



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

*Key role for fisheries, RFMOs and
EAFM in ABNJ*

Joe Appiott
Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTREAL



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Vision: A world of living in harmony with nature by 2050

Goal A

Protect and Restore

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

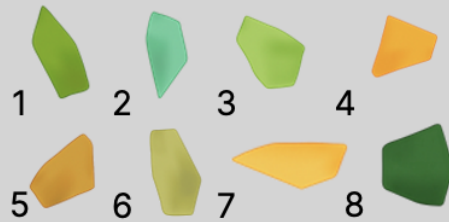
Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

Mission: To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery

Targets

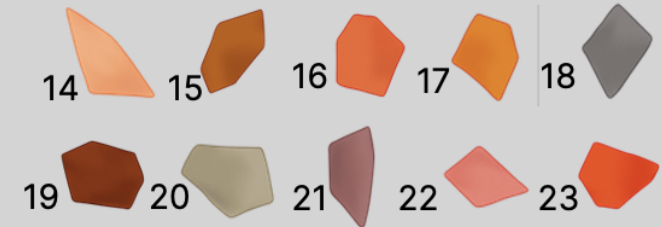
Reducing Threats



Meeting People's Needs



Tools and Solutions



Cross-cutting considerations

Implementation & support mechanisms

Monitoring, reporting and review

Communication

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Goal A

Protect and Restore

- Area of natural ecosystems substantially increased
- Integrity of all ecosystems maintained, enhanced or restored
- Extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold
- Abundance of native wild species is increased
- Genetic diversity maintained

Goal B

Prosper with Nature

- Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed
- Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained, enhanced or restored

Goal C

Share Benefits Fairly

- Sharing of benefits from genetic resources and digital sequence information substantially increased

Goal D

Invest and Collaborate

- Adequate means of implementation, closing the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year, and aligning financial flows

Global Goals for 2050



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



Targets 1-8
Reducing threats to biodiversity

Targets 9-13
Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Targets 14-23
Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

Restoring degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses and spawning and nursing areas; Restoring depleted fisheries species/stocks

Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

Marine protected areas; Other effective area-based conservation measures (including area-based management tools used in different sectors); Locally managed marine areas; ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs);

Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Recovery plans and conservation of threatened and depleted marine species; Minimizing human-wildlife conflict in the ocean (e.g., bycatch, ship strikes)

Target 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Sustainable fisheries and mainstreaming biodiversity info fisheries management; reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; Avoiding destructive fishing practices and bycatch

Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize Their Impact

Addressing ocean-related pathways for invasive alien species (e.g., management of ballast water, biofouling and release of aquaculture species); Understanding the implications of climate change for invasive species

Target 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Addressing impacts of marine debris, microplastics, underwater noise, excess nutrient pollution, light pollution in deep-sea ecosystems

Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience

Reducing impacts on, and supporting adaptation of, sensitive marine habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass); supporting carbon-sequestering ecosystems; integrating climate considerations into coastal development; Addressing ocean acidification

Target 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People

Sustainable harvesting of fisheries and other marine species, including through customary sustainable use, for sustainable livelihoods and other social and economic benefits

Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Sustainable management of areas being fished and used for aquaculture, including through community-based management

Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Ensuring the provisioning of the wide range of services that the ocean provides for people (e.g., food, livelihoods, health and well-being) and nature (e.g., carbon sequestration, supporting the climate system, nutrient cycling)

Target 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss

Marine spatial planning; integrated marine and coastal area management; Reducing loss of marine areas of biodiversity importance (e.g., ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs))

Target 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all and Target 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

Ensuring representation of all relevant ocean stakeholders; Strengthening community-based coastal management; Upholding rights of small-scale fishers and indigenous peoples and local coastal communities

Target 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity and Target 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action

Building partnerships and enhancing capacity to conserve and sustainably use marine and coastal biodiversity; Addressing knowledge gaps in the ocean; Education and awareness raising on ocean biodiversity

