

# Fisheries & Environment Global Processes

## NWWAC – Horizontal Working Group

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Despina Symons



# Presentation outline

1. On going Global processes
2. Biological Diversity (CBD) key to all UN processes
3. Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
4. IUCN Congress
5. UN Climate Change (UNFCCC)
6. Other processes



2021  
2030 United Nations Decade  
of Ocean Science  
for Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Ongoing global processes

2021 Super Year for Oceans and Biodiversity, that was to be 2020



# Ongoing global processes

2021 Super Year for Oceans and Biodiversity, that was to be 2020

One Ocean Summit  
end of 2021/beginning  
of 2022

CBD COP 15  
(Kunming, China) 25  
April - 8 May 2022

2

4

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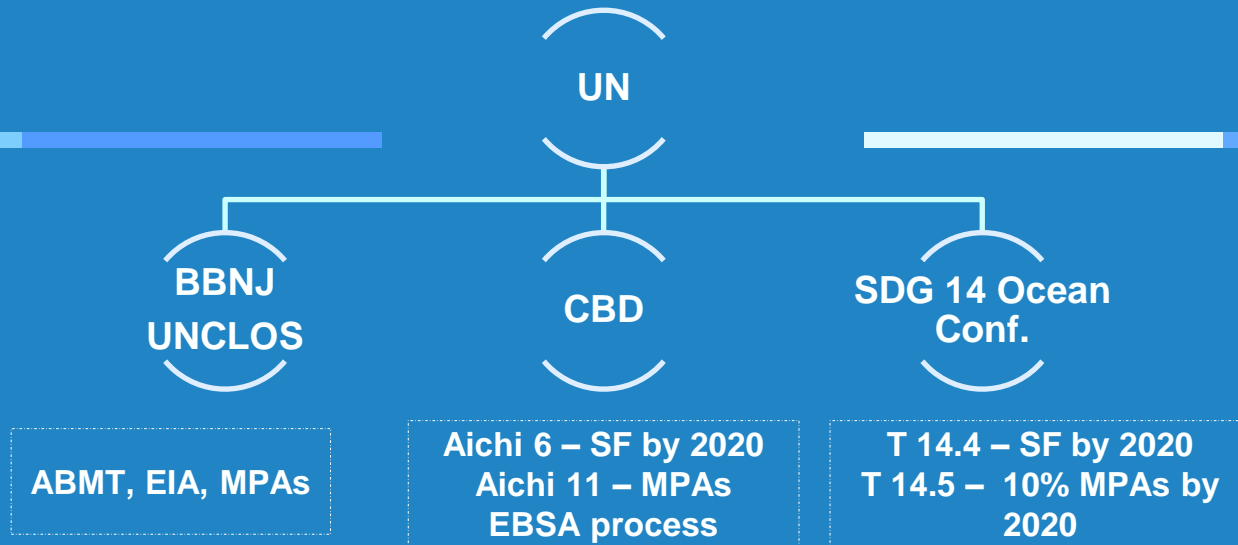
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UN Climate Change  
Conference, 1-12  
November,  
Glasgow

BBNJ, March 2022  
Intergovernmental  
Conference

UN Ocean  
Conference: SDG 14,  
May 2022, Lisbon

# CBD central to all UN ocean processes



Decisions of CBD influence the other UN ocean processes and lay down the biodiversity framework for all global, regional and national policies

**Common in all these processes:** sustainable fisheries, ocean governance, mainstreaming biodiversity, MPAs.

# The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework – the big decision!

- The process run by the CBD - involves all other UN ocean processes (BBNJ, SDG 14, UNFCCC, IPBES, CITES )
- An Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) – three meetings in last two years and produced a **First Draft**.
- Thematic consultations on Oceans and one on SU have taken place
- **SBSTTA Meeting** – scientific and technical assessment of the Post-2020 Framework met in June for two weeks

