



# **WCPA Marine workshop on the 2020 ocean roadmap to the CBD China COP and beyond. Key point and notes.**

**3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> February 2020, Washington DC**



April 2020

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### **Important note**

Whilst every effort has been made to check these workshop notes for accuracy they should nevertheless be taken as an informal record of the meeting. This is especially considering the evolving policy position in relation to many of the issues covered. The virus pandemic will also have impacted timetables, products and events reported at this workshop.

**For the definitive and latest position please use the agenda for the workshop in Annex 2 to consult with the leader of the relevant session(s).**

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## Monday 3rd February

### 1. Workshop Goals:

- Bringing people up to date on high level guidance, advice and developments
- Briefing on and development of ocean initiatives at WCC Marseille

### 2. Showing of the UK 'at least 30 x 30' film narrated by Sting

### 3. Global conservation standards for MPA. The Global 'MPA Standards': Dan Laffoley

- Need to translate large amounts of guidance scattered among guidance that is now in the MPA Standards.
- Become increasingly important especially as countries submit sites to complete the 2020 Target.
- Brings together guidance from approved resolutions, will update with new motions
- Countries voted for these policies and this reminds of decisions made.

#### *Discussion points:*

- Turnover in government positions means MPA Standards must be consistently shared.
- MPAs in many places do not meet the Standards.
- Need justification and explanation for what drives MPAs with significant biological benefits. Common language is needed for ministries, departments, initiatives--e.g. The MPA Guide.
- Integration across national and global scales, need seascape level.
- Inconsistencies in the global reported numbers for % area protected. How to report correct numbers?
- Bring together marine and non-marine in this dialogue.
- MPA Standards are not obligatory but describe what a good MPA looks like.
- Align with reporting to the WDPA, making use of The MPA Guide

### 4. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the MPA Guidance – what has changed and future development (Dan)

#### **Key points**

- Revision contains good examples of each category and general advice.
- Currently in English only.
- Will need updating with new motions and the outcomes of those processes.

### 5. The OECM Guidance, roll out and key issues (Sabine)

## Key points

- OECM from Aichi Target 11 has been defined through the CBD process.
- An OECM is not an MPA, but aimed at positive and sustained long-term outcomes for conservation and biodiversity.
- Goal of OECMs from CBD Article 2: OECMs should deliver the effective *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, regardless of their primary management objectives.
- Could include:
  - Totally closed areas.
  - Locally managed areas that result in the long-term conservation of biodiversity.
  - Permanent long-term fisheries closure areas.
- Opportunities for using OECMs (seascape benefits):
  - Conserving important ecosystems outside and between protected areas.
  - Support species recovery.
  - Maintain ecosystem functions and ecosystem services.
  - Enhance resilience against threats.
  - Retain and connect remnants of fragmented ecosystems.
  - Contribute to well-connected conservation networks within larger seascapes.
  - Engage and support existing partners in local-to-global conservation efforts.
- Challenges:
  - Measuring effectiveness across different ecosystems and in areas governed by diverse authorities.
  - May be seen as easier by countries so they may become their primary objective rather than MPAs.
- Update on Canada's approach to OECMs, including guidelines and definition aligned with CBD language.
- Next steps:
  - Sharing of experiences, training on how to assess areas on a case-by-case basis, how to engage with the CBD process.

### *Discussion points:*

- Challenge of including OECMs within the BBNJ negotiations when they emphasize *in situ* conservation (also MPAs where they prioritize mobile pelagic species).
- OECMs meant to have high conservation benefits - the "effective" piece.
- Evaluating fisheries and OECM guidance and what takes precedence.

## 6. The ocean deoxygenation report – key points (Dan)

### Key points

- Summary of report as well as graphics and videos online [www.iucn.org/deoxygenation](http://www.iucn.org/deoxygenation)
- Need to understand extent of change in the ocean.
- Deoxygenation problem is two times worse than current estimates.
- Oxygen loss due to nitrification, nitrogen deposition from burning fossil fuels.

- Dead zones are a significant problem and under-reported globally.
- Deoxygenation harms fisheries.
- Loss of oxygen can affect carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus cycles.
- Oxygen loss is and will further impact biodiversity.
- Principal solution is to drastically reduce carbon emissions.
- In short to medium term must reduce total stressors by creation of fully protected MPAs.

*Discussion points:*

- Distinguish between abatable vs. non-abatable effects.
- Need to align biodiversity and climate change.
- Conserving biodiversity alone will not sustain ecosystem services.
- Need to identify tipping points.
- Need to massively scale up levels of protection.
- We are headed for a 2-3 °C increase, not 1.5 °C.
- Inputs to marine systems from the land must be addressed.
- Incorporate climate change into stock assessments.
- Need for more spatial conservation and a whole-ocean approach.
- Need for increased ambition.
- Research findings need to be translated to a form that is accessible to communities.
- Need to factor these considerations into the zero draft.
- MPAs are part of the solution.

## **7. Update on special issue of Aquatic Conservation (John)**

### **Key points**

- Special issue of the journal on outcomes of IMPAC4 published October 2019.
- All special issues are free to view.

## **8. IMPAC 5 planning progress report (Sabine)**

### **Key points**

- IMPAC focus on MPA managers and practitioners; highlight successes, plan for the future.
- Website goes live in May 2020, proposal call May 2020 with deadline for proposals Aug. 2020.
- Urgency and need for momentum on protecting ocean biodiversity, through ambitious and innovative approaches that represent transformational change.
- Woven through the conference themes: Youth, indigenous leadership, innovation, and the connectivity within the ocean and also connectivity between land and ocean.
- Main themes:
  - MPAs and MPA network management and monitoring,
  - integrating fisheries management into MPA networks,
  - responding to the climate crisis,
  - bridging geographic scales in management.
- Creating a legacy through scaled-up future action, conservation economy, governance, law and policy to support partnerships and processes, protection of special ocean

places, species and ecosystems.

- Next steps:
  - Feedback on proposed themes-additional ideas.
  - Participate in programme committee to review proposals.
  - Leveraging IMPAC5 - planning now for announcements that could be made at IMPAC5.
  - Become a sponsor.

## **9. Coordination and expansion of SSC marine species work (Amanda)**

### **Key points**

- A variety of specialist groups looking at many taxa/ ecosystems.
- Advance IUCN capacity for marine conservation:
  - Event proposal accepted for the IUCN Congress was on aquascapes (integrating freshwater, marine, with FCC).
- Promote and mobilize marine species expertise for ocean conservation globally:
  - Briefings for Biodiversity targets post-2020s.
  - Review report to CBD by CEM's Fisheries Expert Group.
  - Draft/catalyse seven Motion proposals for IUCN Congress.
- Issues:
  - No target that deals with fisheries specifically and brings in conservation.
  - Does not deal with non-selective destructive fishing methods.
  - No mention of aquaculture - huge pressure on the ocean.

## **10. Marine connectivity – rules of thumb (Barbara L)**

### **Key points**

- There is the IUCN/WCPA/CCSG Marine Connectivity Working Group.
- Need to agree what is connectivity conservation?
  - Currently guidance documents state: “it is a conservation measure in natural areas that are interconnected”.
  - Ecological connectivity is the unimpeded movement of species and the flow of natural processes that sustain life on earth. E.g. larval dispersal, animal movement, etc.
- There are a set of rules of thumb.
- Need to have more explicit language and prioritization that enhances attention on marine connectivity in the CBD Zero draft and other relevant international initiatives.
- Need to consider a standalone target, the CMS has done this.
- Need for increased and systematic communication and knowledge sharing about marine connectivity.
- MPA management effectiveness must include role in supporting ecological connectivity.

## **11. Expanding horizons, opportunities and actions on blue carbon (John)**

## **Key points**

- Blue carbon commonly considered in only three habitats (saltmarsh, seagrass and mangroves), new work in Scotland is expanding the scope to consider maerl beds, kelp forests, biogenic reefs and sediments.
- Blue carbon is looking at ecosystems that both capture and/or store carbon. Thinking about places that may not actively sequester carbon but that are good sinks for carbon.
- Sediments in Scottish sea lochs estimated to contain~ 340 million tons of carbon.
- Maerl beds contain inorganic carbon that is at least at 4,000 y old.
- Need to consider blue carbon habitats when developing management plans.
- Need to consider option of blue carbon MPAs.

## **12. Launch of the report on SDGs and area-based conservation (Nigel)**

### **Key points**

- Natural Solutions Group of IUCN Nature Based Solution of the Ecosystem Management Commission (WCPA).
- Ecosystem Services of Protected areas.
- Looks at 10 of the sustainable development goals and identifies how they can be met by area-based conservation measures.
- Need policy proposals to link area-based conservation with ecosystem services.

## **13. Blue Nature Alliance (Laure Katz/Shubash Lohani)**

### **Key points**

- Created by PEW and Conservation International.
- Goal is to achieve at least 30% by 2030.
- Alliance will support 5% of the ocean of new or improved MPAs by 2025.
- Initiatives include site-based investments and growing the field.
- Site selection will consider various criteria: significance, catalytic nature, if achievable, political will, local engagement, leverage.
- First stage will include the creation of new areas, expansion of existing areas, and upgraded protection to improve management.
- Six types of investments: advocacy and coalition building, technical assistance, capacity building, knowledge generation and sharing, management planning, designing mechanisms for long-term financing.
- Evaluation will be done using the MPA Guide.
- Will include any sites with a mechanism to support conservation outcomes, even OECMS.
- Goal is to support protected areas on a conservation journey.
- Particularly seeking catalytic opportunities.
- Looking for increased partnership in roles such as core partner, technical adviser, leverage partner, and implementing partner.
- Willing to work across all types of IUCN conservation areas.
- Scoping process for nominated sites with established site selection criteria.