Target 18: Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

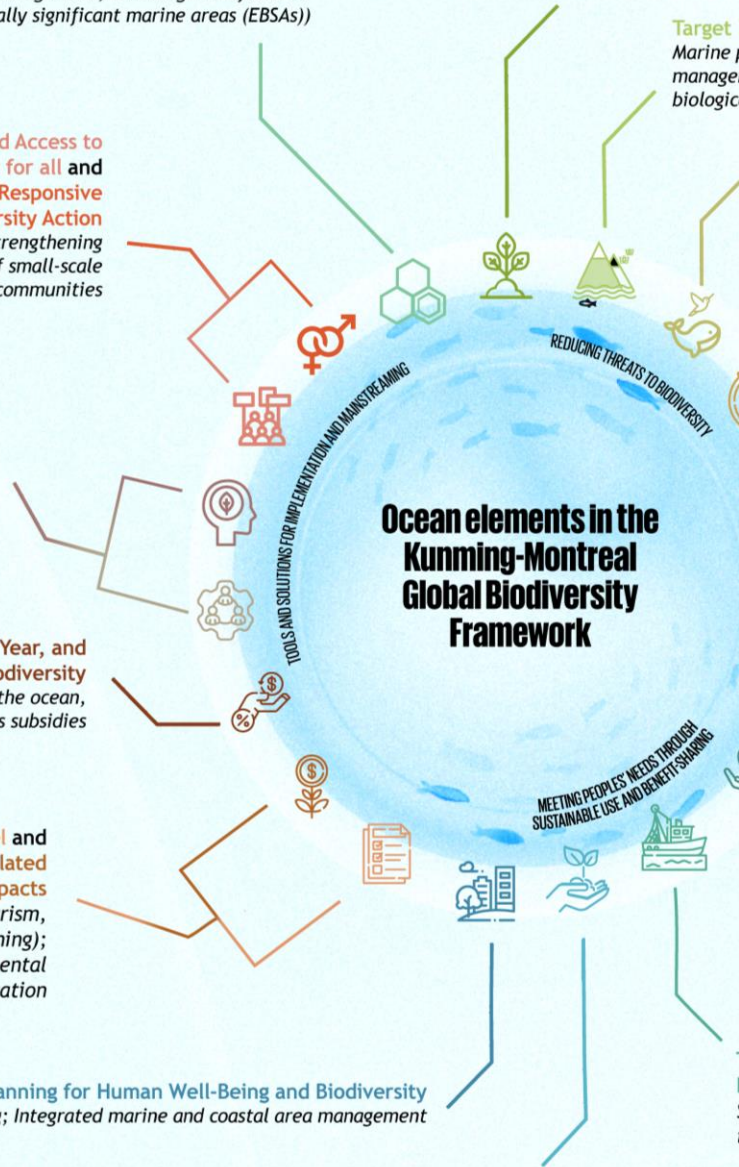
Eliminating subsidies in marine sectors and those that negatively impact the ocean, including harmful fisheries subsidies

Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level and Target 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

Mainstreaming biodiversity into marine sectors (e.g., shipping, tourism, energy, fisheries, aquaculture, ports/infrastructure, seabed mining); Environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment; Ecolabeling and certification

Target 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Ensuring access to healthy coastlines in urban areas; marine spatial planning; Integrated marine and coastal area management



GBF Target Quick Guides

→ ↻ cbd.int/gbf/targets/

🔗 ☆ ⚙️ 🗄️ J Update

FORMATION ▾ ABOUT THE SECRETARIAT ▾

[Sign up for an account](#) | [Sign In](#) ENGLISH ▾ Search



[BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION](#) [CARTAGENA PROTOCOL](#) [NAGOYA PROTOCOL](#) [COUNTRIES](#) [PROGRAMMES](#)

KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

[GBF HOME](#)

[INTRODUCTORY SECTIONS OF THE GBF](#)

[2050 VISION AND 2030 MISSION](#)

[2050 GOALS](#)

[2030 TARGETS AND GUIDANCE NOTES](#)

[IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT MECHANISMS](#)

[RESPONSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY](#)

[COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND UPTAKE](#)

[MONITORING](#)

[RELATED DECISIONS](#)

[GBF HOME](#) // [2030 TARGETS AND GUIDANCE NOTES](#)

FRIDAY // 5.26.2023

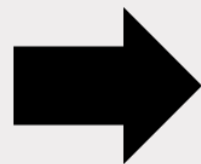
2030 Targets and Guidance Notes

Note from the Secretariat: *Guidance material on each target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is accessible by clicking on the target number below. This material provides an overview of each target by briefly introducing key terms, highlighting some of the implications for national target setting, and providing key points and guiding questions for consideration as part of national target-setting exercises. It also identifies the adopted indicators to monitor progress and resources that could assist with national target setting and implementation. This material should be considered a work in progress, and it will be periodically updated with inputs from Parties and partner organizations in the light of experiences with its use. This information is meant to serve as a resource that Parties and others may wish to consider as they implement the Global*

Implementation at National Level



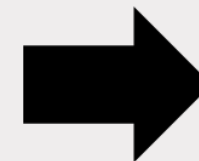
Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



