



2020

OCEAN
PATHWAYS
WEEK

11-15 November 2019

13-15 November 2019

Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of the Environment and Energy



Ministry of Oceans
and Fisheries

2020 Ocean Pathways Week

Monday 11 Nov	Tuesday 12 Nov	Wednesday 13 Nov	Thursday 14 Nov	Friday 15 Nov
“Advancing Ocean Action Towards SDG 14: Leveraging Synergies for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, Mangroves and Coral Reefs”	“Advancing Ocean Action Towards SDG 14: Leveraging Synergies for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, Mangroves and Coral Reefs”	“Advancing Ocean Action Towards SDG 14: Leveraging Synergies for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems, Mangroves and Coral Reefs” <i>(all participants in the Post-2020 Workshop are invited to attend)</i> --- Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework <i>(all participants of COA meeting are invited to attend)</i>	Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Briefings on status and trends

- Findings of major recent assessments (i.e., IPBES, IPCC)
- Fisheries—Target 6
- ABCMs—Target 11
- Mangroves and Wetlands
- Coral Reefs
- Migratory Species

Issues of focus for 2030

- Exploitation of marine living resources
- Marine pollution
- Important marine ecosystems
- Ecosystem restoration
- Area-based planning and conservation
- Threatened, endangered and declining species

Issues in need of more discussion

- Climate change and ocean biodiversity
- Regional approaches
- Marine spatial planning
- Exploitation of non-living resources

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- Held webinars to prepare participants
- Compilation of background briefs
- Perspectives across different sectors
- Less silo-ing of targets; relevance across different areas
- Focus not only on conservation but on aspects related to economic growth, social well-being, equity

- Discussion reflected much of lessons learned from ABTs
- Much discussion on key considerations and areas where we need to do better
- Elements for potential targets brought forward and some target language

Objectives



- Elicit views on elements related to marine and coastal biodiversity for inclusion in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Produce concrete proposals to be considered in the further development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
 - Focus on developing elements for (and possible text formulations) *2030* targets with respect to marine and coastal biodiversity
- Was NOT intended to be a negotiation session
 - Did NOT aim to arrive at consensus; Report will capture different ideas/proposals

DISCLAIMER

The points highlighted in this presentation should NOT be taken as formal reporting from the workshop

Points reflected in these slides do not represent consensus, but rather points raised and discussed—Aim was not to come to agreement

They are only provided for information to inform the discussions of the CBD thematic workshop on area-based conservation measures

Area-based planning and conservation



GENERAL AREAS OF DISCUSSION

- Objectives and areas/issues of focus
- Types of area-based conservation measures
- Percentage targets
- Quality
- Representativeness
- Stakeholder engagement, equity, inclusiveness
- Connectivity, networks and integration
- Planning approaches, including marine spatial planning

Objectives and areas/issues of focus

- A coherent set of nationally (and regionally) agreed goals and objectives
- Management should be tailored/targeted to the intended outcome

- Focus on areas of high biodiversity values (including cultural)—*Need to better understand values*
- Focus on areas important for threatened and endangered species; and vulnerable areas/ecosystems
- Retention of intact wild areas
- Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) and marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
- Addressing range of pressures, including climate change and underwater noise
- No net loss of biodiversity in an area (basin, etc.) due to human activities
- Addressing socio-economic and cultural objectives as well
- Ensure that conservation objectives consider growth/recovery of biodiversity; not only preservation

- Address particularities regarding marine environment
- Consider multiple dimensions of the marine environment (vertical, horizontal, migrations)

Types of measures

- MPAs—Some proposing fully/highly protected areas
- Other effective area-based conservation measures
- Multiple-use protected/managed areas
 - Fully protected may not an option in many places
 - Utility of no-take zones depends on context

- Effectiveness of ABCMs depends on uptake across sectors
- Different types of measures can be used in different places (e.g. zones for conservation; zones for sustainable use; zones available for transformation, etc.)
- MPAs need to be linked with sustainable management outside MPAs
- MPAs within the broader landscape and seascape
 - Connecting terrestrial PAs and MPAs
 - Marine spatial planning, integrated coastal management