## Post 2020 agenda – Part 1 (Chair: Harvey Locke)

### I. What is our goal for CBD? (Harvey/Dan)

- a. **At least 30% highly and fully protected by 2030**
- b. **100% sustainably managed ocean by 2050**

### Key points

- Beyond the Aichi Targets Task Force with two mandates (Naturebeyond2020.com)
  - Scaling up conservation using protected areas as a key conservation tool.
  - Determining meaningful conservation targets.
- Survey of 363 scientists asked the question: 'Is Target 11 enough?' Majority said: **No**.
- Those surveyed agreed with large area-based targets for global conservation.
- A literature review has been published and peer reviewed.
- Minimum of 30% and up to 70% of land and sea to be fully protected was supported, call for 50% as mid-point, supported by most studies.
- 30% is the very lowest target that is necessary.
- Crisis ecoregions on land around the world have been identified, i.e. areas with high population is where there are crisis ecoregions.
- Three conditions:
  - (1) Crowded, fertile, and developed areas: mainstream sustainable practices, endangered species, high biodiversity, need to save all the fragments.
  - (2) Open landscape: ecologically representative and connected protected areas.
  - (3) Wild places: ecological processes are the priority, protect whole / unfragmented ecosystems and indigenous knowledge; look for things we want to maintain system-wide (e.g. peat in ground, rainforest stands, etc.).
- Each requires different strategies for conservation.
- Analogue of the three conditions from the ocean to the land?
- In marine systems:
  - Focus on abatable and non-abatable threats.
  - Biggest threat to biodiversity is from fishing pressure, greatest in the nearshore.
- Need to recognize the relationship between biodiversity and climate change.

### *Discussion points*

- Species richness and biodiversity not equivocally the same.
- The global agreement must accommodate differences in conditions at the national level.
- Nearshore ocean is integrally linked to land. Where is the cut off for the nearshore ocean? How to modify with changing uses and pressures?
- It is important not to neglect open ocean protection and BBNJ.
- The three conditions are an enabling framework to establish a cohesive strategy, putting area into climate side of conservation.
- Need to think about what happens to the other 70%. Ultimately 100% needs to be

- sustainably managed.
- There is an issue of the deep-sea protection discussions focus is currently on mining interests and not on areas where there are biodiversity interests.
- In the three conditions framework, need to take account of indigenous use and knowledge when considering large wild areas.
- Still need to define “strict regulation”. IUCN categories do not speak to this. Need standardized terms:
  - MPA Guide: standardized language of establishment and levels of protection for MPAs. Aligning MPA enabling conditions and protection levels with outcomes.
  - Need standardization on OECMs.
  - Some areas don’t establish MPAs, re. traditional uses, multiple area-based tools.
  - Importance of equity and enabling conditions.
- Need for greater consideration of ecological corridors.
- There is a challenge of reporting on three conditions: what maps and datasets to use and issues of equity, who will decide how to track things?
- Importance of linking to management effectiveness - Aichi Target 11 says effectively and equitably managed while the Zero Draft does not.

## **II. How is this reflected in the zero draft? (Harvey/Dan)**

### **a. 1: spatial planning**

### **b. 2: area-based conservation**

## **The CBD marine thematic approach (Christine F)**

### **Key points**

- 20 Aichi biodiversity targets - Target 11 is conservation-based target.
- Asking for a moderate percentage of protected area, i.e. (at least) 30%.
- Currently the champions of 30x30 are large ocean states.
- There is a need to align CBD post-2020 framework with SDG14 supporters.
- There is insufficient emphasis on marine at the goal and target levels, with the focus buried in the indicators.
- Marine topics that had prominence now are relegated towards the indicator level.
- Indicators lean heavily towards the terrestrial context.

### *Discussion:*

- Need to have a marine thematic goal or the addition of marine-specific targets to the Zero draft framework
  - A marine-specific goal may generate interest or be unsuccessful.
  - SDG14 tied terrestrial and marine together and amplified marine goals.
  - Need ocean-specific goals to generate funds and backing for conservation.
  - Land and ocean systems are linked so goals should be integrated.
  - Marine thematic goal should consider land-sea interface and high seas policy.
  - It would be easier to get to 30x30 if marine and terrestrial are combined.

- Need to generate a list of deficiencies in Zero draft that need to be addressed.
- Need to mention the ocean in more places within the draft.
- Need to align language across targets and resolutions.
- Format draft similar to successful terrestrial goals.
- Need for increased ambition.
- Consider Tier I, Tier II, Tier III countries re. 30x30 sign-on
  - Zero draft wording is opening for buy-in.
  - Need to work at intergovernmental levels.

### **Priorities/Conclusions/Next Steps (Harvey/Dan)**

#### **Key points**

- Need greater presence of marine in zero draft, via thematic goal or clearer presence in relevant goals
- Consider whole-earth framing, balance with marine-specific ambitions.
- Need input from diverse regions and different areas, build regional capacity.

## **Tuesday 4th February**

### **Where are we on the High Seas? (Kristina)**

#### **Objectives:**

- Update WCPA members about recent legal, scientific and political progress.
- Inform members about the high seas-related WCC motions.
- Inspire collaborative efforts.

### **Background on treaty (Kristina)**

#### **Key points**

- High seas jurisdiction is the marine water column (mesopelagic) as well as sea floor.
- 2005: IUCN Report: Options for establishment of areas in ABNJ.
- High Seas Alliance Objectives:
  - Advance awareness.
  - Support new high seas treaty.
  - Advance MPA initiatives (one in each ocean basin).
  - Share the science to provide evidence.
- Gaps remain in ocean law with regard to high seas, need for new framework.
- 2008 CBD COP 9 Decision 20- Criteria for the identification of EBSAs.
- 2008 global ocean biodiversity initiative.
- Sargasso Sea as a case study; economic valuation, identification of geographic boundaries, patchwork of partial protection regimes, missing ecosystem and science-based approaches, “resistance to precaution” by ISA.
- No specific agency charged with pursuing conservation beyond national jurisdiction.
- Need to create a system under international law that creates, establishes and manages protected areas in the high seas.
- ISA mining in areas that have been identified as biologically significant.

- UNGA Resolution A/72/249  
- See slide for specific points

## High seas on the agenda: update on UN negotiations (Peggy)

### Key points

- High seas are ungoverned but are the shared global commons.
- High seas represent the forgotten half of the planet.
- No means as yet to create high seas MPAs.
- Negotiating treaty within UNCLOS.
- Treaty text introduced at IGC3 containing 70 articles and 2 annexes.
- Need for more ambition from all countries on the treaty.
- Next step is governments need to provide recommendations and comments.
- High Seas Alliance has provided recommendations on ABMT.
- Need international collaboration to create joint proposals.

### *Issues with the text of draft treaty*

- See presentation slides for details
- Create process to establish and effectively manage MPAs.
- Need to clarify the specific steps of the overall process re. Establishment of ABMTs, including MPAs.
- UN not up to date with IUCN MPA standards.
- Need to remove “sustainable use objectives” phrase from current definition of MPAs.
- The phrase “long-term biodiversity” should be included in definition of MPAs.

### *Procedural issues*

- Do not want consensus voting, want a two thirds majority vote on treaty.

## High Seas Protected Areas; past, present, future (Lance Morgan)

### Overview of Atlas of Marine Protection

- Tracking implemented for MPAs worldwide.
- WDPA reports MPAs are 7.9% of ocean.
- High seas protection portal is online [www.mpatlas.org/map/high-seas/](http://www.mpatlas.org/map/high-seas/)
- ABMTs apply to various areas on the high seas.
- See slides for available data layers on high seas protection map.
- High seas are half the planet, two thirds of the ocean.
- Only 1.2% of high seas are protected in MPAs.
- High seas need to be a part of the 30x30 plan.
- Areas need to be set aside for conservation as well as set aside for mining.
- High seas currently managed sectorially, not comprehensively.
- Need to visualize high seas EBSAs to identify potential MPAs.
- High seas gems. Find the interactive story map online- <http://www.mpatlas.org/>
- Need more engagement on high seas MPAs.
- BBNJ treaty could create a mechanism to establish high seas MPAs.
- Need to develop a set of common criteria for where and what to protect.
- Improve disparate governance and coordinate decision making.

- Need to provide for “ecological coherence” i.e. “systems approach” to management.
- Need a mandate for biodiversity protection in BBNJ.

### **Beyond static spatial management: Scientific and legal considerations for dynamic management in the high seas (Lance Morgan)**

#### **Key points**

- Lack of information on spatial management available to managers.
- Significant lack of data on high seas.
- Marine spatial dimensions are 4D.
- Oceanography of high seas changes across a wide range of temporal scales.
- Existing pelagic fisheries spatial closures are informal/voluntary, gear specific, poorly enforced, static, and focused only on target species.
- Must not think static in the most dynamic system on earth.
- We need to move forward with a precautionary approach.
- Relevant temporal scales: ephemeral, intra-annual, and multidecadal.
- New technologies and computational advancements allow us to predict species distributions in near-real time.
- Opportunities for capacity development, increased efficiency of ABMTs and reduction of impacts on BBNJ.
- MPAs need to be adaptive to change, but we also need to provide the private sector with tools to implement biodiversity mandates.

### **Next steps: IUCN WCC and Beyond (Lauren Kubiak)**

#### **Key points**

- Need to update IUCN’s general policy on the high seas.
- Need to urge governments to adopt treaty by end of 2020 with robust provisions.
- Motions working group of IUCN rejected submitted motion because it did not greatly alter the IUCN general policy.
- Appealed motion but governments argue that text should be deleted.
- Need to make sure any treaty adopted is robust and delivers real conservation benefits for the high seas.
- Have until Feb 26th to rebut comments and ensure text in brackets is maintained.
- Need IUCN general policy to be updated, needs to be passed at the WCC so that the political urgency is reflected.

#### *Discussion Points*

- The definition of an MPA in the high seas treaty draft is not consistent with the current IUCN definition of an MPA.
- Need to make statements on the importance of standardized language for MPAs at IGC4.
- The IUCN definition of an MPA has already been voted on and should be used.
- Need comments from WCPA members on the draft text of the high seas treaty.
- Need to send a cohesive message about what areas are important to conserve in the high seas.
- Data gaps - need to compile all existing information.
- Need to seek input from SSC.

- Group and national position on draft treaty must be strong going into the negotiations.
- IUCN has vital role in treaty implementation stage and ensuring consistency.
- Tension between creation of MPAs and RFMOs.
- Important to consider fully and highly protected high seas MPAs.
- Protection level of high seas MPAs will be finalized in implementation stage.
- Fisheries biggest stressor on biodiversity in the high seas.
- Must consider how we engage with RFMOs in a productive way.
- Big push on promoting ecosystem-based management by RFMOs.