National Targets

**National Biodiversity
Strategies & Action Plans**

**Policies and actions on the
ground**



Report to COP

Monitor Progress

**Global Review of
Progress**



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



UN
environment
programme

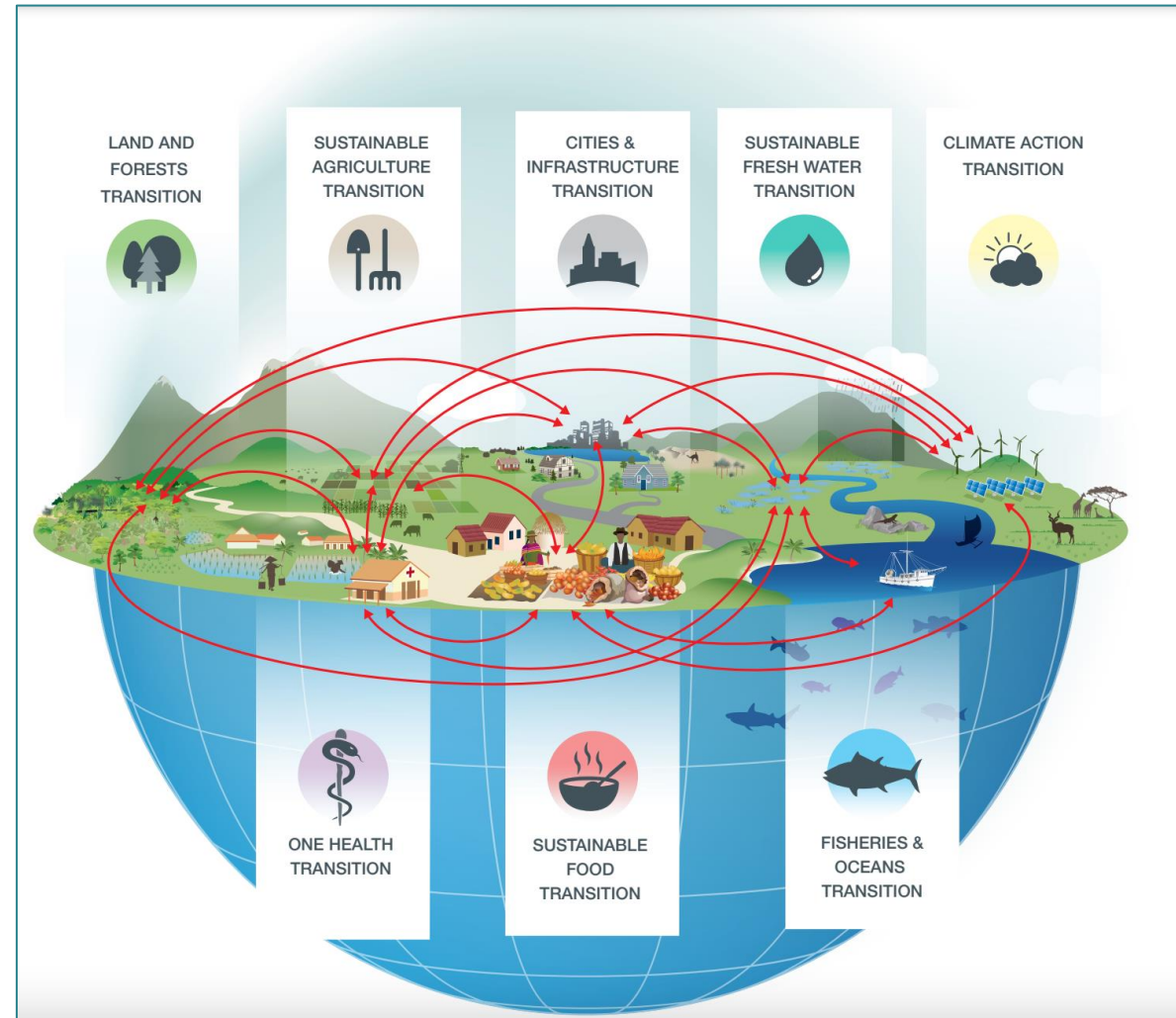
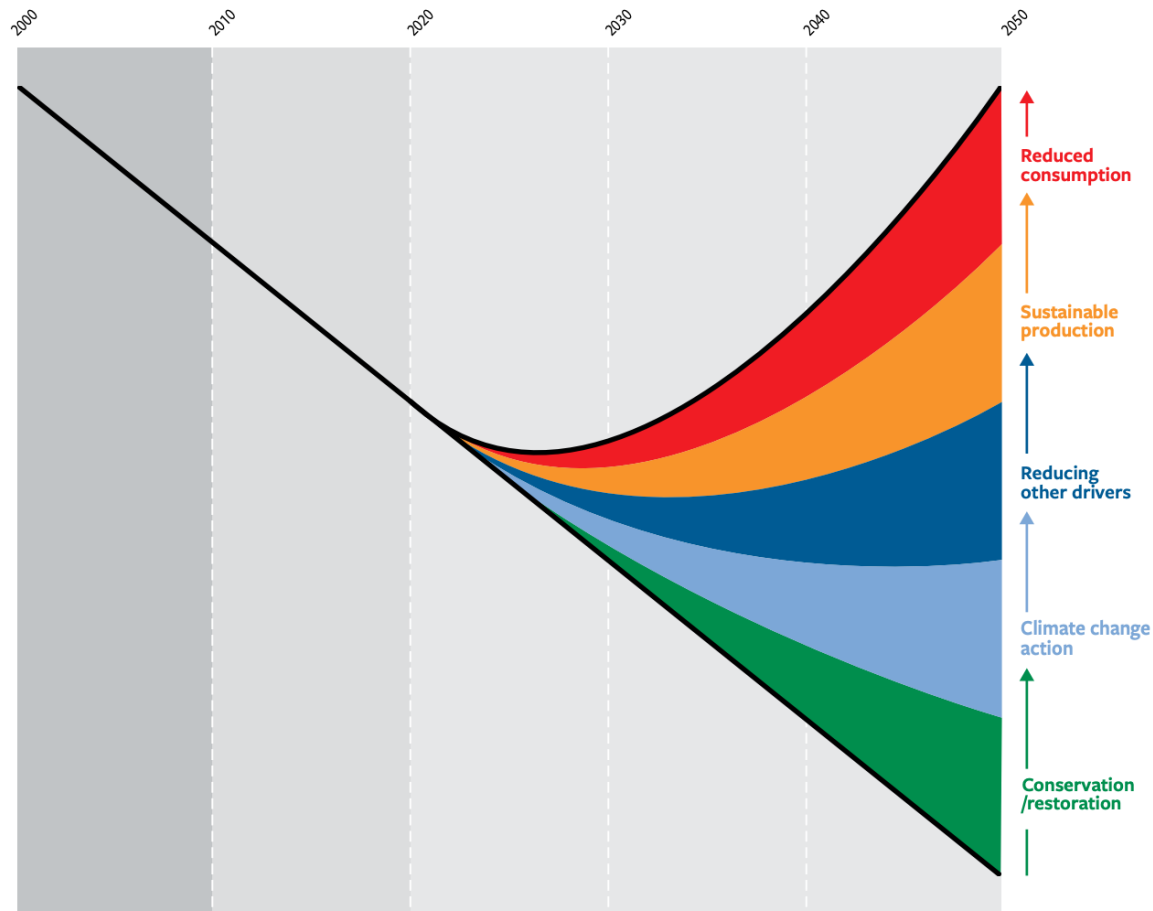