# Towards the CBD Post-2020 Targets

May - June

Meeting of the **Subsidiary Body (SBSTTA)** - scientific assessment of the Post-2020 Targets

August

A **third meeting** held in August to finalize the Framework  
Parties refused to negotiate virtually

October

The CBD Parties will meet at **CBD COP 15 (Part 1 - Virtual)**

January 2022

A physical meeting in Switzerland to negotiate the **Post-2020 Framework**

May 2022

Final adoption of the **Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Targets** at **CBD COP 15 (Part 2 - Kunming, China)**

# What's new in these targets ?

- Aichi Targets 2010-2020 included two fisheries targets: Aichi Target 6 (Sustainable Fisheries) and 11 (MPAs and OECMs)

The new Framework contains:

- 5 long-term goals (2050)
- 20 short-term targets (2030)
- No sector-specific targets as before

## Fisheries touched in different targets:

### Reducing threats to biodiversity

30% MPAs & OECMs, MSP, sustainable harvest, trade and use of wild species, IUU

### Sustainable use (one of the three main objectives of CBD)

Sustainable use of marine resources (MSY), resilience of marine ecosystems, food security, livelihoods

### Implementation and mainstreaming

Fisheries subsidies, economic incentives, biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries



# Targets as they currently stand

## Maritime Spatial Planning

Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.

## Restoration (i.e. fish stock rebuilding)

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

## MPAs and OECMs (30by30)

Target 3. Ensure that **at least 30 per cent** globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and **other effective area-based conservation measures**, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

# Targets as they currently stand

## Sustainable use (IUU, MSY etc...)

Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.

## Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

## Food security and livelihoods

Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

# Targets as they currently stand

## Measuring, reporting and transparency

Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.

## Sustainable consumption

Target 16. Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.

## Harmful subsidies

Target 18. Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.

# MPAs and Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs)

OECMs part of the 30 by 30 Target with MPAs

- Last CBD COP adopted a Definition for OECMs
- Decision 14/8

*“Invites IUCN, FAO, and other expert bodies to continue to assist Parties in identifying OECMs and in applying the scientific and technical advice”*  
and

*“Urges Parties to facilitate mainstreaming of OECMs into key sectors, such as fisheries”*

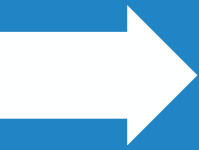
# Why are OECMs important for fisheries?

A significant step in formally recognizing fisheries contribution to conservation

An opportunity for the fisheries sector to maintain ownership of ABMT and have a voice in the conservation discussion

They improve the sector's environmental performance & image

Fisheries OECMs already exist in fisheries management (RFMOs), but need to be tested against the CBD criteria to qualify



## FAO's role



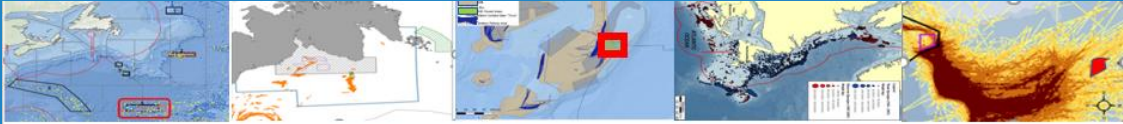
- COFI 2021 recognized the relevance of OECMs in achieving SDGs and biodiversity targets
- COFI 2021 gave the mandate to FAO:
  1. to develop guidelines for the identification and implementation of OECMs in fisheries
  2. To conduct regional workshops to build capacity.

