms. Agnese Marchini
Professor of Ecology
Department of Earth and Environmental
Sciences

UNCBD Women's Group

56. Ms. Aniebiet Inyang Ntui

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

60. Mr. David Cooper
Acting Executive Secretary

Programme Assistant

61. Mr. Joseph Appiott
Programme Management Officer

64. Ms. Jillian Campbell
Senior Programme Management Officer

62. Ms. Jacqueline Grekin
Programme Assistant

65. Mr. Erie Tamale
Senior Programme Management Officer

63. Ms. Johany Martinez Quinto

66. Mr. Simon Harding
Consultant

Annex II

Outputs of breakout group discussions (Agenda item 4a, b, c)

Breakout group discussions under agenda item 4 focused on the key capacity needs for implementing and monitoring (a) targets 1, 2, 3, and 4, (b) targets 5, 9 and 10, and (c) targets 6, 7, and 8 (table 1 reflects this order of targets). Participants were asked to join one of the three following breakout groups: (i) Africa, (ii) Asia, Pacific, and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), and (iii) Group of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) to discuss (a) and (b). To discuss (c), participants from the Africa breakout group merged with the Asia, Pacific, and CEE breakout group due to a lower number of participants. Participants were asked to discuss the key capacity needs and gaps with respect to implementing and monitoring the above targets and fill in the below table, with a focus on identifying specific capacity needs pertaining to the following categories:

- Governance, management, enforcement and compliance
- Political will and leadership
- Coordination across sectors
- Stakeholder engagement and awareness
- Science, technology, and data
- Sustainable financing
- Other needs

Table 1. Capacity needs and gaps identified by the breakout groups

Target	Governance, management, enforcement, and compliance	Political will and leadership	Coordination across sectors	Stakeholder engagement and awareness	Science, technology, and data	Sustainable financing	Other
Target 1	<i>Africa</i> Identify key existing governance systems, incl. the agencies	<i>Africa</i> Need for sincere political will and leadership Identify lead institutions at	<i>Africa</i> African countries are experiencing rapid urban growth, which puts pressure on land and sea resources, leading	<i>Africa</i> Need to learn how to communicate with stakeholders, in particular IPLCs	<i>Africa</i> Supporting research through dedicated funding Most research is based in developed	<i>Africa</i> Providing training on how to access funding to grassroots organizations. Funds to those on the frontlines. Equip	<i>Africa</i> Need for spatial planning that is participatory, and has a

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	Need effective coordination mechanisms Asia, Pacific, and CEE Develop a national legislation for MSP for all significant activities occurring in the area of its jurisdiction. National legislation include data gathering and supporting scientific research. Develop national legislation to determine ecosystems of high integrity by ID and mapping ecosystem integrity (baseline) and to prioritize places to be restored GRULAC	national level, other levels; may want to engage those given the mandate as those will be the key actors in decision-making Ownership by relevant agency; support it financially with necessary resources Need for political will to ensure national-level policy is aligned with the target Need for political leaders in Africa to demonstrate strong political will to implement the principles and objectives of the SOI, including committing to sustainable ocean governance, conservation of marine ecosystems, and promoting	to unplanned and informal settlements. Need to integrate informal settlements and economic activities into spatial planning due to widespread informal economy Spatial planning strategies that incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation measures are necessary due to regional vulnerability to climate change Need for coordinated spatial planning across sectors as it facilitates integrated and balanced development, ensuring that economic, social, and environmental objectives are	Engaging various stakeholders, including governments, local communities, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and development partners, is crucial for effective spatial planning. By involving these stakeholders, decision-making processes become more inclusive, ensuring that the diverse needs and perspectives of different groups are taken into account. Need to raise awareness among stakeholders about the importance of sustainable spatial planning to enhance their	countries; should twin with local researchers to develop local capacity Harmonising reporting, monitoring, and data collection: Capacity development in data collection, survey methodologies, use of GIS and satellite and platforms for reporting progress Data storage and processing are big challenges; most countries still struggling with processing data to make it communicable and useful for decision-making. Need sustainable data collection to build the knowledge. Need for improved access to scientific	them with tools to access (SDG 14 among the least funded) Need for increased financial resources as many African countries face budget constraints and limited financial resources for spatial planning and land-use management, which hampers the implementation of comprehensive spatial planning strategies, including data collection, analysis, infrastructure development, and capacity building Reduce reliance on external funding sources, such as donor organizations and development partners, to support spatial planning initiatives, as this can lead to uncertainties, as funding priorities	gender focus especially keeping in mind the requirements of small island developing States, and other developing countries. Often marine spatial planning and effective management process - do not respect the needs of the indigenous peoples and local communities. Western Indian Ocean has a network of women in marine science; this initiative could be emulated across Africa to strengthen

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	Communication strategy involving all stakeholders Enhance the understanding of spatial planning in other sectors Compilation of success stories, case studies of other sectors	responsible and sustainable use of marine resources Invite leaders to alliances, like the Ambition Coalition, to have input from other countries, dynamic political network to avoid feelings of isolation Support from like-minded governments Asia, Pacific, and CEE Capacity to sell and obtain buy-in support from political leadership Capacity to attract political will for this particular target GRULAC Need to enhance the understanding of	addressed simultaneously Minimize conflicts between sectors, such as agriculture, mining and conservation, by identifying suitable areas for each activity and mitigating negative impacts on communities and ecosystems Effective coordination between urban planning, transportation, and infrastructure sectors is critical for managing urbanization, improving access to services, reducing slums, and promoting sustainable urban development Regional cooperation and collaboration:	understanding of the benefits, challenges, and opportunities associated with land and sea-use changes. This increased awareness can lead to informed decision-making and the adoption of practices that promote long-term ecological resilience, economic development, and social well-being in African countries. Provide a sense of ownership Sharing of knowledge and best practices Raising awareness about the issue, leading to informed decision-making	research and expertise: Africa often faces challenges in accessing scientific research and expertise necessary for evidence-based decision-making in spatial planning Need for increased funding, infrastructure, and institutional capacity to be able to conduct scientific studies and access up-to-date information on land-use, sea-use change, and related environmental factors Need for accurate and up-to-date data on land use, ecosystems, natural resources, and socio-economic factors	may shift over time, potentially affecting the continuity and sustainability of spatial planning efforts Need for sustainable revenue streams to finance ongoing spatial planning activities and invest in long-term initiatives. Domestic revenue generation for spatial planning is often insufficient, primarily due to challenges in effective revenue collection systems, tax evasion, and limited economic diversification. - A lack of sustainable revenue streams hinders the ability to finance ongoing spatial planning activities and invest in long-term initiatives.	women and girls in marine science. Recognize effort through incentives. Involve women and youth in decision-making processes, e.g., Mediterranean has a youth gathering prior to meetings. Pre-sessions to support engagement of women, youth and other minority groups. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Upskill affected stakeholders or provide monetary

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		the GBF and its implications Need for political and legal support from governments Governments should dedicate more resources to help reach the targets Adaptation to legislation: design a plan that can be adapted to the national legislation and secure monitoring of the plan Scales: understanding of the scales and adapting the plan accordingly	Regional organizations like the African Union, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Southern African Development Community (SADC) play a crucial role in fostering coordination and harmonization of spatial planning policies and strategies among member states Need to share best practices: African countries can learn from successful spatial planning initiatives implemented by neighboring countries or regions Effective coordination involves active participation and consultation with	and adoption of best practices Stakeholder mapping is essential and must include IPLCs, women and girls Need for engagement plan/mechanism to sustain this engagement Enhancing transparency, building trust among stakeholders A challenge to bring on board local communities in the African Regional Seas conventions. This process is better developed in some other regions. Asia, Pacific, and CEE	Many African countries face data deficiencies, including outdated or incomplete data, making it difficult to assess current conditions and trends accurately. Need for sufficient spatial information systems and tools to enable effective analysis and decision-making in spatial planning processes Need for adequate technological infrastructure and improved access to advanced tools and technologies The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and other advanced technologies can enhance data	Need to establish appropriate cost recovery mechanisms, which can help generate revenue and ensure the financial sustainability of spatial planning initiatives. The implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms, such as user fees, levies, or payments for ecosystem services, for spatial planning faces challenges in terms of design, implementation, and enforcement. - Establishing appropriate cost recovery mechanisms can help generate revenue and ensure the financial sustainability of spatial planning initiatives. Need for innovative financing approaches, including public-	incentives (though this might not be a feasible long-term approach) Capacity (of facilitator: gov't, org) to identify feasible alternative livelihoods/ income for local communities Skills in alternative livelihood/income to "offset" loss of income due to spatial planning regulations Agreement on jurisdictions to be able to develop national MSPs / possibility to have agreed use of space

