

Global Environmental Processes

Implications for EU fisheries

NWWAC

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Presentation outline

1. Ongoing Global processes
2. Biological Diversity (CBD) key to all UN processes
3. Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
4. Interlinkages between the CBD and other processes
5. Other processes: UN Ocean Conference, BBNJ, CITES, Climate COP, CITES and COFI
6. Coming up next



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

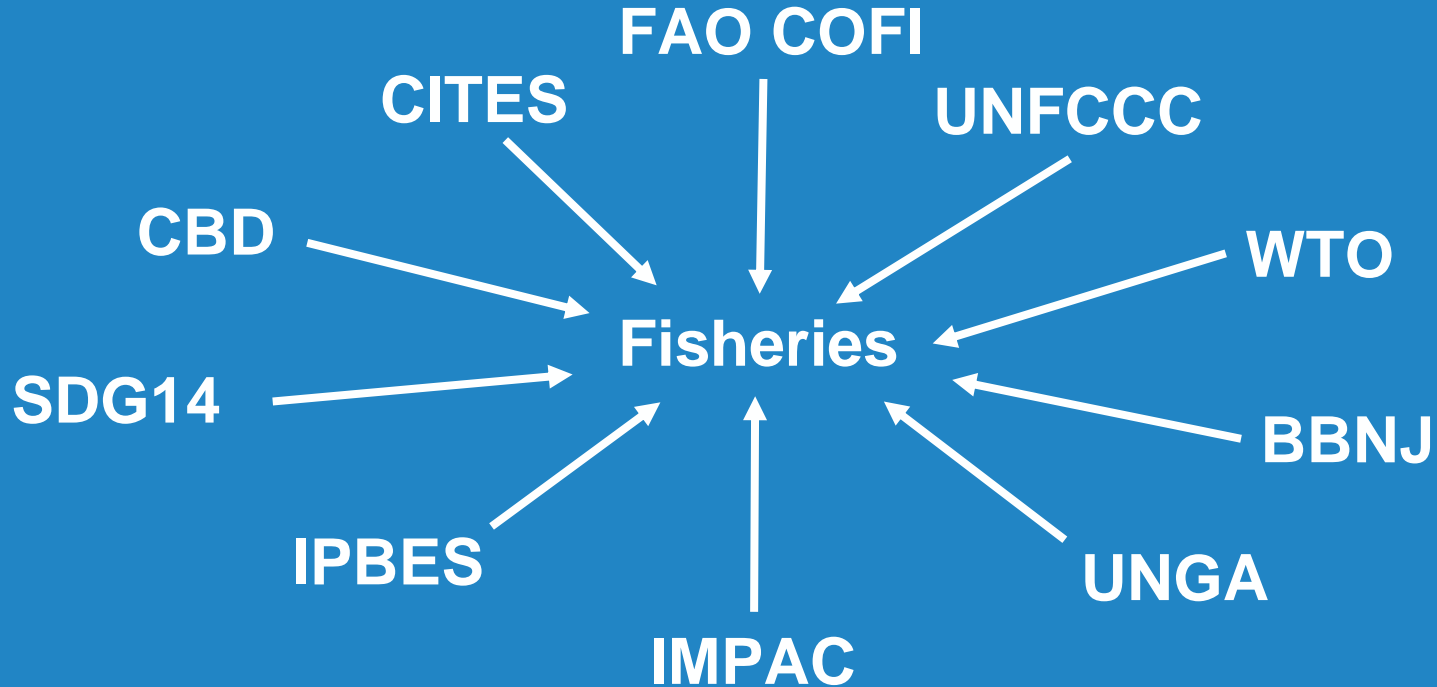


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Ongoing global processes

2022 Super Year for Oceans



Convention on Biological Diversity key to all these processes



BBNJ – IMPAC – COFI – SDG14 – UNFCCC – CITES – WTO - IPBES

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 Global Biodiversity Framework – the big decision!

- The process run by the CBD - involves all other UN ocean processes (BBNJ, SDG 14, UNFCCC, IPBES, CITES)
- Thematic consultations on Oceans and on SU took place
- **An Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)** – four meetings in last two years and produced a First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- **SBSTTA Meeting + OEWG3 met in Geneva in March without concluding**
 - Scientific and technical assessment of the Post-2020 targets
 - Marine & Coastal Biodiversity met virtually in June
 - EBSA workshop virtually in July
- - OEWG 4 in Nairobi