### **Live link to Vilm workshop on post 2020 indicators**

#### **Presentation, update from Vilm, and discussion (30 mins)**

- Connectivity is an issue for terrestrial group in Vilm.
- Need discussion on the 10% and “strict protection” terminology.

#### **Presentation and update from Washington**

- Presentation of list of gaps in zero draft framework identified in DC to Vilm.
- Questions about strict protection versus the definitions of protected area and definition of OECMs.
- Need a cohesive position between groups.

#### *Discussion points*

- 10% strict protection: what is the origin and meaning of “strict”?
- How are MPA Guide terms being centralized with the parties?
- Discuss need for all protected areas to be effectively managed not just 10%.
- The Vilm group discussing the minimum needed in any draft (not only Zero Draft)
- Agreement about gaps already identified by marine group in DC.
- Agree with effectiveness and equitability concern raised with MPA evaluation.
- Where should we put our energy as a community for the 30%? Should it be KBAs? Or biological phenomena such as species area, species endemism, etc.?

### **The MPA Guide: common language for ocean protection (Kirsten)**

#### **Key points**

- Two paths forward: Establish more and better MPAs, increase effectiveness of existing MPAs.
- There remains confusion around MPA terms.
- Seeking a common language as a community. MPA Guide is collaborative and consultative and designed to clarify use, types, and outcomes of MPAs.
- Challenges: Different views on how much is protected, different numbers are reported, leads to confusion within and outside the community.
- MPAs are being counted even though they are at different stages of establishment and some are not active.
- We don’t know what percentage of MPAs are effectively protected.

- MPAs can have different levels of protection that reflect the goals and priorities of their communities.
- Different levels of protection have different biodiversity conservation outcomes, therefore, we don't know what outcomes we will get or if they will deliver on conservation goals.
  - Outcomes also depend on level of enforcement, community participation, sustainable financing, etc.
- There is a serious roadblock to progress in achieving 2020 targets and beyond.
- Clear definition of an MPA was set out by the MPA standards.
- OECMs can add conservation value, guidance and understanding of OECMS is evolving, but we are focusing on scientific information available on MPAs.
- The MPA Guide provides a shared language for ocean protection, building on IUCN MPA Standards.
- An MPA has biodiversity conservation as main goal and no industrial activities.
- The MPA Guide objective: to provide standards for clarity and transparency in reporting.
- Ways to categorize MPAs: IUCN protected area management categories, IUCN PA governance types.
  - MPA Guide adds stage of establishment, level of protection.
- Four stages of establishment:
  1. Committed/announced
  2. Designated
  3. Implemented - focus for post-2020 targets
  4. Actively managed (IUCN Green List, Blue Parks)
- Four levels of protection (fully to highly protected):
  - Fully protected: extractive and destructive activities prohibited
  - Highly protected: only very light extraction, e.g. traditional use, with negligible impact
  - Lightly protected: increasing number of activities
  - Minimally protected; activities may be extensive, but still proof that some biodiversity conservation is occurring. Minimally protected areas do not include industrial activities; these are incompatible with the conservation of nature.
- Combining these in a matrix approach adds more layers to reporting and accounting.
- Need fully or highly protected areas to achieve significant conservation outcomes, must be implemented/actively managed.
- Important difference between designated and implemented: designated not achieving conservation goals.
- Seven types of activities included in MPA Guide, no industrial activities in MPAs.
- Outcomes depend on level of protection and enabling conditions
  - Enabling conditions mean good governance, sound planning and design, and effective management.
- Human wellbeing outcomes tied to enabling conditions and protection levels.
- Effective MPAs that are fully or highly protected lead to benefits for nature and people.
- MPA Guide compliments IUCN categories, improves clarity and transparency, reflects wide range of ocean voices, assists with tracking and reporting, helps evaluate

effectiveness.

- Need to establish what “strict protection” means in Zero Draft Target 2.

*Discussion points:*

- The term “strict” is divorced from the conversations on standardization of terms, including fully and highly. This conversation needs to be had.
- Vilm response: thoughts aligned on management effectiveness, similar issues on land and sea, threat-based assessments may not always be a good predictor of biodiversity outcomes, consider whether something is a protected area or not. All protected areas need to be effective and be supported in moving towards increasing effectiveness.
- Need to deal with quality and standards. We have the scientific backing, which needs to be there, but also need a simple summary in a unified voice.
- All MPAs should be effective but they will have different protection levels, and outcomes.
- These categories let us know where we are in the process. We want to focus on effectively managed areas, but we need to provide useful guidance on the progress.
- Need to include equitably governed and managed because this is for the benefit of people as well as nature.
- Need to recognize not all MPAs are effectively managed, need references to different levels of protection.
- Need to recognize that a large proportion of protected areas are not as protected as they need to be; need to set ambitious targets.
- Levels of protection are important, especially highly and fully protected, for the 30% to be effective they must progress towards highly and fully.
- What terrestrial is calling fully protected and marine is calling fully/highly protected works, all protected areas need to move towards that.
- Can get positive outcomes from both strict protection and multi-use MPAs.
- Need a statement about improving over time and emphasis on working towards full protection.
- Connectivity is vital and need to account for changing conditions, i.e. we need climate-ready protected areas.
- Preparing summary of gaps in the Zero Draft.
- The parties will make the decisions, need to be socializing these ideas with them.
- Agreed on wanting a clear, simple way of talking about this, based on science so we know that it will deliver returns.

**Reflection on call from Vilm**

- General consensus from Vilm that wording of Zero Draft needs to be changed.
- We need to identify what goes in and comes out from Zero Draft
- Will 30% highly protected be seen as a feasible goal to the parties?
- We need to get experts together to examine the Zero Draft language.
- Need to consider the evidence behind the number for a target, scientific publications on 30%.



**‘CubeSat for Good’ – can new technology help us raise our CBD ambition? Developed in partnership with WWF, introduced by Dan, and chaired by Carol Phua (WWF) and Helen Fox (Allen Coral Atlas).**

*Leading questions:*

- How do we engage fully with technology?
- Is there a mechanism by which technology companies will see marine conservation uses of technology as a market opportunity?
- We want ambition in the ocean, and can technology help us achieve this goal?

*Session objectives:*

- How can technology support the scaling up on MPA indicators and targets, and the delivery of ambition and effective management in the Convention on Biological Diversity post 2020 agenda?
- Sharing of ongoing tech innovation and initiatives using remote sensing and satellite mapping/monitoring of the ocean. Panel discussion will focus on gaps, limitations and opportunities.
- Identify opportunities for collaboration or potential synergies, gaps and limitations.
- Identify areas for future innovation and experts who can be a part of future working groups.
- Overview of ongoing initiatives and opportunities to support implementation of ambitious policy goals.

*Session overview*

- How do we tie together indicators across the sea scape?
- How can technology help us address the predicted nutrition crisis?
- We have already lost 50% of coral reefs.
- 850 million people interact with and live near coral reefs.
- See slides for overview of available or future technologies.

**NASA Ames Research Centre- FluidCam and NeMO-Net updates and progress towards global shallow marine benthic habitat mapping- Ved Chirayath**

**Key points**

- NASA is developing next-generation sensing technologies for ocean worlds.
- Discussion of FluidCam, MiDAR, and NASA NeMo-Net.
- We have mapped more of the surface of Mars and the Moon than we have of the ocean floor.
- Current technology cannot give us good resolution of ocean floor.
- FluidCam gives us resolution to the cm scale
  - Works best in clear tropical waters
- MiDar does not need natural light to image the seabed.
- NeMo- Net using machine learning and citizen science to identify coral cover and habitat types.

- New technology can be used to improve old satellite imagery and create historical datasets.

**Draper- Remote sensing for the census of marine mammals and predicting and protecting their habitats- Peter Miraglia and Sheila S. Hermani**

**Key points**

- Draper is a NGO technology company.
- “Whales from Space” - a technology case study
  - Satellite technology used as a tool to support whale protection.
  - Remote sensing program to detect whales and predict and protect their habitats.
  - Whale protection has a lack of data problem, vast majority of ocean has had no whale surveys.
  - Steps taken to address problem: census the population, predict habitat suitability using ecological and ocean models to protect areas utilized by whales.
- Satellite imaging is prohibitively expensive when monitoring large areas of ocean.
- Need for faster access to satellite images than 3-4 days refresh.
- Need to identify synergies with the commercial satellite community.

**Vulcan/NGS- Allen Coral Atlas (and relevance to CBD targets) - Helen Fox and James Feinstein**

**Key points**

- Developing a global high-resolution map of coral reefs to inform coral conservation.
- 75% of coral reefs have never been mapped
  - Gaps in local monitoring.
  - Airplane and scuba surveys are expensive and difficult to scale.
- Capable to capture high quality imagery at 72cm -3m resolution.
- Reef classification using machine learning as well as field data being developed. (See slides for additional detail on mapping).
- Imagery can detect changes in coral reef health from events like bleaching and runoff.
- On-the-ground network also important to capture changes to reef health.
- Still a need to calibrate, validate and improve the maps.
- Working to expand the reach and conservation impact using low carbon approaches.
- Software is independent and decentralizes accountability.
- Better technology can help monitor and refine conservation targets.
- Room for coral sub-targets in the Zero Draft goals.
- Satellites will be able to monitor changes to coral reefs starting sometime in 2020.

**Global Fishing Watch 2.0- tracking dark vessels worldwide- Jerome Mitchelet**

## **Key points**

- We are no longer blind to the dark fleet.
- Possible to track ships worldwide and check behaviour using the Automatic Identification System (AIS) but AIS can be turned off, AIS location can be falsified, only large ships are mandated to have AIS.
- It is now possible to track which vessels turn on and off AIS.
- Available satellite imagery is not high resolution, does not always work, but only nearshore radar information from satellites is free and this excludes part of EEZ areas and the high seas.
- Radio frequency can also be used to detect ships but not yet available as a tool.
- Global Fishing Watch is a free and open data transparency platform.
- Global Fishing Watch provides the necessary data, does not play a role in enforcement.
- For more information about the organization Rare and the “Our Fish” app, see slides.