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			various stakeholders, including governments, local communities, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and development partners, to ensure inclusive decision-making processes and ownership of spatial planning initiatives. Need to understand the needs of each sector and building of trust Asia, Pacific, and CEE Ability to synthesize different concerns and priorities across concerned stakeholders and finding a common	Information dissemination across different sectors Obtain buy-in from the locals/ stakeholders directly impacted by the proposed gazettement/management strategies Capacity to empathize with community needs Prioritizing rightsholders, Indigenous Rights and Treaty Rights Capacity building for local communities Capacity building to implement MSP Capacity to identify threats and the roles of	collection, analysis, and visualization in spatial planning but are not always accessible or affordable Building local capacity in science, technology, and data analysis is crucial for effective spatial planning Africa needs investments in training programs, research institutions, and partnerships to develop local expertise in spatial data analysis, modeling, and other relevant technologies Need to better integrate traditional knowledge and indigenous practices related to land and	private partnerships, impact investing, and green bonds, which can provide alternative sources of funding for spatial planning in Africa (development and implementation of such approaches require supportive policies, regulatory frameworks, and capacity-building efforts Need to strengthen financial management capabilities at the institutional level for efficient and effective use of available resources. Building capacity in financial planning, budgeting, and monitoring can enhance transparency, accountability, and the overall effectiveness of spatial planning financing. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted	on areas under conflict Ability to manage conflict and negotiate use of marine space, especially areas under dispute GRULAC Need to build capacity for the integration Differentiate stakeholder and right holder needs. Consider gender issues. Need for accountability and transparency from governments

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			ground in implementation Ability to facilitate relationship building Coordination across governmental jurisdictions (terrestrial and marine) Coordination between interdisciplinary sectors (resource management, public health, economics) GRULAC Understand the realities of all stakeholders, build capacities to facilitate the interaction among them to better communicate their	stakeholders in addressing threats Capacity to integrate local MSP plans into regional and/or national plans GRULAC Need for effective communication among industry and artisanal fisheries to take into account each other's perspective before decision making	sea use in spatial planning processes Need to recognize and integrate traditional knowledge systems with scientific data to ensure a comprehensive understanding of ecosystems, local communities' needs, and sustainable resource management Need to encourage data sharing agreements, fostering collaboration, and promoting open-access data platforms, which can facilitate better decision-making and improved spatial planning outcomes Need for strategic investments in scientific research,	approach, including improving domestic revenue generation, diversifying funding sources, promoting innovative financing mechanisms, and building financial management capacity. Additionally, fostering partnerships with development agencies, private sector entities, and international organizations can provide opportunities for sustainable financing and support the implementation of effective spatial planning and land-use management strategies in Africa. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Capacity to identify and mobilize resources	and right-holders Build a global community of practices around the targets

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			different interests and be able to negotiate, resolve conflicts and work together for the common goals Understanding of local traditional knowledge and applying it		technological infrastructure, and data management systems Promoting knowledge exchange, supporting capacity building efforts, and recognizing the value of traditional knowledge. By strengthening the scientific and technological foundations of spatial planning in Africa, stakeholders can make informed decisions, monitor land-use changes, and promote sustainable land and sea-use practices that benefit both the environment and communities. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Gathering all relevant data (and	Need to secure adequate resources for coordination efforts: people and funding GRULAC Consideration of land ecosystems, and a better understanding of the incentives available. Provide a portfolio of incentives to ocean conservation Need to ensure that the distribution of the funds goes into marine conservation Countries need to be involved in transboundary initiatives MPAs management is a challenge due to lack of financial resources. Need to share successful management stories	

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					filling in missing data) across the different sectors to inform the spatial use. Possibility to include citizen science. This should cover both the terrestrial and ocean systems (serious capacity problem). Capacity (tech) to connect existing data across a range of sectors Capacity to develop joint assessments and/or integrate existing assessments into common data sets/data systems Ability to capture depth dimension GRULAC Need to monitor and evaluate the targets, develop a decision support	from other areas in the region Have clarity on the national needs to communicate it to external financial assistance Direct financial mechanisms to IPLCs Mainstreaming the funding capacities Specific financial incentives for marine spatial planning Need for a best practice protocol to guide partnerships for financial sustainability and maintenance beyond the initial projects	

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					system to adapt actions according to the response. The data collected from the area can be from external sources Need to build capacity on methodologies and the way to measure Need to develop indicators, combine the indicators in a decision support system to visualize different aspects of the system Natural language interpretation of the system: there is a need to adapt the language to be understood by all stakeholders Give access to data on deep sea mining to affected parties		

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					Proper knowledge transfer pathways among stakeholders		
Target 2	Africa Many African countries face challenges related to weak governance structures, including inadequate policy frameworks, coordination mechanisms, and institutional capacities for ocean restoration. Strengthening governance structures and establishing clear roles and responsibilities among relevant stakeholders is crucial to ensure effective decision-making and coordination. Need to increase management capacity to ensure effective implementation of restoration initiatives.	Africa Political will and leadership are essential, as governments must designate areas to restore Land ownership/tenure systems: this is an issue that needs strong leadership, government or community leaders Challenges include limited awareness, fragmented policies, resource allocation, institutional coordination, policy implementation, and international cooperation. Addressing these issues requires raising awareness, integrating policies,	Africa Effective coordination across sectors is crucial for successful restoration efforts. Challenges include fragmented approaches, competing interests, limited data sharing, capacity gaps, policy misalignment, and resource integration. Addressing these issues requires integrated strategies, stakeholder engagement, knowledge exchange, capacity-building, policy coherence, and innovative financing models.	Africa Inadequate representation and inclusion of diverse stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous peoples, NGOs, and private sector entities, can hinder successful restoration initiatives. It is essential to involve a wide range of stakeholders in decision-making processes, ensuring their meaningful participation and incorporation of their perspectives and traditional knowledge.	Africa Efforts to improve data collection, monitoring systems, and data sharing mechanisms to enhance the availability and accessibility of quality data for restoration initiatives, as currently there is inadequate data on the current state of marine ecosystems, biodiversity and human activities Limited scientific and technical capacity, particularly in data analysis, remote sensing, and modeling, can hinder the effective use of technology in restoration efforts.	Africa Limited financial resources and competing priorities pose challenges for securing adequate funding for restoration initiatives. Identifying and mobilizing diverse sources of funding, including public and private investments, grants, and innovative financing mechanisms, is essential to overcome funding constraints. Restoration projects often require long-term funding commitments, as the recovery of marine ecosystems is a gradual and continuous process. Encouraging long-term investment	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Monitoring and control of restoration activities Produce a standard to implement and monitor restoration activities to ensure their effectiveness Capacity to do a robust cost/benefit analysis of restoration with medium/long-term considerations, for example, impact on “parent” corals in

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	This includes technical expertise, scientific knowledge, and resources necessary for planning, implementing, and monitoring restoration activities in marine and coastal ecosystems. Need to ensure adequate enforcement of existing regulations and strengthen compliance mechanisms to increase the success of restoration efforts. Insufficient resources, lack of awareness, and corruption can contribute to illegal fishing, habitat destruction, and pollution, hampering restoration progress and undermining the overall health of marine ecosystems.	allocating sufficient resources, promoting coordination, enforcing regulations, and engaging in international collaboration. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Same as for target 1, but targeted to specific actions related to remediation sector and stakeholders	Many sectors, including fisheries, tourism, conservation, and infrastructure development, operate independently, leading to fragmented approaches to restoration. Need for integrated and holistic strategies that consider the interdependencies and synergies among sectors to ensure effective restoration planning and implementation. Different sectors may have competing interests and conflicting priorities, which can hinder coordination and collaboration. It is crucial to establish platforms for dialogue, stakeholder	Need to increase awareness and understanding of the importance of ocean restoration and its benefits., conducting awareness campaigns, educational programs, and knowledge-sharing initiatives Insufficient communication and collaboration among stakeholders across different sectors can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts. Need to establishing effective communication channels, promoting dialogue, and fostering collaboration platforms, which can facilitate	Strengthening scientific and technical capacities through training programs, knowledge exchange, and technology transfer is crucial to leverage the potential of science and technology in restoration. Traditional knowledge held by local communities and indigenous groups is a valuable source of information for restoration efforts. Promoting the integration of traditional knowledge with scientific data can provide holistic insights and enhance the effectiveness of restoration strategies.	strategies, such as endowment funds, impact investments, and public-private partnerships, can provide sustained financial support for restoration activities. Ensuring the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of restoration activities is crucial for optimizing the utilization of available resources. Conducting economic assessments, incorporating ecosystem services valuation, and adopting innovative technologies can help maximize the impact of funding and achieve restoration goals more efficiently. The development and utilization of financial instruments and mechanisms tailored	fragmentation projects, projecting impacts of climate change Capacity to produce baseline GRULAC Need to share best practices on restoration to benefit other countries Enhance the capacity to share the global knowledge Include industry in large scale restoration projects Find restorations systems that