Convention on
Biological Diversity

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND HOLISTIC APPROACH

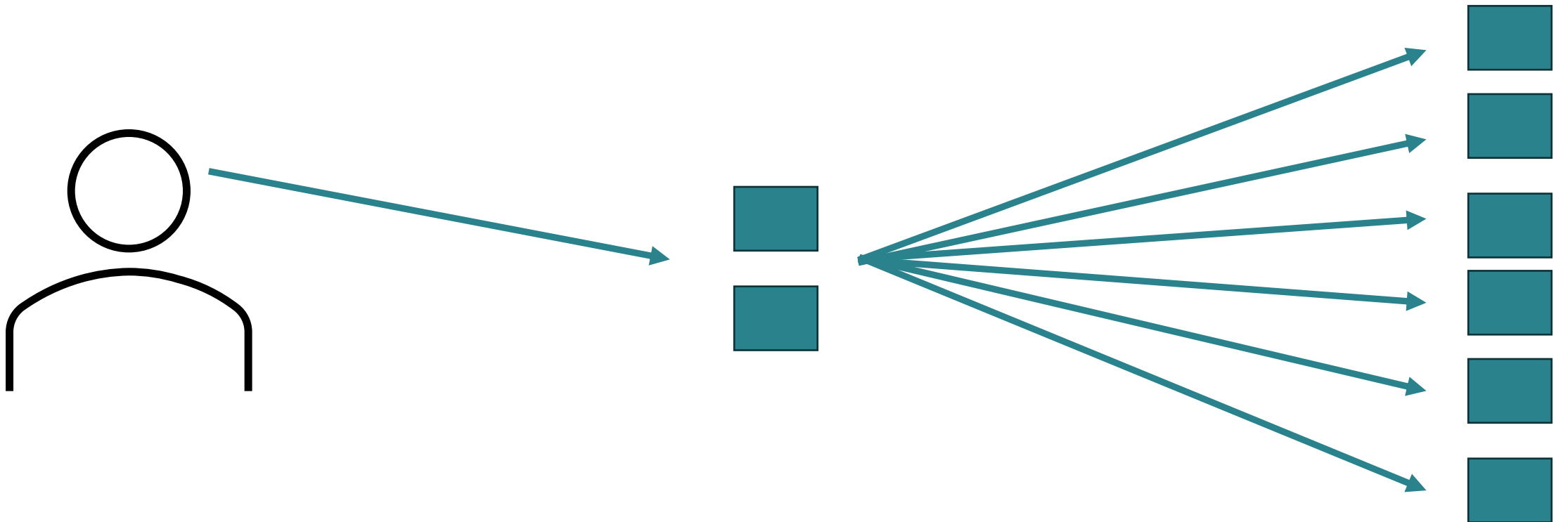
Actions in one area alone will not yield outcomes needed