## **Hawkeye 360- Richard Holmquist**

### **Key points**

- Delivering global signal visibility of ships.
- Launched three satellites to detect, and geo-locate a variety of radio signals.
- Ship location accuracy to the half kilometer.
- Can identify vessel registry information for dark ships.
- Data delivered within hours of collection.
- Interested in partnerships with governments and NGOs.
- Cannot yet identify type of fishing that is occurring on each vessel.
- Currently most customers are intelligence and defence organizations.
- Great potential to help with fisheries enforcement.

## **Terradepth- Beyond Cubesat: Scaleable Deep Ocean Data- Jud Kauffman and Joel Wolfel (co-founders)**

### **Key points**

- Mission is to increase our knowledge of the deep sea through autonomous, high resolution, scalable data collection.
- Deep sea mapping is currently expensive and time-intensive.
- Terradepth machines are rechargeable, have advanced data management capabilities, and can support additional sensors.
- Prototype will be completed this year and can go to 1000 m and will eventually go to 6000m depth.

## **Geeks Without Frontiers- Leveraging satellite communication systems to support big data and big ocean conservation ambition- David Hartshorn**

### **Key points**

- A non-profit organization aiming to deliver holistic technology solutions sustainably.
- Leveraging communications and data solutions to address major world challenges.
- Sharing datasets with governments.
- Focus on training and capacity building.
- Cost effective solutions to problems.
- Current project tracking small vessels.
- See slide for additional information about company.

## **Ultramarine- how the Ocean Summit, building community on Necker Island, can support big ocean ambition and scale-up - Susi Mai and Alexander Papazian**

### **Key points**

- Seeking opportunities for summit on Necker island with Richard Branson.
- Aim to cast a wide net and bring a diverse group together to discuss and problem solve ocean conservation issues.
- Increase awareness of ocean issues.
- Building new partnerships with ocean allies.

### **Panel discussion on technology presentations**

Leading questions:

- What is our narrative and how can technology advance this?
- How we can collectively connect technology to the bigger policy agenda?
- Where do we need this tech to be in 3 years and what are the impediments and opportunities?
- What is the single largest step change needed?
- How can we get this technology into the hands of managers in ways that are useful- what will be needed and how can this happen?
- How can we translate technology capabilities to support ambition for new conservation targets?

*Discussion Points:*

- Important to focus on new technologies at next WCC.
- Opportunities to link new technologies with UN Decade of Sustainable Ocean Science.
- Technology can help fuse the terrestrial, sea surface, and deep-sea environments and how they are mapped.
- Need a way to distribute large amounts of data and turn it into actionable information.

- A sustainable transfer of knowledge must be developed for both the conservation community and tech companies.
- Affordability of data is a huge issue for researchers, especially students.
- Need to communicate technology needs as well as understand capabilities.
- IMPAC5 2021 is a key platform to showcase technological advances.
- Need for low cost ways to monitor MPAs.
- Lack of funding to effectively manage the ocean and will get more severe as we aim to increase protected areas 3-fold.
- How do we unlock new methods of financing our technology needs beyond philanthropic donations?
- Key points within the MPA process where technology is needed to reduce cost and manpower
  - Design MPAs for effective outcomes and understand how that will change in the face of climate change
  - Monitor MPAs, respond in real time, enforce MPAs, and have the ability to prosecute.
  - Mapping and understanding change to areas without needing to be on the ground.
- Need for better engagement with tech companies on specific problems to build long-term collaborations.
- Need to understand what the science community needs from technology over and above habitat mapping.
- Redundancy within the philanthropic communities reduces fund efficiency.
- Data resources must be available to scientists from a diverse background and regions.
- The next big commodity is going to be data.
- The ethics of collecting data and sharing data are important questions.
- Need for data-sharing and cooperation between philanthropies.
- How to value biodiversity and natural assets to create markets for these technologies.
- Consider role of government funds to pay for technology services.
- Need to continue and build upon this conversation at future meetings.
- Important to socialize the development and implementation of these technologies.
- Technology is rapidly evolving, and we need to keep pace, especially in the next few years.

## **Wednesday 5th February**

### **Aardman/Greenpeace film (Arlo)**

- Created for the Greenpeace Protect our Oceans Campaign
- Two goals for the film:
  1. Achieving a strong global treaty in the BBNJ process
  2. Championing 30x30
- Other current PR activities: Sailing a ship from the Arctic to Antarctica exploring the high seas, engaging celebrities in campaigns

## World Conservation Congress (Minna) - Where are we? An update on programme development

### Key points

- We are in a critical decade for the survival of our planet.
- WCC is a decisive event in a critical year.
- Goals of the IUCN Congress in 2020: See slides.
- One of the seven themes of WCC is restoring ocean health.
- One plenary session for each of the themes, all happening at the same time.
- Socialize #Love30X30 campaign.
- Forum programme is on the WCC website.
- Need to address gaps in programming e.g. aquaculture is missing.
- WCC in a nutshell: 9 days, 500+ interactive sessions, 100+ motions, 4 high-level dialogues, 150+ countries represented, 15,000 people expected.
- For detail on the motions process and the motions sponsored by the council- see slides.
- The UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 should be considered.
- Current ocean protection needs:
  - A future proof of BBNJ Treaty.
  - A global network of MPAs coupled with effective and dynamic management .
  - Holistic and integrated marine and coastal zone management using ABMTs.
  - Best practice guidelines and standards for marine economic actors applying the precautionary principle.
  - Accounting for marine assets and natural capital and ensuring equitable benefit sharing.
- IUCN's Ocean Ambition statement: "By 2030, strengthened national and international legal frameworks and sustainable investments retain and restore ocean and coastal biodiversity for future generations".
- IMPAC5 draft targets
  1. The loss of marine species and decline of marine ecosystems is systematically addressed and halted.
  2. The use of marine natural resources generate net positive biodiversity outcomes and sustain livelihood benefits for coastal communities.
  3. Ocean and coastal processes are maintained as a key foundation for planetary stability.
- The 5 "Rs"- Recognize, Resource, Retain, Restore, Reconnect
- Ocean "CPR": Care Protect Restore as a framing idea
  - Conveys the idea of urgency.
  - Steps of CPR can be translated into ocean actions.

### Discussion Points

- At WCC we need some sort of large ocean installation.
- What is the process for retirement for obsolete resolutions and how is it decided what resolutions are retired?
- Concerns raised about the motions process and how things are rejected and rejected again upon appeal.
- How are comments on the motions vetted and will members have a role in that process before the motions continue to electronic voting?
- A webinar from the motions team on the steps in the motions process is needed.

- The motions process needs improvement but so does member's understanding of the process.
- A motion that was rejected can still be brought forward at WCC using rule 52
- Member engagement online via commenting on motions is vital
- Need for active outreach within the community to increase engagement on motions
- Need to focus on the ideas of restoration and recovery in addition to halting damage to ocean environments.
- We cannot overlook the restoration of ABNJ as we engage with the Decade of Restoration. What will this look like?
- Connections with the land are missing from the IMPAC5 targets.
- Need to capture the issue of environmental crime within the forum programme at WCC.
- Species conservation is important ,but we need to be more ambitious than just halting declines.
- The concept of restoration should not be used as an excuse for lack of protection measures on relatively intact ecosystems.

### **A Dynamic Ocean - opening session**

- Requesting feedback on workshop about installations and opening/closing:
  - Involvement with Patrons of Nature
  - 2hr session and there needs to be some element of entertainment
  - A panel debate
  - What are the main components under the “R”s or “CPR” we want to discuss?
  - Inspirational and intergenerational programming
  - Key messages from Lisbon will be delivered

### *Discussion Points about Opening Session*

- Replicate strategy at Sydney where we live underwater at the GBR- could go live to a submarine
  - Put a submarine in the lobby
- Make sure to have multiple plans in place
- Need to reach beyond the familiar, to a new generation of contributors
  - Think outside the North Atlantic axis
  - Need diverse voices that will bring a new energy
  - High-level speakers will be fitted into remaining slots
  - Terra foundation boat will be in Marseille
- Thematic ideas
  - Polar areas and impacts of climate change
  - Areas vulnerable to sea-level rise
- Need to find a way to allow everyone to lend their voice to WCC- to capture the community elements and the sense of urgency.
  - Have people submit responses to topics like why ocean conservation matters to them via online platforms
  - Invite people to submit short videos about ocean issues that matter to them
  - Find ways to engage with people external to the conference
  - Include messages from children
- Ways to socialize CPR message
  - Use social media
  - CPR as an ongoing part of the Pavillion to connect parts of the congress
- Find ways to proactively reduce carbon footprint of event and attendees

## **Oceans and Islands Pavilion- plans and opportunities**

- Programme is not set yet but will be soon
- Need to decide when and where should we put our high-level events
- One hour sessions with 15 minute breaks
- Coordinate with Protected Planet Pavillion
- Antarctica MPA programming event
- Event to bring in youth and diverse voices
- Capacity building for protected areas is an important element of WCC

## **Motions and sessions (see Annex 2) - Cross-cutting, controversial, or of high importance to participants and identifying actions to get them adopted without significant alteration**

### **Motion 066- focused on industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas**

- Genesis of this motion: disparities in global databases stemming from different interpretations of acceptable fishing activities within MPAs.
  - Res 102 last congress did not permit industrial fishings in MPAs and OECMS
- Issue that industrial fishing is not clearly defined
- Goal of motion is to standardize language
- Countries reject the application of the world “industrial” to fishing practices
- Difficult to change fishing regulations once areas are designated
- Industrial defined by motion 066 to mean 12m motorized vessels and type of fishing gear (purse seines, trawling, long lines)
- Do we need to consider the volume of fish extraction in the definition of industrial fishing
- Over 12m motorized vessels would not be allowed in MPAs, limits on type of fishing gear (purse seines, trawling, long lines)
- Response to the motion was that 12m is too low a limit and governments should decide the designation of industrial on a case by case basis