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	Inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems make it difficult to assess the effectiveness of restoration measures and identify necessary adjustments. Need to establish robust monitoring programs, incorporating scientific indicators, and investing in data collection and analysis to ensure evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management Limited stakeholder engagement and participation can hinder successful restoration initiatives. Important to engage local communities, indigenous groups, fisherfolk, and other relevant stakeholders in decision-making processes and incorporating		engagement, and conflict resolution to ensure that restoration objectives are harmonized with the broader goals of each sector. Inadequate data sharing and limited knowledge exchange among sectors impede the development of evidence-based restoration strategies. Promoting information sharing, data transparency, and knowledge exchange platforms can facilitate better decision-making and coordination among sectors. Sectors involved in restoration initiatives may have varying levels of capacity and expertise, leading to	better coordination and alignment of restoration actions. Stakeholders may face resource and capacity constraints, limiting their active participation in restoration initiatives. Providing support in terms of resources, training, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs can empower stakeholders and enable their meaningful engagement in restoration efforts. Decision-making processes that lack inclusivity and transparency can undermine	Insufficient research and innovation in areas such as ecosystem-based approaches, species recovery, and ecosystem services valuation can limit the advancement of restoration efforts. Encouraging research collaboration, funding support, and innovation networks can drive scientific advancements and provide practical solutions for restoration challenges. Training on inclusive decision-making processes, stakeholder dialogue facilitation, and the development of partnerships and collaborations that involve youth, local communities,	to restoration initiatives can facilitate sustainable financing. Examples include payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, conservation finance mechanisms, and results-based financing, which can attract investments and incentivize restoration activities. Building the financial management and fundraising capacity of relevant stakeholders is essential to enhance their ability to secure and manage sustainable financing. Providing training, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing platforms can empower stakeholders to access funding opportunities and develop effective	don't affect the ecosystems Community based restoration done by IPLCs

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	traditional knowledge which can foster ownership, improve compliance, and enhance the overall success of restoration efforts The transboundary nature of marine ecosystems requires strong regional cooperation and collaboration among African countries. Developing joint management plans, sharing best practices, and coordinating efforts across borders are vital for effective restoration and conservation of shared marine resources. Need to map existing structures and laws/policies, and reporting mechanisms already in place, and understand existing situation, tools,		imbalances in coordination efforts. Capacity-building programs, training opportunities, and knowledge transfer initiatives can help bridge these gaps and strengthen coordination across sectors. Inconsistent policies, regulations, and governance frameworks across sectors create challenges for coordinated restoration efforts. Establishing policy coherence, aligning regulations, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration in the development and implementation of restoration plans are necessary for effective coordination.	stakeholder trust and hinder successful restoration outcomes. Adopting participatory approaches, incorporating traditional knowledge, and ensuring transparent and accountable decision-making processes can enhance stakeholder ownership and support for restoration initiatives. Engaging and involving local communities, who rely on marine resources for their livelihoods, is essential for the success of restoration initiatives. Recognizing the	indigenous peoples, governments, and other relevant stakeholders. Capacity-building of young people in marine ecosystem restoration, to understand the type and site-specific plant species such as mangroves, sea grass, where to restore, soil sampling for biomes and tests, and most importantly technology use for monitoring of restored ecosystems, supporting youth-led science policy networks, fostering partnerships between youth and marine science restoration and policy experts, validating contributions of youth, and	financial strategies for restoration. Engaging in international partnerships and accessing global funding mechanisms can provide additional support for restoration efforts. Collaboration with international organizations, donor agencies, and development banks can help leverage financial resources, expertise, and knowledge to strengthen restoration financing. Financing to support governments in establishing carbon markets, etc., especially for blue carbon. Undertaking a review of existing or previous ecosystem financing models,	

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	institutions that can provide support Capacity building is needed to enhance understanding and implementation of relevant policy and legal frameworks that support ecosystem restoration in marine and coastal areas. This can involve training on environmental laws, regulations, and guidelines, as well as policy instruments that incentivize restoration actions such as mangrove restoration for blue carbon solutions. Identification of sites for prioritization of restoration, given the state of ecosystems, the pressure and to which extent they can be removed and avoided in the future.		Need to coordinate financial resources and leverage funding from multiple sectors. Developing mechanisms for pooling resources, establishing innovative financing models, and promoting cross-sectoral partnerships can enhance resource integration and support coordinated restoration actions. Consultations across sectors to ensure common understanding Cross-sectoral map of needs, ensuring an inclusive process. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Same as for target 1, but targeted to	rights and traditional practices of local communities, integrating their knowledge, and involving them in planning, implementation, and monitoring efforts are critical for sustainable restoration outcomes. Undertake stakeholder mapping to identify users, needs and objectives for restoration Prioritize actions tailored to local ecological, cultural and socio-economic context Consider transboundary ecosystems	involving them in marine restoration scientific research. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Scientific knowledge and evidence-based approach training Ability to communicate experiences in ways that are relevant to audience and context Ability and resources to test, learn and refine practices Capacity to use data and communicate results appropriately in different contexts and over time Ability to identify and use innovative,	such as debt swaps, payments for ecosystem services, looking at what has been done previously when proposing innovative financing mechanisms Asia, Pacific, and CEE Similar issues as in other targets Capacity (economics, macroeconomics, environmental economics) to analyze financial opportunities and their pros and cons. GRULAC Mobilize actors including the private sector to fill the big financial gap. Find a best way to mobilize the resources.	

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	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Develop legislation to ensure that the environmental impacts of development do not exceed the capacity for remediation, and to promote relevant scientific research. Instate a legal instrument to empower a capacity to identify threats, threat reduction strategies and estimate ecosystem remediation potential for each one		specific actions related to remediation sector and stakeholders	Tailor the messaging to local context including languages Training on inclusive decision-making processes, stakeholder dialogue facilitation, and the development of partnerships and collaborations that involve youth, local communities, indigenous peoples, governments, and other relevant stakeholders. <i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Training for the local communities Same as for target 1, but targeted to specific actions related to	low-cost, effective technology in local contexts		

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				remediation sector and stakeholders Science-based “planting” efforts (especially from business-initiated events), and other “community engagement” events informed by science Coordination capacity between science and private sector institutions to inform community engagement activities			
Target 3	<i>Africa</i> Developing robust governance frameworks that involve multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and	<i>Africa</i> Political will is essential for demonstrating a strong commitment to conservation and recognizing its importance for sustainable	<i>Africa</i> Need for collaboration among sectors such as environment, agriculture, forestry, tourism, and fisheries to ensure integrated and	<i>Africa</i> Engaging local communities, including indigenous groups and traditional knowledge holders, is essential for	<i>Africa</i> Conducting scientific research is essential for understanding biodiversity, ecosystem dynamics, and threats within	<i>Africa</i> African countries need to prioritize conservation within their national budgets and allocate adequate financial resources to support area-based conservation efforts.	<i>Africa</i> Need to link target 2 and target 1: It is essential that when countries declare large areas as protected, they

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	indigenous groups, is crucial. Clear roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms should be established to ensure effective decision-making, management, and monitoring of conservation areas. Integrated management approaches that consider ecological, social, and economic aspects are essential for successful area-based conservation. Developing management plans that incorporate scientific knowledge, traditional practices, and sustainable use principles can help balance conservation objectives with the needs of local communities. Ensuring effective enforcement of	development. Leaders need to prioritize conservation efforts, allocate resources, and establish policies that support area-based conservation initiatives. Strong policy and legal frameworks are necessary to provide a supportive environment for area-based conservation. Leaders should enact and enforce laws that protect biodiversity, establish protected area networks, and promote sustainable land and resource management practices. Building institutional capacity and ensuring effective	holistic conservation approaches. Coordinated efforts ensure that activities in different sectors are aligned with conservation objectives and minimize potential conflicts. Integration of conservation objectives into sectoral policies and plans is crucial for mainstreaming conservation across sectors. Leaders should foster cross-sectoral coordination during policy development, ensuring alignment with conservation priorities. Sharing of data and information among sectors facilitates informed decision-making and	successful area-based conservation. Empowering communities to actively participate in decision-making processes fosters a sense of ownership, promotes sustainable resource management, and enhances the long-term success of conservation efforts. Important to establish platforms for dialogue, consultation, and collaboration. Recognizing the rights and knowledge of indigenous and local communities is crucial for effective conservation. Establishing	designated areas. Robust scientific studies provide the basis for informed decision-making and the development of effective conservation strategies. Utilizing advanced technologies, such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and satellite imagery, enhances conservation efforts. These technologies facilitate monitoring changes in land use, habitat quality, and wildlife populations, aiding in the identification of conservation priorities and monitoring the effectiveness of interventions.	Governments can explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as earmarked funds, environmental taxes, and public-private partnerships, to generate sustainable funding streams. Collaboration with international organizations, development partners, and donors is crucial for accessing additional financial resources for area-based conservation. African countries can seek grants, loans, and technical assistance from international funding agencies to supplement domestic funding efforts. Exploring mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) can provide	also ensure effective management and considerations of indigenous peoples and local communities Asia, Pacific, and CEE Ability to recognize MPAs in International/Regional registers/databases National and regional reporting, exchange of ideas and best practices GRULAC Capacity on how to integrate and recognize