A portfolio of actions to reduce loss and restore biodiversity



All targets need to be considered holistically at planning level

At implementation level, most will deal directly with a few targets and need to see other targets through this lens



Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Key Sectors

.....

*“...the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into **policies, strategies and practices** of key **public and private** actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally”*

(GEF STAP Advisory Document 2014)

COP13-COPMOP8-COPMOP2
CANCUN, MEXICO 2016



MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CBD COP 13 (2016)

- Fisheries
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Tourism



UN Biodiversity Conference

Investing in Diversity for People and Planet

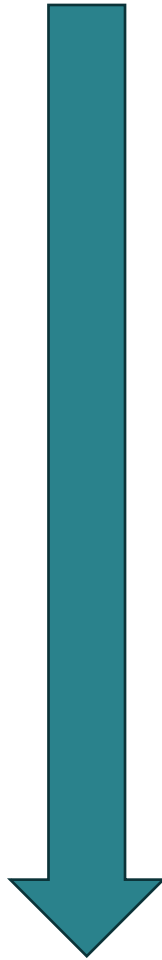
COP14-COPMOP9-COPMOP3
SHARM EL-SHEIKH, EGYPT 2018

CBD COP 14 (2018)

- Energy + Mining
- Manufacturing
- Processing
- Infrastructure
- Health

Ongoing paradigm shift over time within CBD (a broad generalization)

Adoption of Convention



Today

- Cannot separate discussions on biodiversity conservation from sustainable use
- We need engagement of sectors to achieve biodiversity objectives
- Cannot dictate what sectors need to do without their strong engagement
- Many sectoral actors already doing good things, which need to be supported and celebrated
- Achieving sustainable use means we not only need to reduce unsustainable use, but increase sustainable use
- Cannot relegate fisheries to just sustainable use; they also do conservation as central part of their work

3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

- Successor to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11
- Important role of fisheries in MPA management
- Opportunity to identify fisheries measures as OECMs

5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species

- is sustainable, safe and legal,
- preventing overexploitation
- minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems,
- and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over,
- applying the ecosystem approach,
- while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

- Successor to Aichi Biodiversity Target 6
- Focuses on harvesting practices/approaches
- Very much the core business of fisheries management

9

Ensure that the **management and use of wild species are sustainable**, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

- Focuses on enhancing the benefits to people and planet through sustainable use
- Very much the core business of fisheries management

10

Ensure that **areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably**

- in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity,
- including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches
- contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security,
- conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

- Successor to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7, which did not address fisheries
- Recognizes that communities and authorities that manage areas being fished are important stewards for the biodiversity in these spaces

14

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

- Call for mainstreaming biodiversity in to various sectoral and development planning
- Integrating biodiversity consideration into ways of working

18

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Harmful fisheries subsidies
- Reducing and eliminating harmful subsidies and scaling up positive subsidies for sustainable use

Decision 15/13 : cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

- Encourages the strengthening of cooperation and synergies among conventions and multilateral agreements by establishing cooperation framework, in line with their mandates
- Invites the governing bodies to
 - formally endorse the GBF through their governance process
 - contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the GBF
 - to encourage mutually supportive decisions
 - to coordinate their own strategies with the GBF
 - to propose key issues for thematic discussions in relevant processes
- Urges Parties etc... to reinforce actions to enhance synergies in implementation at the national level

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: KEY PLAYERS IN ACHIEVING GLOBAL GOALS