### *Discussion Points*

- Need to avoid dilution and deletion with motion 066
- Comment on motions online to add support and counter opposition
- Need to hold the line at 12m vessel length or go below
- Language of motion could be tightened up (ex “Mostly sold commercially”)
- Volume of fish is not addressed in definition of industrial fishing and would add clarity

### **Motion 095 – focused on OECMs**

- Submitted by IUCN task force on OECMS
- The term “complementary national guidance” is under consideration for addition but would dilute motion
- Suggestion to add “further develop sector-specific guidance on recognizing, reporting



- and supporting OECMs”, relates to FAO guidance on OECMS
- This motion also carries clauses about transparency of reporting and need for common guidance and language
- Need for members to express views on these suggestions by commenting online

#### *Discussion Points*

- Need for specific guidance on language, comments and rebuttals for those who want to support the motion
- To comment you do not have to be a voting member, if you are a member of IUCN you can comment
- Be aware some think IUCN should not be allowed to comment on the Post-2020 agenda
- This round of comments ends on Feb 26th but there is more stages.
- Comments hold more weight, but ‘liking’ is also important to show support

#### **Motion 101- Setting area-based conservation targets based on what nature and people need**

- Critical text: “support a goal of protecting, conserving, and restoring half or more of our planet”
- The motion to protect 30% of land and sea was rejected
- This motion to protect half was accepted without comment
- Protecting half is based in science but we must consider the political landscape as well
- Massive momentum behind 30X30
- This motion was not intended to be in dueling contexts with 30X30 but was the only motion accepted

#### *Discussion Points:*

- What are the implications of this motion if it passes and if it fails does it have implications for other targets?
- Rule 52 could be used for the proposal for the motion of 30x30 of the land and sea
- A 30x30 motion would complement Resolution 50
- We need clear information on the process of retiring previous motions and resolutions
- Comment on paragraph 2a- EBSAs from the beginning have not been identified as protected areas. Protected areas and EBSAs should not be used in the same sentence.
- Need to know if this motion is accepted does this take precedence over resolution 50 and if so, is it stronger than what we have. There is no level of protection clearly stated within this motion
- This motion means protect half, manage the other half well
- New resolution on the same topic sometimes naturally replaces the older resolution
- The preamble of this motion recalls resolution 50
- Voting on a new set of resolutions to retire occur at the next CBD-COP

## **Motion 124- Reducing the impacts of fisheries on biodiversity**

- In operative paragraph several items to be aware of:
  - 1A: Suggesting IUCN committee to reconcile fisheries with conservation- could be a space to address concerns with industrial fishing
  - 2A: Establish/strengthen a national ministry/department with explicit mandate for marine biodiversity conservation
    - Need department with explicit mandates for conservation
  - 2D: constrain destructive and non-selective fisheries practices, respecting Resolution 6.021
  - 2E: Supports Resolution 6.050
- Comments online that this motion is not in the purview of IUCN, rather under the jurisdiction of IFO
- Pushback from countries as well as support
- Utilize Impact of IUCN Resolutions on International Conservation Efforts document

## **Motion 069 - Deep seabed mining**

- Includes a moratorium on deep seabed mining that has received pushback
- A lot of text has become bracketed
- Argument that ISA should rule on this not IUCN
- Some push to tie 10-year moratorium to the UN Decade of Ocean Science
- 10-year time frame for moratorium is arbitrary and it will take longer to have sufficient information and ability to protect deep sea ecosystems from deep sea mining
- Growing political momentum tied to the 10-year plan
- Scaled targets may help move conversation away from 10-year plan
- We need to rely on the precautionary principle
- Controversy on removing the phrase “less and until” from the motion

### *Discussion Points*

- Go online and see IUCN comments submitted to the ISA
- Future of the seabed floor ultimately lies with the member states
- Incredibly timely for important ISA decisions in July
- Slowing the process of exploration may increase equity
- Green countries often don't send delegates to the ISA meetings

## **037- Ocean and climate**

- Motion integrates climate change and the ocean
- Allowing for a 2-degree limit and weakens the motion, we need to keep it at the 1.5 limit
- Comment on item D: hydroelectric dams cause huge impacts to biodiversity
- Exclusive focus on coastal ecosystems from the blue carbon perspective but the biggest contributor of blue carbon is the seafloor.

**Other Motions requesting support:**

**Motion 111- Seahorses, pikefish, and seadragons**

**Motion 031- Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation**

- Important links to motion 095

**Motion 071- Coral reef and sunscreen**

- Lack of scientific link between coral reef damage and sunscreen- concerns from the scientific community

**Motion 023- Herbivorous fish**

- Motion does not encourage governments to track and monitor these herbivorous fish
- Only one component of reef biomass, should monitor total biomass

**Motion 061**

**Motion 027- Bycatch motion**

**Motion 029- Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean**

**Motion 039 - Environmental defender and whistle-blower**

**Motion 047- Specifically mentions illegal fishing**

**Motion 122- Need for coral reef target in post-2020**

- Need to keep reference to Paris Climate Agreement, countries working to remove

**Presentation by Juan- NatGeo**

- We need to protect more of the ocean but we also need to produce more from the ocean
- Mission is to identify global ocean conservation priorities for the protection of biodiversity, the protection of blue carbon stocks, and the recovery and enhancement of food provision, today and in the future by MPAs
- Prioritizing the conservation action of highly and fully protected MPAs
- Creating a map to show global biodiversity conservation priorities
  - Incorporated species assessment, classes of seamounts and biogeographic provinces
  - Threats were categorized as abatable and unabatable
  - Value of protection was assessed versus business as normal conditions
- Mapped the world to show where the greatest biodiversity benefit could be achieved

- with MPAs (Global Biodiversity Conservation Priorities)
  - Most value comes from protecting EEZ, less from high seas
  - Protection value starts saturating around 30% protection of the ocean
- Mapped global carbon conservation priorities
  - Two times more carbon in ocean sediments than in all terrestrial soils
  - 52% of blue carbon in EEZ
  - Only 2% of blue carbon in highly/fully MPAs
  - Areas of global carbon conservation priority hug the coast because that is where the trawling occurs
  - We can get 90% of the carbon benefit by protecting the right 10% of the ocean
- Food provisioning priorities map
  - Benefits to protect ocean only to a certain level
  - We can get 90% of the total benefits from fisheries from protecting the right 5% of the ocean
  - You can protect up to 23% of the ocean without having impacts on fisheries
- Combination of conservation priorities
  - Synergies where the three priorities overlap in certain geographic areas
  - Tradeoffs exist between the conservation priorities
    - If you only prioritize biodiversity you get decreases in food provision and less benefit to carbon
    - If you only prioritize carbon then you also protect biodiversity, although more slowly, and food provision drops
    - If you only prioritize food provision, then you achieve fewer benefits for carbon and biodiversity
- You can split priority between conservation strategies
- Minimum percent of ocean that needs to be protected is 20%,
- The right 35% of the ocean protected could capture 90% of food benefits, 30% carbon benefits, and 66% of biodiversity benefits
- Without cooperation between countries, you need to protect an extra 66% of the ocean to get the same biodiversity benefits
- Maps and production-specific reports will be available to interested parties in the future

### **Points of general agreement and suggested edits on the zero draft text target and underlying indicators from marine**

The comments below come from the WCPA – Marine workshop held in Washington DC on 3rd – 5th February 2020. This workshop had a focus on the 2020 ocean roadmap to the CBD China COP and beyond. The comments reflect areas of broad agreement from the workshop on changes needed to the zero draft of the global biodiversity framework and underlying monitoring framework for the targets.

There was broad agreement on the following points concerning Target 2, based around using that text as the basis from which to move forwards:

- a) Keep the phrase “Protect sites of particular importance for biodiversity”. Don’t dilute

this by expanding with any other elements - tempting though that might be - as it reduces focus and therefore the scale of end biodiversity protection that can be delivered.

b) Keep the phrase “at least 30% of land and sea areas in protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures”.

c) Keep the marine and terrestrial target combined. We do not want marine split off and most likely then again down-grading as happened with the 2020 % targets.

d) Acknowledge the importance of rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and other issues enabling management that is effective and equitable, by including the phrase “effectively and equitably managed”.

e) Acknowledge the importance of considering the ocean as a whole, with effective and sustainable management outside PAs and OECMs, by including the phrase “integrated into the wider landscape and seascape that is effectively and sustainably managed.”

f). Remove reference to 10% strict protection. We agreed that the levels of protection would be better handled and tracked and acted upon through the addition of a few key common sense indicators in the monitoring framework—it will be key to ensure such indicators ARE added to track [M]PA effectiveness.

And the following points of agreement for the Monitoring Indicators for Target 2:

Add the following indicators to the ones in the zero draft:

i. If the overall aim in the target is to ‘protect’, then there must be an indicator added to track the delivery of ‘protect’. **This should be tracked by adding an indicator on ‘stage of establishment of an [M]PA’** to accompany the existing coverage indicators. This should use the simple common language framework of proposed/committed, designated, implemented, or actively managed.

ii. The science shows that MPAs deliver significantly greater ecological outcomes and benefits if they are highly and fully protected. **This should be tracked by the addition of a simple indicator to track ‘changes in levels of protection of the [M]PA’**. This requires reporting on the level of protection being delivered. This should use a simple common language framework that enables tracking of the total area of ‘highly protected’ and ‘fully protected’ for MPAs. Countries can use this indicator to demonstrate increasing protection that aligns with improvements in effective biodiversity outcomes over time, based on science. This clears up the significant and unnecessary effort and money being spent by multiple bodies to analyse and reanalyse reporting data to understand whether real changes on the water are being achieved. At present there is no indicator to do this.

iii). **More indicators on condition are needed for [M]PAs.** We did not have enough

time to discuss this in detail in the meeting, but the overall view is that the monitoring framework is very weak on such matters and needs significant improvement on this across the targets.

More extensive socialization is clearly and urgently needed on the common language of stage of establishment and level of protection for PAs. This applies both within and beyond the marine community working on PAs. Use of this common language and these indicators are key to ensure transparency and accountability on reporting the new proposed target.