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	conservation regulations and promoting compliance with established rules and guidelines are critical. Strengthening enforcement capacities, including training of enforcement personnel, enhancing surveillance and monitoring systems, and promoting community-based monitoring, can help deter illegal activities and protect biodiversity. Building the capacity of relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, park rangers, and local communities, is vital for effective governance, management, and enforcement. Providing training, technical support, and	coordination among government agencies, local communities, and relevant stakeholders is vital. Leaders should establish clear mandates, roles, and responsibilities, and foster collaboration among institutions involved in area-based conservation. Effective leadership involves engaging and empowering local communities, recognizing their traditional knowledge, and involving them in decision-making processes. Leaders should promote community participation, provide platforms for dialogue, and support community-led conservation initiatives.	evidence-based approaches to conservation. Establishing mechanisms for data exchange, knowledge sharing, and collaboration enhances the effectiveness of conservation efforts. Coordinated resource allocation ensures that adequate financial, human, and technical resources are available for conservation activities. Leaders should coordinate resource management, prioritize conservation funding, and promote sustainable resource use across sectors. Engaging stakeholders from	partnerships, respecting traditional practices, and integrating indigenous knowledge systems into conservation strategies can enhance ecological and cultural outcomes. Collaboration with various stakeholders, such as government agencies, NGOs, private sector entities, and academia, strengthens conservation initiatives. Building partnerships and networks enable shared responsibilities, resource pooling, knowledge exchange, and coordinated	Collecting, managing, and analyzing data are critical for evidence-based decision-making in area-based conservation. Establishing comprehensive data collection systems and databases helps monitor biodiversity, track ecological indicators, and assess the impact of conservation actions. Sharing data and collaborating with research institutions, government agencies, and conservation organizations fosters a collective understanding of conservation challenges and solutions. Open data initiatives,	financial incentives for conservation efforts. PES schemes can involve compensating local communities and landowners for the ecosystem services they provide, such as carbon sequestration, water purification, and biodiversity conservation. Engaging the private sector through corporate social responsibility initiatives, conservation investments, and eco-tourism partnerships can generate sustainable financing for area-based conservation. Public-private collaborations can create win-win scenarios where conservation objectives are met while supporting local livelihoods and	traditional knowledge Accountability and transparency for governments and rightsholders

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	knowledge-sharing opportunities can enhance skills in biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, and monitoring techniques. Adequate funding and resource allocation are essential for effective governance, management, enforcement, and compliance in area-based conservation. Mobilizing financial resources through domestic and international funding mechanisms, exploring public-private partnerships, and improving resource allocation strategies can support sustainable conservation efforts. Capacity building should support the recognition and	Political will and leadership should extend to international cooperation and partnerships for conservation efforts. Leaders should engage with international organizations, donor agencies, and neighboring countries to collaborate on shared conservation goals and leverage additional resources and expertise. Leaders have a vital role in raising awareness about the importance of area-based conservation among the public, stakeholders, and other decision-makers. Advocacy efforts by leaders can generate support, mobilize resources, and promote a	diverse sectors, including government agencies, local communities, NGOs, and private sector entities, is essential for effective coordination. Inclusive participation fosters collaboration, builds consensus, and enhances ownership of conservation initiatives. Coordinated monitoring and evaluation frameworks enable the assessment of conservation outcomes across sectors. Developing shared indicators, monitoring protocols, and evaluation mechanisms ensures a comprehensive understanding of	actions for conservation goals. Raising awareness about the value of biodiversity, ecosystems, and the benefits of area-based conservation is vital. Conducting educational campaigns, organizing workshops, and promoting environmental education in schools and communities increase public understanding and support for conservation efforts. Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and	knowledge-sharing platforms, and partnerships promote collaboration, enable data integration, and support evidence-based decision-making. Integrating indigenous knowledge systems with scientific data enhances the understanding of ecosystems and strengthens conservation approaches. Recognizing and incorporating traditional knowledge helps bridge gaps between scientific understanding and local ecological knowledge, contributing to more effective	economic development. Collaboration with philanthropic foundations and organizations can provide additional financial resources for area-based conservation. Seeking grants, sponsorships, and donations from philanthropic entities that prioritize conservation can help fund conservation projects and capacity-building efforts. Exploring innovative financial instruments, such as impact investing, green bonds, and conservation trust funds, can mobilize private capital for area-based conservation. Blended finance approaches, combining public and private funding, can	

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	empowerment of youth and IPLCs in the conservation and management of marine protected areas. Asia, Pacific, and CEE MPA networking across different countries Supporting the capacity for Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs), governed and managed by Indigenous governments and communities Resource: 30X30 High Ambition Coalition “matchmaking tool” for capacity building Capacity building and empowering all levels of MPA managers/ staff/ administrators	conservation ethic at the national and international levels. Supporting African countries to accept global commitments and adapt them to their context and circumstances, seeing themselves as beneficiaries, as part of the solution, using platforms such as: AMCEN, African Union, World Environment Day, to help disseminate the message	the effectiveness of conservation actions Asia, Pacific, and CEE Capacity for establishment of MPA networks within and between states (transboundary MPA networks) in areas of high ecological connectivity, e.g., Start dialogues and discussions to protect common and interacting resources Capacity for establishment of MPAs/OECMs in areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) Capacity to link between the new high seas process and national processes to	NGOs, is essential for effective engagement. Providing training, technical support, and knowledge-sharing platforms strengthens skills, enhances participation, and facilitates informed decision-making. Ensuring transparent and accessible information sharing facilitates stakeholder engagement. Establishing communication channels, disseminating relevant data, and involving stakeholders in planning and monitoring processes enhance their understanding and	conservation strategies. Building scientific and technical capacity is crucial for effective conservation implementation. Training programs, workshops, and educational initiatives empower local researchers, scientists, and conservation practitioners to utilize science and technology in conservation planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Supporting research on ecological connectivity, supporting capacity on monitoring, data collection and reporting, supporting capacity on science for understanding of	unlock additional resources and attract investments in conservation projects. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Capacity to design and manage: (i) sustainable MPA operational budget, (ii) MPA Trust Fund (iii) MPA Business Plan Resource: 30X30 High Ambition Coalition “matchmaking tool” for financing support GRULAC Establishment of MPAs need to be backed by sustainable financing and monitoring	

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	and documented the SOP/ Day to Day Management to overcome the frequent personnel changes/ brain drain		develop proposal MPAs in ABNJ	enable their meaningful contribution. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Capacity on the best ways to inform on threats to marine resources and obtain support to address them effectively	biodiversity status, distribution, and trends both inside and outside of MPAs of varying protection levels. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Guidance on determining OECMs Understanding connectivity, such as how activities outside of MPAs impact the MPA and how does the MPA impact activities outside. Activities outside are as important as the MPA itself. Capacity to estimate/ identify spillover effects and transport of propagules (by water currents) across areas	Need to have the proper financial mechanisms	

Target	Governance, management, enforcement, and compliance	Political will and leadership	Coordination across sectors	Stakeholder engagement and awareness	Science, technology, and data	Sustainable financing	Other
					Development of decision support models Development of important and useful metrics for the M&E		
Target 4	Africa Strong governance frameworks and institutional mechanisms are essential for species conservation. Governments need to establish clear policies, regulations, and legal frameworks that prioritize species conservation and provide the necessary authority and accountability for their implementation. Implementing effective species management strategies is crucial for protecting and	Africa Political leaders need to demonstrate a strong commitment to species conservation by prioritizing it in national policies, strategies, and development plans. Clear policies and goals provide a framework for action and guide decision-making processes related to species conservation. Political will is demonstrated through the	Africa Effective coordination between government agencies, such as wildlife departments, environmental agencies, and forestry departments, is essential. Collaboration ensures a holistic approach to species conservation, considering factors such as habitat protection, enforcement of conservation laws, and sustainable	Africa Engaging local communities and indigenous groups is essential as they often have valuable traditional knowledge and play a significant role in the conservation of species. Involving them in decision-making processes, recognizing their rights, and providing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods fosters their support and active	Africa Building knowledge skills in population monitoring, patrol and species habitat protection. Need for monitoring programs which can help track population trends, habitat changes, and threats, enabling evidence-based conservation strategies. Advanced technologies, such as remote sensing, GPS tracking, and camera traps, aid in	Africa Governments should allocate sufficient funds to support species conservation efforts, including the establishment and management of protected areas, enforcement of wildlife laws, and conservation research. Prioritizing species conservation in national budgets demonstrates political commitment and provides the necessary financial resources for effective conservation actions.	GRULAC Work with fisheries communities to help them better manage the resources Create bridges to link fisheries with conservation