TRANSLATING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS



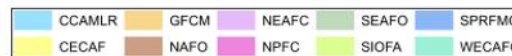
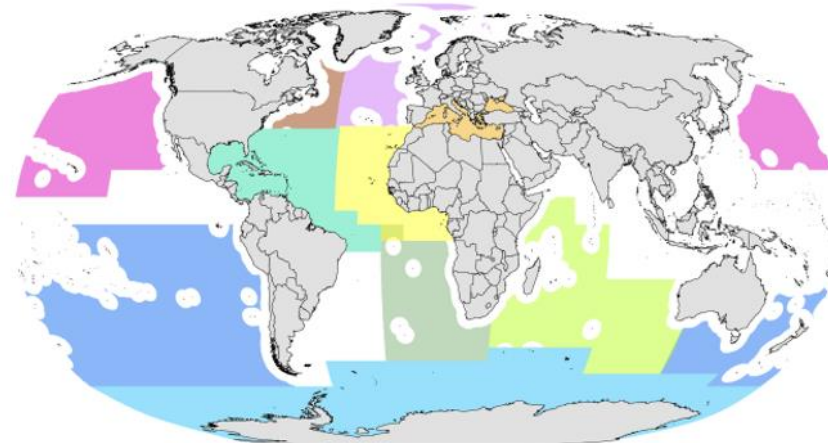
**KUNMING-MONTREAL
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK**

REPORTING ON
PROGRESS, CHALLENGES,
GAPS



REGIONAL SEAS ORGANIZATIONS
REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES

FACILITATING IMPLEMENTATION



REPORTING ON
PROGRESS, CHALLENGES,
GAPS



Sustainable Ocean Initiative Global Dialogue with Regional Seas Organizations and Regional Fishery Bodies

Participants

Representatives of regional seas organizations, regional fishery bodies, UN agencies, global and regional initiatives, NGOs, and governments



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Ministry of Oceans
and Fisheries



mabik
NATIONAL MARINE BIODIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF KOREA



OFB
OFFICE FRANÇAIS
DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ



Government Offices of Sweden
Ministry of the Environment and Energy

1

Sharing
experiences
within
respective
processes of
RSOs and RFBs

2

Sharing
experiences
in joint/
collaborative
approaches

3

Identifying
opportunities and
— approaches for
collaboration between
RSOs and RFBs

4

Ways to measure
progress towards
global goals and
targets

Sustained dialogue-softening silos



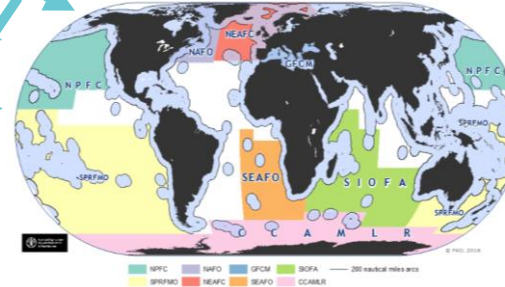
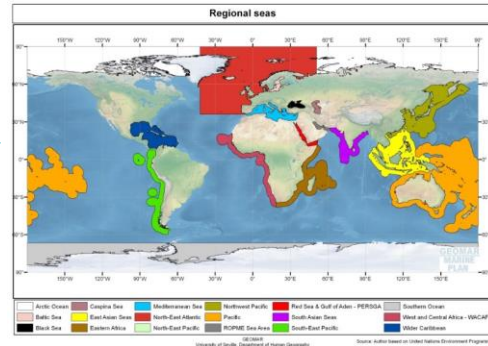
General Assembly
United Nations



UN
environment
programme



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Foreign
Ministries

Environment
Ministries

Fisheries
Ministries

- Needed to address drivers of biodiversity loss
- Better informed policymaking
- Benefit from complementary capacities
- Complementary / joint measures better achieve respective goals
- Better understanding of status / problems
- Larger inventory of solutions
- BUT, does not happen on its own

CBD in ABNJ

Article 4. Jurisdictional Scope

Subject to the rights of other States, and except as otherwise expressly provided in this Convention, the provisions of this Convention apply, in relation to each Contracting Party:

- (a) In the case of components of biological diversity, in areas within the limits of its national jurisdiction; and
- (b) In the case of processes and activities, regardless of where their effects occur, carried out under its jurisdiction or control, within the area of its national jurisdiction or beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Article 5. Cooperation

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Article 22. Relationship with Other International Conventions

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the rights and obligations of any Contracting Party deriving from any existing international agreement, except where the exercise of those rights and obligations would cause a serious damage or threat to biological diversity.
2. Contracting Parties shall implement this Convention with respect to the marine environment consistently with the rights and obligations of States under the law of the sea.