## WORKING GROUP ON *THE MPA GUIDE* DECISION TREES

6-7 February 2020

*Location: The Pew Charitable Trusts* North America Room  
901 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC., 20004

**MEETING GOAL:** The purpose of this working group was to take a range of MPA case studies through the Decision Trees (DTs) for the two categories of *The MPA Guide*: Stage of Establishment and Level of Protection (please see summary below). This case studies workshop is the 3<sup>rd</sup> in a series designed to ground truth the DTs. We used these case studies to identify any gaps in the DTs or any mismatches in the descriptions of activities allowed in each protection level.

### Meeting Notes Thursday, 6<sup>th</sup> February

#### Review goals for the meeting (Kirsten Grorud-Colvert, OSU)

- *MPA Guide* was developed in partnership with WDPA and MCI MPA Atlas.
- Need to socialize how *Guide* works with other tools.
- Key audience for *The MPA Guide* is managers or those reporting MPAs.
- Goal for this workshop is to test and refine 2 products using specific MPA case studies:
  1. The decision tree: Level of Protection
  2. The decision tree: Stage of Establishment
- Decision trees will appear in the published peer-reviewed paper on *The MPA Guide* as well as other related resources.
- Find an introduction to the *MPA Guide* in English, French, Spanish, Mandarin, and Portuguese at <https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/mpa-guide>

#### MCI progress on MPA Database with protection and implementation level reporting- (Russ Moffitt, MCI)

- MCI building a site that is intended to be a long-term repository of MPA data organized by Level of Protection and Stage of Establishment.
- Website collects raw data to be visualized.

#### Overview of how MPA tracking systems interact and complement each other- (Beth Pike, MCI)

- MPA information is sent to WDPA, they must report on both designated and implemented MPAs
- MCI and Atlas of Marine Protection takes WDPA data and reports only implemented sites and analyzes those data for percent protected.
- The plan is that the MPA categories will be a part of the WDPA reporting process, part of the WDPA user manual for reporting, and ultimately increase the clarity of numbers.

#### Review current draft of *The MPA Guide* decision trees (Kirsten)

- Various working groups in the last 8 months
- *MPA Guide* products:
  1. Introduction to *MPA Guide*
  2. *The MPA Guide* (scientific peer-reviewed paper)- in drafting
  3. User Manual- most granular level of information

### 1. Introduction to *Guide*

- See High Level Summary at <https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/mpa-guide>
- *The Guide* makes no value judgement about Stages or Levels (e.g. Levels are chosen based on context and goals).
- Builds on IUCN MPA Standards - biodiversity conservation is the primary goal.
- Will account for new activities as they emerge - this will never be a static document.
- *Guide* aligns Stages of Establishment and Levels of Protection with Ecological Outcomes and Human Well-being Outcomes.

## 2. Stages of Establishment

- The MPA journey aspect is something *The Guide* captures - moving towards Active Management.
- This may not be a linear process.
- Developing a detailed table around Best Practices that include long term examples, will be linked to peer-reviewed paper.

## 3. Level of Protection decision tree

- Level of Protection Decision Tree includes 7 activities.
- The Decision Tree is the mid level of information; two more levels of in-depth manager/ user information helps inform higher-level designation; linked to peer-reviewed paper.

### *Discussion Points:*

- Activities are also allowed by permit in MPAs- that adds additional considerations.
- How to deal with moratoriums. Nothing in legislation prohibiting those activities except for an announcement that moratoriums are in place.
- Must consider what is manageable and not manageable within an MPA framework authority. E.g. cannot regulate shipping.
- Carefully consider how dredging and dumping and infrastructure are discussed and linked to protection levels.
- When you report to WDPA you report zones separately and that information gets aggregated. Right now *MPA Guide* allows you to assess each zone separately. Not attempting a single score to an MPA with *The Guide*, but can use the zone scoring to report based on individual needs.

## Test the Decision Trees by applying MPA Case Studies: Lessons Learned

- Approx. 10 Case Studies reviewed.
- IUCN MPA Standards are no vertical zonation for MPAs, must be permanent, no industrial fishing, primary goal is conservation of nature.
- Part of Implemented is that users know to comply and that it is enforceable.
- Critical message: *The Guide* is a tool, not a mechanism to cull MPAs in the WDPA; meant to facilitate conversations about MPAs and whether or not they can meet their goals.
- Need a definition of industrial fishing; Pew submitted a pending IUCN Motion to define what industrial is.
- Minimally protected MPAs do not have large conservation outcomes, but can be a starting place.

## Comms Considerations

### *Discussion Points:*



- *The Guide* is a novel way to present findings on MPAs (total percent coverage by protection level) and also suggestions for positive actions that can be taken to strengthen MPAs and important elements when creating new MPAs.
- *The Guide* points to IUCN Green List - same goal of improving management over time.
- Goal is more and better MPAs, looking at IUCN MPA Standards, most MPAs meet most guidance standards but not all. It is about identifying components of an MPA that need improvement for them to meet their biological outcomes.
- 50% of MPAs do not report IUCN category within the WDPA.
- Sustainable use of EEZ is a baseline, not an MPA designation.
- When you look to form new MPAs, the IUCN Standards must be known from Day One.
- Use this tool to improve the standard and efficacy of MPAs worldwide.
- We need more consistency and awareness from funders, supporting the scope of what they are trying to achieve.
- The world gives kudos for proposing an MPA but not for implementing. There needs to be rewards for doing the work with MPAs.
- Visualizing outcomes for each Protection Level could help with the “why”.
- Under IUCN Motion on OECM Guidance there is a call for transparency in reporting.
- In Target 2 of the CBD Zero Draft, two new indicators have been suggested that link to the word “protect” to tracking of MPA establishment and protection level.

#### **Closing: Products and Opportunities to Share *The MPA Guide***

- Two pager for how *MPA Guide* approach can complement the CBD framework.
- Need to clearly explain the linkages between the *MPA Guide* and other frameworks like IUCN MPA Standards, a graphic for how these are connected and give people links to the various resources.
- Symposium for individuals from the WDPA and MCI and the Green List and get everyone together in the same space to discuss all these issues.
- Button on partner webpages to direct people to the *MPA Guide* website as well as a page that relates all these moving parts.
- Key audiences:
  - Community of practice (funders, NGOs, and governments)
  - Park managers
  - Environment ministers/ administration
  - National level management authorities
  - Regional MPA networks (NGO, intergovernmental)
- Products:
  - Need for training materials informed by the needs of practitioners
  - Map the different things that are happening in the short and long term - creation of a roadmap and identify how to tailor the message to the meeting
  - A common text or speaking points that people can use to explain *The Guide*
  - The paper on *The MPA Guide* is in the drafting stage and hopefully submitted in April
- Ways to share products:
  - Event at the WCC to replicate this case study workshop
  - Training for the community and having representatives with that training who could provide expertise to the communities
  - Workshop among NGO practitioners

- Message of “super year for oceans”, *The MPA Guide* is a tool for involvement with that year and engagement with this momentum
  - Pilot country assessments with both NGOs and governments
    - Ability to give credit for what has been done and progress that has been made
  - Model what happens to conservation outcomes if you implement different subsets of restrictions versus allowed activities
- Upcoming events:
    - Foundations Dialogue for the Oceans Decade- Copenhagen Feb 27, 28
    - IGC4, Mar 23-April 3rd
      - programming about marine genetic resources and elements of *The MPA Guide* will be addressed
    - WCC in Marseilles- June 11-19
      - Collaborative presentations in the Ocean and 30x30 Pavillions
    - ICRS in Bremen- July 5-10
    - Our Ocean in Palau- August 17-18
      - Pending paper on the commitments’ progress
    - IMCC in Kiel- Aug 24-27
      - Workshop (training and case studies) prior to conference for new users of *The Guide*
      - Session on *MPA Guide*, post 2020 and reporting organized by OSU
      - The relationship between the different reporting programs (Blue Parks, Greenlist, *MPA Guide*, MCI, WDPA), session organized by MCI
    - IMPAC5 Vancouver- Sep 26- Oct 1st
      - Check for possible side events, or workshop prior to event

**Attendees:**

	Name	Email
1	Kirsten Grorud-Colvert	grorudck@science.oregonstate.edu
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16	Beth Pike	beth.pike@marine-conservation.org
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# The WCPA Marine workshop on the 2020 ocean roadmap to the CBD China COP and beyond

3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Location: The Pew Charitable Trusts, 901 E Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20004 USA

The purpose of this invitation only self-funded workshop will be to continue discussions on the CBD post 2020 agenda and to plan for the World Conservation Congress in Marseille, as it relates to advancing marine issues at CBD. This is the fifth in the series of meetings held over the last couple of years to enable IUCN WCPA members to come together, discuss and exchange views on key MPA issues. Participants are responsible for making their own travel and accommodation bookings. We are very grateful to Pew for hosting this workshop in Washington, DC.

This workshop is a further step in the post 2020 discussions and consultations which are set in the context of continuing discussions through the IUCN WCPA Beyond the Aichi Targets Task Force (chaired by Harvey Locke). These discussions have a focus on the shape of the targets the world needs when the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity is revisited once the CBD Aichi Target deadline is reached in 2020.

This year will be a key year for setting the biodiversity agenda and the workshop will also allow for essential updates on new guidance, new approaches and also preparation of the World Conservation Congress, which will be held in Marseille in June 2020. The purpose of the workshop is to facilitate idea sharing and is an opportunity for participants to provide input to ideas, products and initiatives.

Please note that if you wish to have hard copies of this agenda and supporting papers please print out and bring with you to the meeting.

Key objectives for this workshop include:

- Briefing on the latest key MPA/OECM guidance and advice and discussion on future role out/development
- Networking between likeminded experts across marine, terrestrial and technology boundaries
- Updating on UN high seas negotiations and next steps
- Stocktake and further development of the post 2020 strategy for action
- Analysis of new technology can help us raise our CBD ambition
- Briefing on and development of ocean presence, events and motions at WCC Marseille
- Updating on progress on the MPA Guide and discussion on how the Guide can best support and help elaborate the monitoring framework underpinning the CBD post 2020 targets discussion

**IMPORTANT NOTE FOR ALL ATTENDEES**

If you have logistics questions, etc (special dietary requirements for lunch at Pew) please let Angelo Villagomez ([avillagomez@pewtrusts.org](mailto:avillagomez@pewtrusts.org)) know straight away. Pew can print anything in advance, or during the meeting in colour or b/w, so please email Angelo ahead of time on that too, if you need to. Any WebEx questions please ask Angelo too.