**IUCN Fisheries Expert Group (FEG) an important partner for both FAO and CBD.**

# OECM implementation in fisheries

The IUCN Fisheries Expert Group leading on this issue

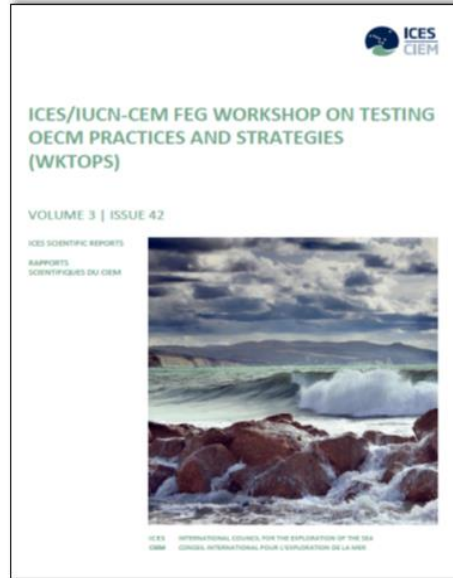




## Joint ICES/IUCN-CEM-FEG Workshop on Testing OECM Practices and Strategies. 15-24 March 2021

### Objectives

- Consolidate and test available guidance on identification, drawing on case studies
- Identify factors affecting the evaluation
- Identify information of particular value
- Provide feed-back on available guidance



### Follow-up:

- OECM side event at CBD SBSTTA
- OECM event in the EP Intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development



# Other CBD lead processes

## Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Global Dialogue

- The CBD SOI Global Dialogue between RFMOs and RSOs in collaboration with UNEP and FAO.
- Now a permanent biannual meeting.
- **Third meeting** to be held virtually at the end of 2021

## EBSA Process (connected to BBNJ)

- Identification of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas



# IUCN 2021 World Conservation Congress



- Biggest environmental gathering with Governments, NGOs and civil society - **Marseilles, France, September 2021**
- **Oceans and fisheries** high in the agenda
- Resolutions adopted although not legally binding carry a lot of weight- **includes some important resolutions on fisheries**
- **Macron announced France will convene One Ocean Summit, end of 2021/ beginning of 2022, as a pre-meeting to the UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon**



# Fisheries-related events



33 ocean events in total, relating to:

- MPAs & OECMs
- Fisheries management
- Bottom trawling
- BBNJ
- Seabed mining
- Bycatch
- Underwater noise pollution
- Marine plastics

# Fisheries & Biodiversity: Smooth Sailing or Stormy Seas?



IUCN  
WORLD  
CONSERVATION  
CONGRESS  
*Marseille*

## Fisheries and biodiversity: Smooth sailing or stormy seas ?

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### FISHERIES AND BIODIVERSITY SMOOTH SAILING OR STORMY SEAS?

IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS

ORGANIZED BY EBCD-IUCN/CEM/FEG-EDF-FAO

05 SEPTEMBER 2021 11.00-12.30 CEST



#### Détail Session

##### FISHERIES AND BIODIVERSITY: SMOOTH SAILING OR STORMY SEAS?

Thematic Stream Session

Live

(J. PASQUERO)

(K. FRIEDMAN)

(E. PENAS LADO)

(S. GARCIA)

(J. APPIOTT)

(D. RADER)

(J. GARAT)

(J. RICE)



# Fisheries-related resolutions adopted



- Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity and geodiversity conservation
- Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean
- Protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining
- Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive
- Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation
- Acting for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction

**All resolutions were approved** after several hours of negotiations in Contact Groups.

**More than 30 fisheries-related resolutions passed** before the Congress through electronic vote ([link here](#)).



# Fisheries-related resolutions adopted



- Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species
- For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices (FADs) in purse seine fisheries
- Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
- Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity



# ➔ UN Climate Change

- Ocean-climate nexus are to be discussed at COP26, November 2021.
- EBCD co-organizer of the EU Ocean Day at COP26, in collaboration with DG MARE.



# Major conferences coming up

- UN Climate Change Conference COP 26
- One Ocean Summit
- CBD COP 15 – physical meeting
- BBNJ
- UN Conference on SDG 14



# Thank you!

For more information:

[www.ebcd.org](http://www.ebcd.org)

[despina.symons@ebcd.org](mailto:despina.symons@ebcd.org)



FEG



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