- MPAs are useful as environmental/ecological reference areas

Percentage targets



- “100% sustainably and equitably managed”... of which XX% is managed as MPAs and/or OECMs”
 - No single % target will work if rest of the ocean is not managed --“Protect the best, improve the rest”
- “XX% under a range of area-based measures”
- “Protection of at least 30% land and sea by 2030”
- 30% as entire ocean target? or only for exclusive economic zone (i.e., national jurisdiction)?
- “30% highly or fully protected network of MPAs” (fully = no extractive use)
- 30%, with a specific % subset as no-take MPAs
- “30% of each ecoregion are conserved through...”
- 30x30 target should focus on the best areas/most in need---Also helpful for communication
- 30% a midway point (some countries do much more - needs to be in the context of whole-ocean management)
- 30% *no-take* would not be acceptable to some
 - But could adopt 30% target of different types of areas first, then “ratchet up” regarding % of no-take in years to come
- 30% of MPAs and OECMs, including 10-15% of areas relying on socio-economic criteria and opportunities (not only biological)
- 30% target for identification—20% target for management/implementation
- Need to consider % highly protected; % w/ management plans (as indicator), and other qualitative elements with indicators
- Need to include IPLC-managed areas (e.g. ICCAs/LMMAs), as well as private conservation areas, OECMs, etc.

Percentage targets

- “By ####, achieve healthy and sustainable marine ecosystems with 100% of the ocean under sustainable management, including XX% in MPAs and OECMs, in accordance with national circumstances”

Quality

- Need to focus on quality, in particular effectiveness (i.e., avoid paper parks), and effective way to monitor
- Emphasise and strengthen qualitative elements: effective management, governance, importance for BD and connectivity
- Some qualitative elements belong at the planning level (e.g. equity, etc.)
- Hard to cover all important aspects of quality in the target language itself—Would lead to a very long target that is difficult to communicate
 - Could focus on qualitative elements in more detail in supplementary guidance/guidelines
- Reflecting in quantitative targets (“30% of each ecoregion are conserved through...”, “100% sustainably and equitably managed”)
- Split ABCMs into several targets, leaving percentage (30%) and representativity in one
- Need to find a better quantitative way to measure and track ALL elements of ABCMs
- Indicators could be developed for each stage of process
 - Planning; establishment of plan; implementation; review of effectiveness of achieving outcome
- Could also have indicators for robustness of each stage/element
 - Could create a dashboard of where a country is in the process what level of rigor associated with it

Representativeness



- “XX% of each ecoregion or ecosystem are conserved through” (or goals set at regional or basin-level)
- Link % targets to specific ecosystems or habitats (for a balanced and representative network)
 - % of specific habitats (for representation)
- Need more specific criteria for assessing “ecologically representative” component
- Identify and designate % of ecosystems underrepresented in ABCMs
- “designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities”)

Stakeholder engagement, equity, inclusiveness



- Wider stakeholder engagement
- Trying to build a *global* framework = need to bring along different sectors, different MEAs
- Target/incentives/recognition for action being taken by other sectors (e.g. fisheries)
- Community participation in planning and ranking of community priorities
- Considering TK and IK, including while preparing national plans
- Respectful use of TK and local knowledge in all aspects of area-based planning and conservation
- Take into consideration rights (traditional access rights, fishing rights) and equity issues
- Engagement of youth and women
- Special circumstances of SIDS

Connectivity, networks and integration



- Concept of networks (spatial, ecological, as well as institutional); Large-scale networks
- Integration of land-based activities in coastal/marine spatial planning; Connecting to land PAs
- Consider 3-D (vertical, horizontal, migratory connectivity) conservations
 - Consideration of moving species/ecosystems
- Integrated approach across jurisdictions, sectors and governance types (e.g., IPLCs)
- Transboundary issues/cooperation; Combine MPA and MSP for management at ecosystem level
- Ecological connectivity—Could be regional and ocean basin level connectivity
- Regional approach; basin-scale analysis and design; Regional networks of MPAs
- Identify buffer zones around MPAs and include specific management processes for buffer zones

Planning, incl. Marine Spatial Planning



- 100% of marine area managed sustainably; Whole-ocean/whole-EEZ planning
- 100% sustainable management (within this there are varying levels for different tools/approaches)
- If MSP is included, should be a separate target/goal from one on ABCMs--Can be used for many objectives
- Combine MPA and MSP for management at ecosystem level and transboundary area cooperation
- Use of integrated coastal management; strategic environment assessment

- "Promote marine spatial planning, that incorporates strategic environmental assessment, and incorporates socio-economic and cultural considerations, in line with national and/or regional priorities, which leads to MPAs and OECMs that are strategically placed for better connectivity, ecological representation, management, and are complementary to other sustainable marine measures etc."
- "By 2030, 100% of marine area within national jurisdiction are covered by a planning process using an ecosystem approach that is multisectoral/integrated and coherent across multiple spatial and governance scales"