**Please carry photo identification with you at all times**

**IMPORTANT NOTE TO PRESENTERS**

Please stick to time. Please ensure before your session your presentation is loaded onto the event computer at the break before your sessions to help the workshop run smoothly. Please liaise directly with Angelo Villagomez ([avillagomez@pewtrusts.org](mailto:avillagomez@pewtrusts.org), tel: 202 830 7068) on this issue

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**WORKSHOP AGENDA**

**Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> February – updates and the post 2020 agenda part 1**

0830 arrivals

0900 Welcome and self-intro of participants

1015 Objectives of the three-day workshop, focus, exploratory nature, constraints, opportunities and expected outcomes – Dan Laffoley

Showing of the UK 'at least 30 x 30' film narrated by Sting

1045 - 1115. Coffee/tea

1115 - 1230. Key update presentations from IUCN (5 mins max each)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of the MPA Guidance – what has changed and future development (Dan)
- The MPA standards – future development (Dan)
- The OECM guidance, roll out and key issues (Sabine)
- The ocean deoxygenation report – key points (Dan)
- IMPAC 5 planning progress report (Sabine)
- Coordination and expansion of SSC marine species work (Amanda)
- Marine connectivity – rules of thumb (Barbara L)
- Expanding horizons, opportunities and actions on blue carbon (John Baxter)

- Policy Recommendations of the Ocean and Climate Platform and the 2020 and beyond ocean-climate-biodiversity new strategy of the Platform. Joachim Claudet
- Major findings on recent research into enabling effective and equitable marine conservation – David Gill

1220 – 1230 Launch of the report on SDGs and area-based conservation (Nigel)

1230 - 1330 Lunch and Blue Nature Alliance presentation – Laure Katz/Shubash Lohani

1330-1500 Post 2020 agenda – part 1 (Chair: Harvey Locke)

- I. What is our goal for CBD? Harvey/Dan
  - a. At least 30% highly and fully protected by 2030
  - b. 100% sustainably managed ocean by 2050
- II. How is this reflected in the zero draft? Harvey/Dan
  - a. Para 12(a)1: spatial planning
  - b. Para 12(a)2: area-based conservation

1500 - 1530 coffee

1530-1730

- III. How do we achieve our goal?
  - a. Substantive
    - i. The CBD marine thematic approach – Christine F
    - ii. The three conditions framework - Harvey
    - iii. Links to terrestrial at least 30 x 30 efforts - Harvey
  - b. Political - Christine
    - i. Champions
    - ii. Opposition
- IV. Next steps/priorities - Harvey
- V. Calendar review/key moments - Harvey

NB The CBD zero draft and monitoring framework will be sent out to participants along with this agenda. Annex 1 lists the post 2020 events currently listed for the World Conservation Congress.

1730 - 1800 Concluding comments and next steps (ready for live link tomorrow)

1800 close

Evening dinner together hosted by Pew at Pizzeria Pi, 910 F St NW, Washington, DC 20004

## **Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> February – high hope for the high seas?, the post 2020 agenda part 2 (live link to Vilm) and MPA transparency part 1: ocean tech to support scaling up of actions**

0800 – 0900 (optional) MPA Practitioners Networking Breakfast hosted by The Blue Nature Alliance

**Stock up on coffee/tea before and during the morning as trans-Atlantic timings mean that live link to Vilm needs to be at our traditional coffee time.**

9:00--10:30 Where are we on the High Seas?

Objectives: update WCPA members about recent legal, scientific and political progress, inform them about the high seas-related WCC motions and inspire collaborative efforts.

0900-0910: Introduction and overview of session. Kristina Gjerde, Chair, IUCN WCPA High Seas MPA Specialist Group and Senior High Sea Advisor, IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme

0910 – 0950: Presentations

1. High Seas on the agenda: update on UN negotiations towards a global ocean treaty. Peggy Kalas, Director, High Seas Alliance
2. High Seas Protected Areas: past, present and future. Lance Morgan, President, Marine Conservation Institute
3. Beyond static spatial management: scientific and legal considerations for dynamic management in the high seas. Pat Halpin & Guillermo Ortuño Crespo, Duke University Marine Geospatial Ecology Lab
4. Next steps: IUCN World Conservation Congress and beyond. Lauren Kubiak, Senior Policy Analyst, Oceans Division, NRDC

09:50 -10:30: Question and answer plus discussion

[10 – 1030 Vilm/Pew teams test GoToMeeting link from Vilm works]

10:30 – 12:00 Live link to Vilm workshop on post 2020 indicators (if this link fails we will use time to cover more updates from members from Monday)

- Presentation and update from Vilm (30 mins)
- Presentation and update from Washington (re previous afternoon) (30 mins)
- Discussion

1230 - 1330 lunch – group photo

1330 'CubeSat for Good' – can new technology help us raise our CBD ambition?

Developed in partnership with WWF, introduced by Dan, and chaired by Carol Phua (WWF) and Helen Fox (Allen Coral Atlas).

How technology can support the scaling up on MPA indicators and targets, and the delivery of ambition and effective management in the Convention on Biological Diversity post 2020 agenda. Cost and capability are key roadblocks by detractors to future ambitions to protection the ocean at scale – this session will explore what is already happening and out there to counter this perception.

Draft objectives:

- Sharing of ongoing tech innovation and initiatives using remote sensing and satellite mapping/monitoring of the oceans, and panel discussion will focus on: gaps, limitations and opportunities (10 min presentations, and panel discussion).

- Identify opportunities for collaboration or potential synergies, gaps and limitations (small breakout groups)
- Identify areas for future innovation and experts who can be a part of future working group.

Potential desired outcomes:

- Draft side event plan for SBSTTA-24 (18-23 May) Montreal – to pair tech and policy ambition discussion
- Overview of ongoing initiatives and opportunities to support implementation of ambitious policy goals
- Input for the Coral Reef Rescue Summit (which will bring together experts develop sustainable development indicators for the Initiative) – Co-organized by University of Queensland, Vulcan Inc. and WWF). May 2020

Speakers – **MAXIMUM of 10 mins each** on what you are doing (the first few mins), but then most importantly on what your technology **can** do to support scale up of ambitious marine conservation actions post 2020 – these are not sales pitches for pieces of work or bidding for resources, but rather drawing on the experience of yourselves as key practitioners to help us (a non-technical marine conservation audience) understand how we can or could scale up in a quick, affordable and effective way.

- NASA Ames Research Centre - FluidCam and NeMO-Net updates and progress towards global shallow marine benthic habitat mapping - Ved Chirayath
- Draper - Remote sensing for the census of marine mammals and predicting and protecting their habitats - Peter Miraglia and Sheila S. Hemami
- Vulcan/NGS - - Allen Coral Atlas (and relevance to CBD targets) – Helen Fox and James Feinstein
- Global Fishing Watch - Global Fishing Watch 2.0 – tracking dark vessels worldwide - Jerome Mitchelet
- Hawkeye 360 –Richard Holmquist
- Terradepth – Beyond Cubesat: Scaleable Deep Ocean Data - Jud Kauffman and Joe Wolfel (co-founders)
- Geeks Without Frontiers – Leveraging satellite communication systems to support big data and big ocean conservation ambition - David Hartshorn
- Ultramarine - how the Ocean Summit, building community on Necker Island, can support big ocean ambition and scale-up - Susi Mai and Alexander Papazian

Panel discussions with questions and points from the participants

1530 - 1600 coffee/tea

Panel discussions and networking continued

1630 next steps

1800 close

Free evening for networking



## Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> February – Planning for WCC Marseille and MPA transparency part 2 – the MPA guide and how it should support the CBD discussions

0830. Arrivals

0900 – 0910 Aardman/Greenpeace film (Arlo)

0910-1030 World Conservation Congress (Minna to lead)

- Where are we? An update on programme development
- Restoring Ocean Health – priority areas
- Ocean ambitions for Marseilles
- A Dynamic Ocean - opening session
- Ocean and Islands Pavilion- plans and opportunities

1030-1100. Coffee/tea

1100-1230

- What are the opportunities for advancing these priorities? - *Discussion*

1230-1300

- Motions and sessions (see Annex 2)  
Group discussion focussing on a few that are cross-cutting, controversial, or of high importance to participants and identifying actions needed to get them adopted without significant alteration.

The motion on defining industrial fishing warrants five minutes, as I'm sure do a few others.

1300 Lunch

1400 MPA Guide and Post-2020 language (Kirsten to lead)

- Bringing clarity to post-2020 language around 30x30, CBD incl. Zero Draft & monitoring indicators, others.
- MPA Guide overview: process, updates on stages of establishment & levels of protection, linking these to outcomes
- Discussion

1500 - 1530 coffee

1530 Using the MPA Guide to achieve post-2020 goals

Next Steps: small and large group discussion

- Opportunities to socialize The Guide and provide guidance on post-2020 language
- Key products: who, what, where
- Timeline and plan for follow-up

1630 Closing remarks and thanks for the workshop

1700 Close and departures

## Annex 1 World Conservation Congress post 2020 sessions noted to date from the Congress website

### IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020

Sessions linked to the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework journey

- 1. Opening Plenary: Standards and Applications: how do the Red Lists, KBAs, and Protected Planet Guide Policy and Practice? - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**
  - Forum; thematic plenary
  - Dating back to the beginnings of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in the 1960s, knowledge, learning, innovation, and technology have always played crucially important roles in informing decisions in sustainability. Over the last decade, the flow of such information has become an avalanche, with knowledge products such as the World Database on Protected Areas, the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, the Red List of Ecosystems, and many others now central in guiding decisions within and beyond the conservation sector. They are used by governments to plan protected areas, by international agreements to monitor progress, by the private and financial sectors to establish safeguards and reduce risk, and by indigenous and local communities to stabilise land tenure, generate employment, and mobilise pride in nature. The opening plenary will explore these issues through two panel discussions.
- 2. Opening Plenary: Realigning Economy and Conservation - Towards a Systemic Change in Economics and Finance - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**
  - Forum; thematic plenary
  - What is needed from the various participants in the global economic system to achieve a sustainable global economy? How can we attain these changes? Panelists at the opening plenary will outline the challenges from the perspectives of these participants, representing development banks, major commodity companies, finance sector, youth, indigenous people, philanthropic sector, government, and civil society.
- 3. Opening Plenary: Voices for Change - Key issues and challenges - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**
  - Forum; thematic plenary
  - The opening plenary of the Rights and Governance theme will feature a panel of leading voices from diverse perspectives, including those of indigenous peoples', communities, women and youth, sharing their views on the close interconnections among rights, equitable resource governance and nature conservation. The plenary will seek to bring the voices of environmental stewards from around the world into the space of the Congress and will raise key questions and challenges to be further explored in Rights and Governance sessions over the course of the Forum.
- 4. Opening Plenary: Mobilising Nature & Society to address the Climate Emergency – Setting the Stage - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**
  - Forum; thematic plenary
  - Nature is an overlooked ally in addressing the climate emergency. Through participatory, inclusive and cost-effective approaches, Nature based Solutions – centred on the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of the world's ecosystems – can be deployed for climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster

risk reduction. To address the climate crisis effectively across the globe, and at scale, needs the commitment of all societal actors – governments, businesses, youth, indigenous peoples. This opening plenary sets the stage for identifying practical pathways through which the global community can mobilise ambitious action.