At its 10th meeting, CBD COP recognized that the CBD has a key role in play in supporting work related to biodiversity in ABNJ
“... by focusing on provision of scientific and, as appropriate, technical information and advice relating to marine biological diversity, the application of the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach;” (Decision X/29)

BBNJ AGREEMENT

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Marine genetic resources, including the fair and equitable sharing of benefits

Area-based management tools, including marine protected areas

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)

Capacity-building and transfer of marine technology

Clearing-House Mechanism

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
BBNJ agreement will boost the implementation of GBF

Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing



Multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing from the use of digital sequence information (DSI)

Experience and guidance on MPAs and OECMs



Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

CBD Voluntary Guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive EIAs



Guidance on key pressures (e.g., underwater noise, marine debris)

Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building and Development



Sustainable Ocean Initiative

- Capacity-building
- SOI Global Dialogue

Clearing-House Mechanisms (CHM)

- CBD CHM
- Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House (ABSCH)
- Biosafety Clearing-House (BCH)

TARGET 3 “30 X 30”

Ensure and enable that **by 2030...**

...at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas,

...especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services,

...are effectively conserved and managed

...through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable,

...and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean,

...while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes,

..recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Key considerations for 30x30

- Not just how much, but where and how
- More coverage, but importantly, more effective implementation
 - Too many paper parks
- Couched in broader strategic planning (target 1)
- Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) will be important
 - Account for the biodiversity benefits of tools that are not MPAs
 - Incentivize shifts in unsustainable practices
- Need to be tied to real action and behavioural change; Address drivers of biodiversity loss
- Need better engagement of local stakeholders
 - Indigenous and local community-led efforts
- Don't let the perfect be the enemy of the good



Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)

CBD COP decision 14/8

Adopted definition of OECMs

“a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity,* with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values”

**As defined by Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in line with the provisions of the Convention*

Requested the CBD Secretariat to provide capacity-building, including training workshops, to enable the application of the scientific and technical advice and guidance on OECMs

Welcomed the scientific and technical advice contained in annex III, to be applied in a flexible way and on a case-by-case basis

Encouraged Parties and **invited** other Governments, relevant organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, to apply the scientific and technical advice on other effective area-based conservation measures contained in annex III, ..., including by:

- (a) Identifying other effective area-based conservation measures and their diverse options within their jurisdiction;
- (b) Submitting data on OECMs to the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre for inclusion in the World Database on Protected Areas;

Emerging Guidance on OECMs



ICES/IUCN-CEM FEG WORKSHOP ON TESTING
OECM PRACTICES AND STRATEGIES
(WKTOPS)

VOLUME 3

ICES SCIENTIFIC

RAPPORTS

SCIENTIFIQUES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

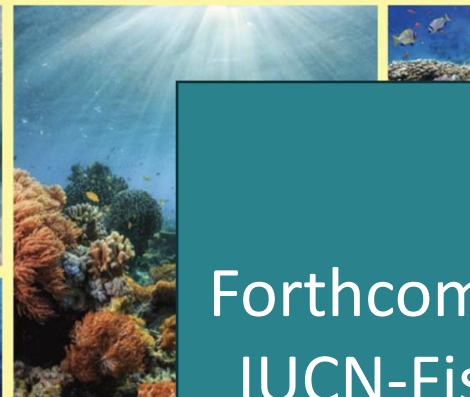
FISHERIES OECMs

A handbook for
**identifying,
evaluating
and reporting
other effective
area-based
conservation
measures in
marine fisheries**



OECMS

In marine capture fisheries



Systematic approach to identify
and assess



OECMs in marine capture fisheries: Key implementation issues of governance, management, and biodiversity

Serge Michel Garcia^{1*}, Jake Rice^{1,2†}, Amber Himes-Cornell^{3†},
Kim Jerome Friedman^{3,4†}, Anthony Charles^{1,5†}, Daniela Diz^{1,6†},
Joseph Appiott^{7†} and Michel J. Kaiser^{1,6†}

¹International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Fisheries Expert Group, International
²Switzerland, ³Emeritus Scientist, Fisheries and
and Aquaculture Division, Food and Agriculture
University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia,
Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS, Canada, ⁶The
United Kingdom, ⁷Secretariat of the Convention on

Forthcoming book from
IUCN-Fisheries Expert
Group (FEG) on OECMS
in marine fisheries