Target	Governance, management, enforcement, and compliance	Political will and leadership	Coordination across sectors	Stakeholder engagement and awareness	Science, technology, and data	Sustainable financing	Other
	conserving endangered species. This involves developing species-specific conservation plans, conducting research and monitoring, habitat restoration, captive breeding programs, and managing invasive species and human-wildlife conflicts. Strengthening enforcement efforts is crucial to combat illegal activities that threaten species conservation, such as poaching, illegal wildlife trade, and habitat destruction. Governments need to allocate sufficient resources, enhance law enforcement capacities, and promote collaboration between law enforcement agencies	enactment and enforcement of legislation that protects endangered species, regulates wildlife trade, and promotes sustainable use of natural resources. Governments should ensure that adequate legal frameworks are in place to address the specific conservation needs of different species. Effective leadership involves establishing and strengthening institutions responsible for species conservation. Political leaders need to foster coordination and collaboration among government agencies, conservation organizations, and	resource management. Coordinating with various stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous groups, NGOs, and the private sector, is crucial for successful species conservation. Engaging stakeholders ensures the inclusion of diverse perspectives, local knowledge, and support for conservation initiatives. Collaboration between researchers, scientists, and conservation practitioners is essential for evidence-based decision-making in species	participation in conservation efforts. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) that focus on conservation can bring valuable expertise, resources, and community networks. Partnering with these organizations enhances conservation efforts, facilitates community outreach, and mobilizes public support for species conservation initiatives. Engaging the private sector,	species monitoring, habitat mapping, and identifying conservation hotspots. DNA analysis and genetic techniques assist in studying population genetics, understanding species' connectivity, and identifying unique genetic lineages. : Collecting and analyzing data on species distribution, abundance, and habitat preferences inform conservation planning and decision-making. Utilizing data-driven approaches helps identify priority areas for conservation, assess the effectiveness of conservation measures, and adapt strategies as needed.	Collaboration with the private sector can mobilize additional funding for species conservation. Engaging businesses, philanthropic organizations, and impact investors through public-private partnerships can leverage financial resources, expertise, and innovative approaches to support conservation initiatives. Implementing payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes can provide financial incentives to local communities and landowners for preserving habitats and protecting species. PES programs recognize the value of biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides, creating	

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	and conservation organizations. African countries should comply with international conventions and agreements related to species conservation, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). This involves adopting relevant national legislation, implementing effective monitoring systems, and cooperating with international bodies to combat illegal wildlife trade and ensure sustainable use of species. Building the capacity of relevant institutions, law enforcement agencies, and conservation	other stakeholders to ensure cohesive and integrated efforts. Political will is reflected in active engagement and cooperation with international bodies and organizations focused on species conservation. Collaboration with international partners helps facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and access to resources and expertise to address transboundary conservation challenges. Political leaders should allocate sufficient financial and human resources for species conservation. Adequate funding ensures the	conservation. Sharing data, conducting joint studies, and fostering scientific collaboration helps in understanding species' habitats, behaviours, threats, and conservation needs. Engaging various stakeholders, including local communities, indigenous groups, NGOs, and the private sector, is vital for effective species conservation. Collaboration with local communities helps promote sustainable resource use, mitigate human-wildlife conflicts, and garner support for conservation efforts.	such as tourism companies, landowners, and corporate entities, can create opportunities for sustainable partnerships and funding for species conservation. Encouraging responsible business practices, promoting eco-tourism, and supporting corporate social responsibility initiatives contribute to conservation objectives. Creating awareness about the importance of species conservation through educational programs, campaigns, and community	Collaborating with scientific institutions, universities, and research organizations strengthens species conservation efforts. Research partnerships facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and access to expertise in fields such as ecology, genetics, and conservation biology. Sharing scientific findings, data, and best practices among researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders enhances collaboration and improves conservation outcomes. Open data initiatives and platforms promote transparency, enable wider access	economic opportunities that align with conservation goals. Establishing and supporting conservation trust funds can ensure a sustainable and long-term funding mechanism for species conservation. These funds, often managed independently, attract donations, endowments, and other financial contributions from governments, businesses, and individuals committed to conservation. Exploring innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds, impact investing, and biodiversity offsets can generate additional funding for	

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	practitioners is crucial for effective governance and management of species conservation. This involves providing training, technical support, and knowledge-sharing platforms to enhance skills, promote best practices, and enable evidence-based decision-making. Asia, Pacific and CEE Capacity for timely decision-making by governments to ensure species at risk are protected Use appropriate decision support models, for example B-model to estimate # of fishers per fishing ground in the Philippines GRULAC	implementation of conservation plans, supports research and monitoring efforts, and provides for the enforcement of conservation laws. Political will and leadership involve raising public awareness about the importance of species conservation and engaging the public in conservation efforts. Leaders can promote educational campaigns, community outreach programs, and sustainable tourism initiatives to foster public support and participation	Coordinating species conservation efforts with sectors like agriculture, infrastructure development, and tourism is crucial to address potential conflicts and promote sustainable development practices. Integrating conservation objectives into sectoral planning and decision-making processes helps minimize negative impacts on species and their habitats. Coordinating with international organizations, neighbouring countries, and regional bodies is vital for transboundary species conservation	outreach helps foster a culture of conservation. Providing information on the value of biodiversity, the role of species in ecosystems, and the impact of human activities raises public consciousness and promotes sustainable behaviour. Collaborating with research institutions and universities fosters scientific knowledge and supports evidence-based decision-making in species conservation. Joint research projects, data sharing, and capacity building initiatives contribute to the	to information, and facilitate collaborative research and monitoring. Encouraging technological innovation and its application in conservation fosters the development of new tools, methodologies, and approaches. Innovations like conservation drones, acoustic monitoring devices, and data analytics contribute to more effective and efficient species conservation practices. Capacity-building with RFMOs and relevant authorities and providing necessary tools and equipment to monitor fisheries better and identify	species conservation projects. These mechanisms attract private capital by linking conservation outcomes with financial returns, promoting sustainable investment practices. African countries can access international support and funding from organizations like the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and international conservation NGOs. Applying for grants, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs offered by these entities can enhance financial resources for species conservation efforts. GRULAC	

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	Review national legislation to identify gaps		efforts. Collaboration facilitates information exchange, joint research initiatives, and harmonization of policies and strategies across borders. Establishing platforms for data sharing and knowledge exchange facilitates informed decision-making, enhances monitoring and evaluation, and avoids duplication of efforts.	understanding of species, their habitats, threats, and conservation needs. Engaging international stakeholders, including international organizations, donor agencies, and conservation networks, helps mobilize resources, share best practices, and access global expertise. International cooperation facilitates knowledge exchange, capacity building, and coordination of efforts to address transboundary conservation challenges.	illegal unregulated and unreported fishing activities. Asia, Pacific and CEE Supporting indigenous governments and/or communities to integrate/utilize indigenous knowledge where applicable GRULAC Get help from universities and governments to create internships and courses to help new generations with conservation efforts	Build good relations with the private sector to create political will	

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				Building capacity across sectors to deconstruct human activities that are most responsible for the decline of species in order to promote sustainable management practices that contribute to species recovery and conservation. This can include training, peer-to-peer education programs and tools that provide skills on sustainable fisheries management, responsible tourism practices, and the implementation of measures to reduce bycatch, habitat degradation			

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				<i>Asia, Pacific and CEE</i> Capacity building for local communities GRULAC Human wildlife conflict: build awareness for a better interaction, create opportunities at local level			
Target 5	<i>Africa</i> Establishing comprehensive policies and legal frameworks is essential to regulate and govern the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. These frameworks should incorporate sustainable practices, minimize impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and prevent	<i>Africa</i> Political will is needed to develop and implement robust policies that promote sustainable practices in the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. These policies should prioritize preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and	<i>Africa</i> Need for improved cross-sectoral collaboration between focal points and other relevant ministries Capacity building in relevant national authorities with regards to CBD Effective coordination among sectors such as	<i>Africa</i> Dimensions of justice and equity, especially for fisherfolk Ensuring that their concerns of small-scale fishers are taken into account in decision-making Need to avoid marginalizing women in	<i>Africa</i> Need capacity-building to access/find out information on population, distribution, size, to be able to adequately assess resources Need capacity to measure and report “impacts on non-target species and ecosystems” and	<i>Africa</i> Adequate and sustained financial resources are needed to support conservation efforts, including research, monitoring, enforcement, and community engagement. Governments, international organizations, private sector entities, and philanthropic	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity for safe implementation of observer programmes GRULAC Rights of IPLCs should be respected Building awareness on

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	overexploitation. Recognizing and respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities is important, ensuring their rights and traditional knowledge are protected. Applying the ecosystem approach is crucial for managing wild species sustainably. This approach considers the interconnections between species, habitats, and ecosystems, taking into account ecological processes and maintaining the balance of natural systems. By adopting an ecosystem-based approach, the impacts of harvesting and trade on non-target species and	ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover. Effective leadership is essential to drive the implementation of these policies and ensure their enforcement. Political will involves engaging and collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, indigenous peoples, local communities, conservation organizations, and industry representatives. By creating platforms for dialogue and involving stakeholders in decision-making processes, leaders can ensure diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more effective and inclusive	government agencies, conservation organizations, indigenous communities, local communities, and industry stakeholders is vital. Collaborative efforts ensure that all relevant sectors work together towards common goals, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover. Coordinating policies across sectors is essential to establish a consistent and harmonized approach towards the sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. This	fisheries, and improve capacity and understanding of gender equality in fisheries decision-making and the sector overall. This will help the quality of the decision-making <i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Understand cultural use to ensure culturally-sensitive intervention measures, and look for possible alternatives Engage IPLCs actively in processes and initiatives focusing on sustainable harvest of wild species	“ecosystem approach” + perhaps a focus in reporting on most affected bycaught species (sharks, seabirds, cetaceans, turtles) <i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Developing a baseline and determining the size of a viable population (species & area-specific) - how do we know how much trade/use is sustainable? Need capacity to measure and report “impacts on non-target species and ecosystems” and “ecosystem approach” + perhaps a focus in reporting on most affected bycaught	foundations can contribute to funding conservation initiatives. Exploring innovative financing mechanisms, such as biodiversity offsets, payment for ecosystem services, and conservation trust funds, can generate funds for sustainable wildlife use and conservation. Engaging with the private sector and promoting public-private partnerships can unlock new sources of funding for wildlife conservation. Recognizing the economic value of wild species and their habitats can help drive sustainable financing. Establishing mechanisms for capturing the economic benefits	human rights and biodiversity and gender equity Need for training on conflict management Promote training modules for IPLC communities to allow them to better communicate Improve capacities among staff