OEWG4 in Nairobi

- Targets and goals
 - ▷ Expanded to have many different elements included
 - ▷ Divergent views on implementation
 - ▷ Finance recurring problem – especially for the 30by30
 - ▷ Some Parties uncomfortable with the word “ocean” in the GBF – potential linkages with BBNJ
 - ▷ Target 3 (30by30), 5 (sustainable use) and 9 (livelihoods) and now target 10 (fisheries added in the agriculture target) of particular relevance
 - ▷ The meeting did not end

Focus on 30by30 target

- Chairs did not want to open discussions about the numerical value
- Global or national? Implications for BBNJ?
- Resistance to include the word ocean – links with BBNJ
- “Highly and fully protected”
- Reception by High-Ambition Coalition to attract new countries – focus on finance
- Some parties (China, Namibia, Uganda and others) pushed for a third category on sustainable use besides MPAs and OECMs

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

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”

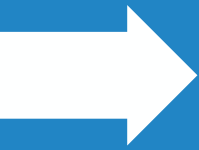
Why are OECMs important for fisheries?

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.

Regional workshops held by FAO (Baltic, Mediterranean) and a joint CBD-FAO workshop for Central American and the Caribbean

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

→ COFI35 mandated FAO to continue its work on OECMs

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**
- **Key background document for all OECM workshops**
- **Available here**

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 in person in October 2022 in South Korea

EBSA Process (connected to BBNJ)

- Identification of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas
- Process still blocked – next virtual workshop in September

Interlinkages CBD and other processes

- CBD and BBNJ (MPAs and 30by30, digital sequence information)
- CBD and CITES (Target 5 on sustainable trade)
- CBD and UNFCCC (Nature-based Solutions, MPAs, climate adaption in fisheries)
- CBD and SDGs (biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries)



UN Ocean Conference

- Interactive Dialogue on Fisheries: FEG drafted IUCN intervention
 - EBCD-FEG-FAO-CBD side event on fisheries
 - Launch of the 2022 FAO SOFIA Report
 - Increasing support for deep-sea mining moratorium (France's Macron supported)
 - Launch of Blue Food Coalition
- Press release [available here.](#)



BBNJ: IGC5 negotiating session

More progress

Four main components:

- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
 - Area Based Management Tools (ABMTs) including MPAs
 - Marine Genetic Resources (MGR)
 - Capacity Building and Transfer of Marine Technologies
- + cross-cutting issues and institutional arrangements

A key feature for fisheries will be the powers given to the new BBNJ COP as well as interactions with RFMOs on the establishment of Area Based

Management Tools including MPAs



BBNJ: IGC5 negotiating session

Key highlights:

- **Area-Based Management Tools incl. MPAs**
 - definitions (MPAs and ABMTs)
 - identification and assessment of proposals
 - role of the COP and interaction with RFMOs
 - monitoring (who and how?)
- **Marine Genetic Resources** (whether to exclude or include commercial fish)
- **Environmental Impact Assessments** (binding or voluntary, relations with IFBs)



FAO 35th Committee on Fisheries

Key environmental issues:

- Biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries
- Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures
- FAO engagement in global processes, including BBNJ, CITES, CBD
- FAO assistance to fishery managers in the implementation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Climate change mainstreaming in fisheries and aquaculture

Other issues: Establishment of a new Sub-Committee on Fisheries, IUU fishing, small-scale fisheries



CITES COP19

- To be held in Panama in November 2022
- CITES increasingly seen as a forum to influence fisheries policies
- Increasing proposals to list marine species in CITES Appendices
- Panama proposed 19 species + 40 species as look-alikes
- FAO Expert Advisory Panel produced assessment of proposals ([available here](#))



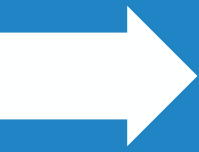
UNFCCC Climate COP27

- To be held in Sharm El-Sheick, Egypt in November
- Increasing attention to climate-ocean nexus with implications for fisheries
- Main issues: fisheries decarbonization, adaption, MPAs, bottom trawling, Nature-based Solutions etc...
- EBCD planning side events in partnership with FAO on decarbonization and adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture



CBD COP15

- To be held in December in Montréal, Canada
- 2 days before the COP to finalize the negotiations on the Post-2020 Targets
- Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework expected to be adopted
- EBCD to organize two side events on fisheries in the Post-2020 GBF in collaboration with FAO and the CBD Secretariat



International Marine Protected Area Congress

- To be held in Vancouver, Canada in February 2023
- Major conference on MPAs organized by IUCN (in collaboration with Canada)
- EBCD to organize a side event in collaboration with FAO and IUCN FEG
- IMPAC held every 4 years



Major conferences coming up

- CITES COP19
- Climate COP27
- CBD COP15
- IMPAC 5



Thank you!



FEG



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