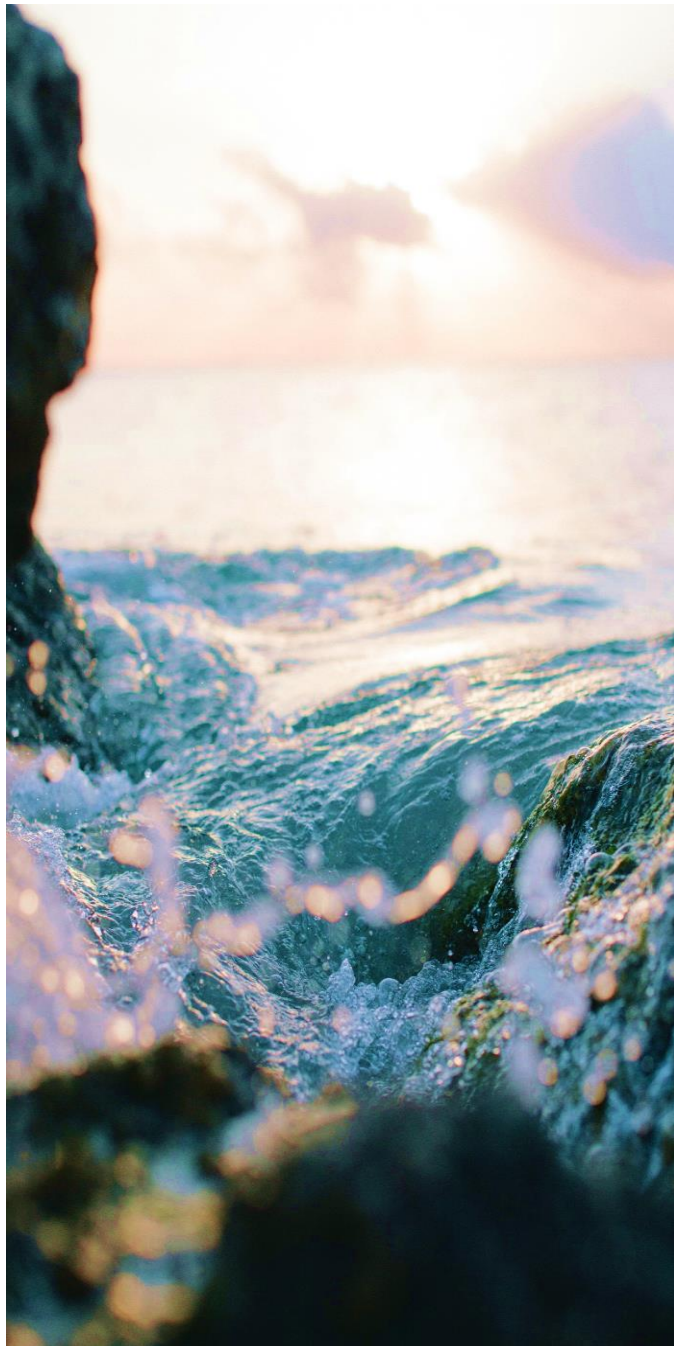
'Other Effective Conservation Measure' (OECM) concept was first
the Parties of the Convention on Biological
Plan for Biodiversity conservation 2011–
a range of spatial measures other than
Achieving Aichi Target 11 spatial conservation
adopted in 2018 in CBD COP Decision 14/8,
is into economic sectors, to recognize the
and co-benefits from their area-based

Emerging Experience with OECMs

- Many RFMOs working on identifying OECMs (NEAFC, NAFO, GFCM) with some soon to be formally included in World Database on OECMs!
- Many countries working to identify OECMs in their marine fishery sectors as part of their work to achieve Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework
- Need to keep in mind that only addressing one sector not sufficient if other activities are impacting biodiversity in the area

WHY SHOULD FISHERIES CARE?

- Demonstrate biodiversity-positive work already ongoing in fisheries (and gain support to do more)
- Build linkages with broader biodiversity community
- Co-evolve our understanding and approaches to conservation
- Secure rights/roles for management of a given space



- Cannot achieve the GBF without Regional Fishery Bodies and the fisheries sector overall
- Parties have the clear responsibility to apply the CBD in ABNJ
- Much of what is called for in the GBF is already within the mandates of fisheries authorities
- GBF provides a key opportunity to:
 - Gain recognition + support to scale up good work
 - Gain support to advance work into key areas
 - Catalyze better linkages across sectors

Thank you

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

413 St. Jacques Street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9
Tel. +1 514 288 2220

secretariat@cbd.int
www.cbd.int



facebook.com/UNBiodiversity



twitter.com/UNBiodiversity



instagram.com/UNBiodiversity



linkedin.com/company/UNBiodiversity