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	ecosystems can be minimized. Implementing effective management strategies is key to ensure the sustainable use of wild species. This includes setting quotas, implementing sustainable harvest practices, and employing science-based monitoring and assessment methods to track population dynamics and ensure conservation objectives are met. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and promoting compliance with regulations are vital to prevent illegal activities, such as poaching, trafficking, and unsustainable trade. Enhancing law enforcement capacity, implementing monitoring systems,	conservation strategies. Political will and leadership are required to invest in capacity building initiatives and educational programs that promote sustainable practices and raise awareness about the importance of wild species conservation. This includes providing training opportunities for enforcement agencies, indigenous communities, and local communities to enhance their understanding of sustainable use and trade regulations. Political leaders should demonstrate commitment to international agreements and	involves aligning regulations, guidelines, and standards to ensure that they collectively support the conservation objectives and sustainability goals. Effective coordination requires the sharing of information and exchange of data among sectors. This includes sharing scientific research, monitoring data, and best practices to facilitate evidence-based decision-making and promote sustainable practices. Applying an ecosystem approach involves coordination among sectors to consider the interdependencies and interactions	Capacity for IPLCs to engage in processes, resourcing and empowerment GRULAC Relevance of other sectors working together in an integrated fashion Working collaboration with IPLCs Developing manuals with clear guidelines and pictures to identify species in danger Need to close gaps and facilitate stakeholder participation in fisheries management Importance of identifying and	species (sharks, seabirds, cetaceans, turtles) Formally adopt targets for exploitation that protect from significant adverse impacts Identify biodiversity features of concern in each fishery/area of activity Develop and implement bycatch mitigation approaches in consultation with fishers Develop capacity to use technologies like vessel monitoring system, automatic identification system, satellite monitoring systems GRULAC	derived from sustainable use, such as ecotourism and sustainable wildlife trade, can create incentives for conservation and provide financial resources for ongoing efforts. Ensuring that local communities, especially indigenous peoples, are included in the financial benefits generated from sustainable use and trade of wild species. Implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms that enable local communities to directly benefit from conservation efforts encourages their active participation and stewardship. Providing capacity building programs and technical	

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	and promoting collaboration between relevant authorities can help deter illegal activities and ensure compliance with regulations. Addressing the risk of pathogen spillover from wild species is essential for public health and biodiversity conservation. Measures should be taken to minimize the transmission of diseases from wild species to humans or domestic animals, including implementing surveillance programs, promoting responsible handling and trade practices, and raising awareness about zoonotic diseases. Recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local	conventions related to the sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. Collaborating with other countries, sharing best practices, and promoting information exchange contribute to global efforts to address conservation challenges. Political will is essential for allocating adequate resources to support the implementation of sustainable practices. This includes funding research, monitoring programs, law enforcement activities, and conservation initiatives aimed at preventing overexploitation	between species, habitats, and ecosystems. By adopting this holistic approach, the potential impacts on non-target species and ecosystems can be minimized, contributing to overall conservation efforts. Coordination across sectors should prioritize engagement with indigenous peoples, local communities, and other stakeholders who rely on wild species for sustainable use. Their traditional knowledge and practices should be respected and integrated into decision-making processes, ensuring their involvement and ownership in	distributing diverse competencies among different stakeholders for effective sustainable fisheries management Need to move from awareness building to behaviour change and focus on what stakeholders should do rather than what they should know	Need to address lack of data and information Promote research and monitoring of species for their conservation Assist local communities with new technology of data collection Streamline existing data and research to find solutions Need for more science development and holistic approach to define quotas Improve data collection and data sharing at a global and local level	assistance to governments, local communities, and stakeholders enhances their ability to access and manage sustainable financing for wildlife conservation. Strengthening financial management skills, promoting transparency, and improving accountability in the use of funds are crucial for sustainable financing mechanisms. Collaboration with international partners and accessing international funding sources, such as grants, loans, and climate finance, can support sustainable financing for wildlife conservation. Leveraging global initiatives and partnerships, such as the Global	

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	communities and women is crucial for sustainable wild species use. Their traditional knowledge and sustainable practices should be respected and protected, and their active involvement in decision-making processes should be ensured. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Train enforcement officers (e.g., identification of species, safe handling of contrabands etc.) Increase vigilance at fish landing sites (ties in with financial needs, i.e., more manpower to cover a larger area) Regulate marine aquaculture to	and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover. Through the development and implementation of robust policies, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, international cooperation, and resource allocation, political leaders can ensure the sustainability, safety, and legality of wild species use, harvesting, and trade. Need to take the GBF to the highest level of the ministry, to look for leadership. Find champions to be responsible. Ensure that traditional knowledge is adequately recorded	conservation initiatives. Coordinating efforts for monitoring and compliance is crucial to ensure that the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species adhere to sustainable practices and legal requirements. Collaborative monitoring programs can track population trends, identify potential threats, and enforce regulations to prevent overexploitation and ensure compliance Asia, Pacific, and CEE Need for stocktake on how well ecosystem-based management of			Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund, can provide additional financial resources for targeted projects. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Need for long term funding in coastal fisheries to develop community-based fishery management approaches Pool in finance including that focusing on the social development of communities relying on harvest and trade of wild species, for example small-scale fisheries that will enable sustainable fisheries Loop in the business and private sector to support financially	

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	enhance sustainability practices Develop participatory approaches to enforcement, mobilizing local capacities around agreed objectives and measures Adequate resources for indigenous governments and communities to sustainably manage and harvest In community areas, rely on local governance, values and implementation means, with state oversight and support Electronic vessel observers could be encouraged Observer programmes Decision making processes enhanced	as well as capacity-building needs. Asia, Pacific, and CEE Need to consider how to effectively advance negotiations in RFMOs, as negotiations are difficult with many players from outside the region Conservation and management measures tend to be stronger on fish stocks than on conservation of non target species Capacity for timely decision-making by the governments to ensure species at risk protections Need to engage fishery ministers	fisheries has progressed Need to widen understanding of the GBF for fisheries sector, particularly at political level Need to accelerate guidance for implementation of GBF Need for materials on how to implement GBF in fisheries and other sectors GRULAC Learning exchange among different communities and groups, exchanging practices and outreach with these groups			(common across targets) GRULAC Direct funding to IPLCs and local NGOs Have a model to build sustainable financing Financial assistance for training of staff Financial solutions are related to co-dependency among targets, need to strengthen these solutions	

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	through multiannual management plans Establish/identify sectoral MPAs and OECMs GRULAC Update of legislation is fundamental for the three targets (5, 9, 10) Ecosystem based approach is a good tool to improve the successful action Develop take and trade quotas and encourage national reporting Establish seasonal measures for protection of species Need to link environment and fisheries for a coordinated work Lack of human resources in remote	and finance ministers in conversation on implications and opportunities for implementing GBF GRULAC Build awareness on governance in fisheries Environment and fisheries should work together	Coordination within the same fisheries sector Importance of multidisciplinary work to enhance conservation efforts Importance of involving local communities and small-scale fishermen in fisheries management by exchanging experiences and best practices Importance of articulation and collaboration between fisheries agencies and environmental agencies for effective management Need to facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue and planning, such as				

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	regions to enforce laws Sustainable management of resources by communities with a strong governance and training Approve new fisheries and aquaculture act to address country's needs Utilize game-based learning and other non-formal capacity building methods to enhance fisheries management Integrating social and learning sciences within government organizations responsible for environmental and natural resource management Enforcement of regulations protecting		through marine spatial planning (MSP), as a means to improve fisheries management				

Target	Governance, management, enforcement, and compliance	Political will and leadership	Coordination across sectors	Stakeholder engagement and awareness	Science, technology, and data	Sustainable financing	Other
	species and the fishing of protected fish species Importance of authorities ensuring compliance with laws and regulations that protect endangered species Need for higher authorities to follow up on the enforcement of laws and regulations protecting endangered species and their important role in ecosystems						

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Target 9	Africa Capacity needs are similar to those of Target 5 across all the columns to the right Asia, Pacific, and CEE Maximize revenue to Pacific Island countries through increased zone based management and effective marketing strategies: Build capacity for integrated areas management and optimization of revenues Examine whether MPAs and ABMTs in target 3 can enhance income to countries through implementing MPAs in ABNJ: Capacity to analyze the economic returns of ABMT	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Strengthen socio-economic considerations in sectoral policies Identify and strengthen community-level governance (principle of subsidiarity) Conflict between artisanal fisheries and large scale commercial fishing: establish /improve allocation and conflict resolution mechanisms Need for greater political intervention on IUU Raise awareness with fishery ministers on possible synergies	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Ensure an equitable allocation of space/resources to stakeholders' groups: Capacity to assess and allocate benefits and address trade-offs Protect the small-scale sectors from large-scale activities: develop effective zoning systems and local enforcement Land based pollution e.g., runoff from mining operations harming coastal ecosystems: Develop capacity to manage and avoid land-based pollution Enhance capacity for cooperation across ministries	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Deeply involve the sectors/communities in defining sustainability and the measures required to achieve it: Develop participatory processes, empower local communities Need to reduce silos - objectives of fisheries are still to maximize food production: Improve fisheries understanding on broader biodiversity collateral impacts and ways to avoid them	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Enhance ecosystem management to underpin coastal food systems Increase the involvement of social sciences in multidisciplinary assessments: Enhance ecosystem approach to fisheries management to better account for social and economic considerations Need for capacity to monitor coastal fish stocks	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Reduce fragmentation of funding sources and provide long term sustainable financing. Develop capacity to consolidate and harmonize funding sources for a more stable long-term flow of finances Reduce complexity and time to apply for -and receive- finance. Streamline administrative procedures GRULAC Financial measures and incentives to stop exploitation	Asia, Pacific, and CEE Construct post harvest facilities in rural areas Provide alternative livelihoods in densely populated areas Coastal reclamation Traditional fishers' engagement in decision making on land based development. Develop participatory mechanisms, empower communities.

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	Capacity to better regulate markets for live fish as they can lead to unsustainable practices and harvest of immature individuals Capacity to strengthen environmental impact assessments and implement the recommendations Resources to manage IUU fishing, funding and people GRULAC Reform of legislation to respect low scale exploitation Support artisanal fisheries over industrial fisheries	between GBF and fisheries sector Raise awareness in politics on values of ecosystem services	Economic valuation of ecosystem loss in the future				

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Target 10	<i>Africa</i> Improve participation in relevant initiatives organized by the CBD <i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Need for harvest rules to be science-based (e.g., legal size limits, catch quotas, seasonal and spatial closures) Aquaculture should follow best practices (mariculture, seaweed culture) Capacity for governments to regulate fishing effort through licensing and other means Need technological and financial and human resources for vessel monitoring and surveillance	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Political will to stop IUU within states Share experience on anti-IUU activities at regional level, and coordinate enforcement Initial government interest in better defining destructive fishing is progressed and supported so that management measures can be introduced to tackle this	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Since majority of marine communities are open, collaboration and coordination with adjacent states on protection of fish stocks (e.g., small and large pelagics) is needed Fisheries productivity and livelihoods must be protected from polluting land-based activities (generating sediments and contaminating substances) Capacity to empower local communities to advocate for their livelihoods and resources that sustain them	<i>Africa</i> Capacity building for the fishery sector on how to make fishing sustainable Capacity building for governments and managers on how to transition to smaller-scale, more sustainable fisheries Capacity-building for managers and governments on monitoring the sustainability of practices Capacity building in these sectors to improve sustainability, notably by engaging with younger generations of professionals	<i>Africa</i> This area-based target would benefit from some form of ecosystem-based management that accounts for and minimizes the impacts of fishing. Data collected and reported should capture proactive management that doesn't just, for example, mitigate bycatch but aims to restore bycaught species. At the moment, there is limited assessment on the extent to which managers are implementing an ecosystem approach. Pew did an analysis recently, an RFMO scorecard, which on pages 7 and 8 assesses four tuna RFMOs on the ecosystem approach. Could be	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Project based funding and short term pilot funding needs to be changed Capacity to obtain long term funding that allows for follow up Raising awareness around blue economy or circular economy that truly values environmental costs Capacity for better valuation of non-market values and value of food security and social cohesion	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to put in place alternative livelihood sources when fisheries management measures are occurring Exploring ways how to support development of sustainable practices like aquaculture of seagrasses/oysters etc, which offer significant ecosystem benefits Capacity to build resilience into aquaculture to adapt to climate change, and

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	Invest in post harvest facilities Engage local self-governments actively in fisheries management Need to block encroachment of commercial fisheries in coastal community areas		Capacity to advance management at the same time as developing the technology	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Develop monitoring mechanisms at local level involving communities to ensure and monitor sustainable management of resources Improve awareness of aquaculture industry of environmental tradeoffs and capacity to value these alongside economic and food system values of the production side Fishing industry must be engaged in conversations around sustainable fishing and transition away	used to help take stock of Target 10. <i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Life history characteristics-sizes at first sexual maturity; mortality rates Long term data on catch rates, catch composition, catch volumes, and fishing areas of various types of fisheries Need for multi-fisheries stock assessment tools Capacity to use most efficient feeds and fertilizers to avoid nutrient pollution from agriculture and aquaculture		environmental shocks

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				from destructive fishing methods	Combating pests and disease on seaweed farming Capacity to collect science/data and report needs to capture proactive management that doesn't just mitigate bycatch but aims to restore bycaught species Need to develop technology that is accessible at the local level		
Target 6	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity need for monitoring and enforcement as it is very limited in terms of human resources in SIDS Invest in marine biodiversity research / experimental ecology / capacity building	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Marine protected areas could play a leading role on how to identify and manage solutions for invasive species, as well as to raise awareness Enforce existing regulations (e.g.,	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity building for maritime transport companies on invasive species and for port authorities to better control vessels	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Mainstreaming the understanding of the impacts of IAS on priority issues, including climate change Increase public awareness on the	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Not known as to the baseline of expected species Same as above - extensive data collection for the coastal and marine waters is required	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to access funds for workshops and for framework documents Long term finance planning for biosecurity Budgets for MSP and MPA management	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to increase awareness of the problem of "invasive species", specifically those that are prolific and hardy via all

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	initiatives, to fill the knowledge gaps and achieve measurements of the phenomenon Robust and sustainable biosecurity legal frameworks especially in the Pacific for SIDS to create guidelines and protocols for biosecurity including inter island and within multi island nations Train enforcement team to identify species using DNA profiling in biosecurity lab and keep them abreast on the latest list of invasive species For developing countries in Asia, increase the capacities of governments to strengthen their	IMO ballast water convention; IMO biofouling guidelines) Leadership in the Pacific for integrated biosecurity strategy Ban release of non-native aquarium trade specimens into the wild GRULAC Assistance with advocacy strategies Drive political will and leadership	Coordination along supply chain for biosecurity Awareness of potential risks of species which may be introduced for aquaculture, e.g., Tilapia Need for an invasive species manager (e.g., under fisheries department), due to the need for coordination across ministries and sectors Collaboration and information sharing among sectors and stakeholders involved in invasive species management including through establishment of networks, partnerships and information platforms to	problems of invasives The need to underline youth action and effort in sensitive areas where chemical eradication isn't feasible. Youth can be great agents of mechanical removal. For instance, the case of water hyacinth in the Kenyan context Raising public awareness and encouraging the commercial use of invasive species Training for community members being faced with high levels of invasive species in their catch, how to handle (e.g., puffer fish and	Improve surveillance through new technologies (eDNA; AI; robotics, ...) Information on the potential of emerging technologies and how these can be adapted for developing countries Tool development for IAS eradications and/or high control Investing in research, modern technologies that aid in precise monitoring of the spread, and harmonization of reporting tools Strengthening the scientific understanding of ridge to reef impacts. E.g., Effective	should allocate funds to provide guidance on how to address problems linked to invasive species GRULAC Financing for long term monitoring	forms of media GRULAC Effective planning Integration of ecosystems

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	customs, quarantines, etc., particularly on aquarium trade Implementation of invasive alien species' (IAS) eradications whenever possible, in particular on islands Acknowledgement that IAS are hard to remove from marine systems and the focus might be more on adapting to living/fishing the new species rather than trying to remove them as we might try terrestrially GRULAC Raise awareness and promote society engagement Engagement of traditional knowledge		facilitate knowledge exchange GRULAC Cross-sectoral collaboration with institutions Multi actors dialogue with different institutions, governments and different communities Better coordination between international trading Coordination between sectors and international coordination	lionfish in Turkey given toxins and spines), how to market, and awareness raising for consumers on how to cook to create markets for species that will be an ongoing part of the catch	management of IAS on islands, including eradications, have positive outcomes for marine ecosystems Citizen Science activities through monitoring and data collection Training on risk assessments and the development of guidelines for preventing introduction of invasive species from all pathways GRULAC Implementing tools for capture of invasive species Learning best practices and building capacities in tracking DNA at a local level		

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	Improve legislation for the control of invasive species				Implementation of more monitoring tools and technology for invasive species eradication Increase knowledge on techniques to control and eradicate species		
Target 7	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Need for better enforcement or effective implementation of environmental legislation which can be difficult due to political interference Need for better pollution control from development Empowerment of local communities to stand up for their rights when faced	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Increase awareness of leaders on nutrient pollution Consideration of downstream impacts in infrastructure developments is necessary Nature-based urban design and infrastructure design can improve water quality	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to facilitate discussions across different sectors (business, agriculture, communities, governments, etc.) throughout the life cycle of these products Ensure product designers and manufacturers are engaged in plastic reduction conversations to	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to effectively translate scientific jargon (particularly on the nutrient pollution discussion) to easily digestible information Increase awareness on nutrient pollution (as compared to plastic pollution which is visible)	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Research and development on using cheaper local and available materials that are biodegradable as replacements for plastics Creating linkages with MSP (Target 1) to avoid pollution towards important marine ecosystems Industrial shifts that address plastics across the entire	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> How to encourage investment on “less fashionable/visible” issues such as eutrophication leading to hypoxia, and in addressing more holistic threats. Many donors focused on ocean issues don’t consider the terrestrial inputs as a marine conservation project Funding further research in data-deficient marine	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Need mechanisms to address external issues such as pollution, among others to management of biodiversity. (Ex. How do you protect MPAs if a source of pollution are industries

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	with inappropriate developments Research and implement integrated pest management practices to reduce usage of pesticides/herbicides on land which may cause excessive nutrient runoff into the marine environment Regulate marine aquaculture to reduce ocean pollution Gradually phase out single use plastics and promote reduction and reuse models over recycling In certain circumstances (e.g., urgent stop of plastic use), a top-down approach may be more effective Incentives such as container deposit	The use of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in the tuna fishery is an issue that needs to be addressed at a political level Use of biodegradable and alternative FAD materials needs to be accelerated Management of abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) needs to be strengthened in RFMOs Support for youth and communities on the frontlines of addressing plastic pollution to participate in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) meetings for the international	ensure packaging is designed in a way which either reduces wastage or enhances recyclability in supply chains Awareness of techniques for runoff control from mining and forestry The effect of land-based pollution and subsequent contamination of seafood need to be better researched/communicated Movement to circular economy will need to be cross-sectoral as there are powerful economic interests at play Ensuring government capacity, across ministries/agencies to support the pellet	Formal recognition of informal waste pickers (most of whom are youth) Awareness generation and capacity development to fight and reduce abandoned, lost, and otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) in the oceans GRULAC Raise awareness between land use and ocean	value chain (from pre-production to disposal) Research and development on alternative/ organic fertilizers that the farming community would be happy to adapt Improving aquaculture practices Research development on alternate biodegradable fishing gears that are less destructive, and are cost effective Training youth and young experts, professionals on plastic pollution monitoring techniques, data collection and analysis and tools that can be used to	spaces to assess the prevalence and impact of ocean plastics Develop financing mechanisms as an incentive for retrieved gears/bring back damaged fishing gears Develop financing mechanisms that support the purchase and use of biodegradable fishing gears, or a return to more traditional fishing methods which use natural materials GRULAC Financial support for a better processing of chemical waste Implement more systems of waste management and water treatment	polluting coastal waters) Noting the nuclear contamination issue is a big issue for Pacific Island countries requiring political intervention, resourcing and technology Management of World War II wrecks require investment and technology, potential contamination from oil and other toxins It is important to remember that Target 7 relates to all forms of pollution although three

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	scheme can help build the circular economy around plastics GRULAC Update regulations for better waste management Effective regulations to fight pollution Enforcement and compliance legislation for inland activities More strict standards for discharge of waste and trash management	instrument on plastic pollution Conclusion of the INC process and genuine political will to reduce production of new plastics Bans on use of single use plastics will be necessary along with education campaigns Government support for pellet regulation as proposed at IMO in 2022 is taken forward as a preventable source of microplastic pollution Need to develop governance capacity to deal with transboundary pollution	regulation as proposed at IMO in 2022 is taken forward Reduction of plastic pollution will require a cross sectoral and holistic approach including regulation and behaviour change Capacity building across ministries and sectors (agriculture and sea) to bridge the land-sea interface and tackle pollution from agriculture as a joint approach Capacity building to improve agriculture practices so there is no loss of excess nutrients into the ocean Links to other conventions relating to pollution need to be strengthened -		assess the impacts of pollution and track progress Research on impact of marine pollution on fisheries needs to be addressed Dissemination of results on impacts of plastics on wildlife and on human health needs Alternative packaging materials need to be developed Technology to reduce plastics entering waterways such as gross pollutant traps can work as an interim measure until we can truly change behaviour		are listed more explicitly – resourcing should also be allocated for other forms of pollution (e.g., mining) Deoxygenation and its impacts should also be considered and information resources provided for nations revising their NBSAPs Control and management of mining discharges and leaching Improve control on sediment mobilization and runoff

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			e.g., Regional Seas conventions, Basel convention, Waigani convention, MARPOL GRULAC More collaboration across government agencies, increased stakeholder engagement and training in more skills and technologies Better practices for disposal and responsible use of pesticides				Transboundary impacts must be considered. Also can link to BBNJ instrument
Target 8	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Ability to create and implement policy across political/governance borders where	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity needed is at a higher level than the fishery sector GRULAC	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Establish finance schemes for bursaries for trans-national access (TNA) schemes so everyone can have access to	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Ability to facilitate ridge to reef planning processes Capacity to apply climate responsive	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Develop appropriate monitoring techniques incorporating citizen science and	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> See column 3 on funds for bursary schemes etc. - an equivalent loss and damage scheme (UNFCCC) for	<i>Africa, Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Pressures on member states that contribute the most gas emissions to shift using

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	ecological areas connect Implementation of IAS eradication on islands to re-establish nutrient flows between land and sea and increase climate resilience through nature-based solutions (NbS) GRULAC Implementation of nature-based solutions, good reception of traditional knowledge practices Restoration measures on land use to mitigate climate change Training for practitioners that develop and implement the climate change plans	More regulations on land use to consider climate change action plans	communities of best practice in relation to NbS, climate smart planning and policy / legislation development Capacity to calculate ecological, social and political connectivity GRULAC Promote education and awareness on environmental connections Promote communication between industry and agriculture sectors Multi-actor dialogue to discuss nature-based solutions, engaging equitably communities, government, policy makers, intergovernmental	landscape architecture NbS: training on the implementation of coastal habitat restoration projects, renewable energy projects and coastal zone management practices GRULAC Building awareness and education on strategies for communities Training on how to apply resilience thinking, using a holistic approach	affordable ‘off-the-shelf’ technologies Ability to integrate, analyze and interpret data from different ecosystems and threats (terrestrial, marine, agriculture, urban development, etc.) Better understanding / science on NbS to address climate change and climate change impact GRULAC Training and awareness in soft engineering ecosystems	biodiversity is required Build capacity to mainstream climate finance in biodiversity sectors Devolved climate financing that is available and accessible to youth and youth-led organizations and which also benefits youth working on biodiversity Climate change financing mechanisms are onerous and slow. We need capacity for developing countries to access the funding GRULAC Flexible funding directly to IPLCs and communities Need for more staff dedicated to ocean	renewable resources SIDS and other developing countries that suffer more due to effects of climate change than countries who contribute high gas emissions should form a bloc in negotiations to pressure the culprits Creative forms of taxing countries that do not regulate and significantly reduce their emissions Capacity to access high-level justice institutions

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	Training on responding to disease outbreaks Promote adaptation to climate change in the existing MPAs		organizations, scientists and practitioners			monitoring for climate change	
Common capacity needs across targets	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to support better implementation of existing international legislations (e.g., CBD, IMO, PMSA) and encourage ratification of the relevant existing agreements (e.g., WTO harmful subsidies) Sufficient knowledge for government to propose and support new regulations where there is a low hanging fruit	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Ensuring continuity despite changing governments / leaderships Capacity (training, budget, skill) to conduct economic valuation assessment on ecosystem services in order to get buy-in from the policy makers/ decision makers on the importance of conserving the marine ecosystem and biodiversity and impact of climate	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Establishment of a platform to bridge communication/collect data across sectors	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Awareness on that lack of baseline should not constraint action Adequate capacity-building in terms of appropriately contextualized in co-creation with community leaders	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Information may sometimes be high falutin [overly complicated or technical] or inaccessible Ability to translate information/data into a useful and accessible language Need to conserve the entire ecosystem supporting the species Estimating carrying capacities of areas for fisheries to	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Capacity to raise and access financial resources Capacity to access and develop applications to get funding Need to clarify the implication of innovative financing solutions (e.g., blue carbon and carbon credit schemes on national accounts and sovereignty) Key is equitable access to financing	<i>Asia, Pacific, and CEE</i> Need to strengthen the link between science, advice, and action Need for government support and political will to increase scientific research and ensure that the results are taken into account

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		change in monetary terms			regulate fishing effort Monitoring and evaluation for fisheries interventions Multitrophic systems of aquaculture Accessible technology for local communities Capacity for modelling of climate change forecasts and ecological consequences in the ocean Adequate data management efforts for community-based groups	Long term financing	