**5. Opening Plenary: A Dynamic Ocean - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- The Ocean, a force that stimulates change and progress within systems and processes. The ocean sustains us. Humanity's relationship and cultural heritage with the ocean is deeply anchored- from the air that we breathe to the food that we eat to the planet we live on- it is our life support system. It distributes heat from the equator to the poles, absorbs 50 times more carbon dioxide than the atmosphere, carries 90% of the world traded goods. Our ocean economy is worth trillions- we need to protect our assets. The ocean needs our care. Urgent CPR is needed to Care, Protect and Revive our ocean.

**6. Opening Plenary: Our Freshwater Global Risk - Taking Actions to Reverse the Trend - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- Freshwater is the most precious resource on the planet. Despite representing only 3% of the total water on the earth, freshwater is a fundamental resource for humans and natural ecosystems alike. However, because freshwater has largely been considered as an economic resource, the unsustainable management of wetlands and rivers continues to undermine food and water security as well as threatening the survival of wild species and the integrity of natural systems and processes. In this context, we urge you to join the Opening Plenary to discuss the urgent challenges needed to support water security and conservation demands by global goals and different Conventions, and to reverse the decline of freshwater species.

**7. Opening Plenary: Demands and Dilemmas at the Landscape Scale - Friday 12 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- The world today faces the almost impossible challenge of reconciling the conflicting demands that society places on natural ecosystems. The burgeoning global population requires access to food and water, health and well-being, and safety and security, as a basis for a just and equitable society. Yet, these growing demands can be met only through exploitation or modification of the natural environment, which itself must retain ecological integrity if the fabric of life is to persist and maintain essential ecosystem processes. In this panel, the speakers will set out these conflicting demands as they are perceived from divergent points of view. The moderated discussion will juxtapose these divergent views, highlight the trade-offs that may be required, and pose the question of whether there is any possibility of reconciling these objectives for long term sustainability.

**8. Financing the Post-2020 Agenda for Nature and People - Friday 12 Jun 14:45 - 15:15**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- Two high-level representatives from the French Development Agency as member and current Chair of the International Development Finance Club (Mr. Gilles Kleitz) and from the philanthropic sector (person to be confirmed) will give a common presentation on finance as a means of reaching the targets of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity

Framework. They will highlight the synergies between public, development, private and philanthropic finance in filling the resource gaps to implement efficient policies. This will showcase an innovative, multi-stakeholder approach to environment financing, and inspire the adaptation of these solutions-based models to other stakeholders (sustainable business and private finance, governance etc.).

**9. Pl@ntNet, ten years of automatic plant identification and monitoring - Friday 12 Jun 15:30 - 16:00**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- This session will showcase Pl@ntNet, a participatory platform for collecting plant occurrences data thanks to artificial intelligence. Initiated in 2009 by four research organizations, the platform has been a great success and has now become one of the largest participatory observatories in the world. The quality of the data produced has been greatly improved in recent years and their high frequency is a major asset for monitoring plant biodiversity at very short time scales. In this pitch, we will present concrete use cases as well as ongoing research work based on the collected data. We will also present a number of initiatives and testimonies from users of the platform in the fields of natural area management, education, tourism and agriculture. We will end our session with a presentation of the platform's business model and the relevance of such a participatory platform for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

**10. Freshwater health: co-benefits, targets, and SDG synergies - Friday 12 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- By protecting and restoring healthy freshwater ecosystems, we're not only conserving freshwater biodiversity but also generating multiple other benefits: water security, human health and well-being, climate change mitigation and adaptation, food security, gender equality, poverty alleviation, community resilience, terrestrial and marine biodiversity conservation, and more. In this session we'll take an expansive look at freshwater health and explore synergies with other conservation and sustainable development goals through the lens of real-world examples, cross-sector and cross-disciplinary discussions, and broad audience participation. With these insights in mind, we will also examine how the draft targets and indicators for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Frameworks can be best implemented (or modified where necessary and possible) to cover key conservation goals for healthy freshwater ecosystems.

**11. The Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050: towards the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework - Saturday 13 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The Convention on Biological Diversity's COP-14 encouraged "the private sector to consider developing, prior to the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, voluntary biodiversity commitments that may contribute to an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make such information available as a contribution to the Sharm El-Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People. Champions are needed to show global leadership in their commitments to the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, and to galvanise the participation of others. The Toyota Motor Corporation (Toyota) is already showing global leadership through the current IUCN-Toyota Red List Partnership, which is part of its Today for Tomorrow Project under the Toyota

Environmental Challenge 2050. This session will showcase the role that Toyota is playing in making private sector voluntary contributions, through activities linked to its direct environmental footprint as well as its support for civil society

**12. Non-State actors commitments: how can we leverage coalitions and partnerships for nature? - Saturday 13 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- Encouraged by United Nations founding declarations and the Aichi targets, public and private actors have engaged in numerous individual commitments, multi-stakeholders partnerships and coalitions over the last 30 years. The diversity of their commitments gives birth to a variety of collaborative arrangements, bearing different visions of sustainability, multi-stakeholder dialogue and engagement towards nature. Yet each one of them holds key part of the solution to tackle the underlying drivers of nature degradation and support conservation efforts. This thematic session illuminates this complex landscape and will evidence how conservation experts could mobilize non-State actors commitments and coalitions to support bolder ambition for the post-2020 agenda. The discussion will be based on key learnings from a recent IUCN publication. Conclusions and challenges will be debated by a panel discussion, with inputs of experts, representatives of coalitions and questions from the audience.

**13. What place for the Ocean into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework? - Saturday 13 Jun 14:45 - 15:15**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- While biodiversity erosion continues, everywhere in the world, States are currently negotiating the future global framework that will succeed the current United Nations Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and should be adopted at COP15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which will be held in Kunming, China, in 2020. This framework should enable the renewal of the objectives of the international community and lay the groundwork for a new functioning of international biodiversity governance. The Ocean should unquestionably have a place into this future framework. Taking into account the lessons learnt from the implementation of 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and the associated Aichi Targets, and considering the current priorities of the Ocean international agenda, this session will aim to further work out the concrete options for including the marine and coastal environment into the CBD COP 15 outcomes.

**14. Gender and environment '101': a hands-on, fast-tracked training for gender-responsive conservation - Saturday 13 Jun 08:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; campus session
- Gender inequality remains one of the most pervasive forms of discrimination around the world. Women and men have different access to, uses of, control over, benefits from and dependence upon natural resources—yet their views are unevenly included in environmental decision-making at all levels. Still, evidence shows that gender-responsive conservation interventions lead to better conservation outcomes—as well as gender equality outcomes. Through an interactive, fast-paced training, this session will build capacity of participants on gender concepts, issues across sectors, and approaches/tools to employ a gender-responsive approach for environmental

programming. Increased awareness and capacity to address gender considerations in conservation will strengthen global action, not least to meet SDGs and a transformative post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

**15. What do birds tell us about progress to the 2020 Biodiversity Targets and the post-2020 framework? - Saturday 13 Jun 15:30 - 16:00**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- This session will present a new report summarising what indicators, analyses and other information on birds tell us about whether we have met the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Birds are effective environmental indicators, and data from birds can inform assessments of progress for nearly all of the Aichi Targets, indicating whether they were met and identifying some of the most effective responses to the biodiversity crisis. The report will emphasise examples of success or case studies of positive progress, to show that, while we have failed to meet most aspects of most of the Aichi Targets, this is not because we lack the solutions. Rather, birds show that there is hope, and that many more species can be saved if these proven solutions are adopted more widely, scaled up and adequately resourced. The session will also communicate the implications of these findings for a post-2020 biodiversity framework.

**16. Vers le renforcement, la Valorisation et la Reconnaissance des APAC en RD Congo - Saturday 13 Jun 15:30 - 16:00**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- En RDC, l'établissement d'aires et de territoires conservés par les peuples autochtones et les communautés locales (APAC), renforce leurs connaissances traditionnelles dans la gestion et la gouvernance de ces aires protégées. Lors d'une Pitch des intervenants, nous visons à promouvoir l'importance de la reconnaissance et de l'établissement des APAC en tant que (1) étape vers le respect des connaissances et des cultures autochtones et traditionnelles et (2) contribution à la diversification et à la complémentarité des types de gouvernance des aires protégées et (3) son rôle dans la phase post-2020 en contribuant à atteindre l'objectif 11 de Aichi. Nous avons mis en place un espace pour que les gestionnaires et les autochtones puissent discuter des besoins et des possibilités, en termes de ressources et de reconnaissance juridique, afin de créer et d'appliquer les APAC dans le monde entier et d'autonomiser les communautés locales et autochtones.

**17. Towards a transformative framework for integrating post-2020 biodiversity action under a common goal - Saturday 13 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- This session takes a holistic look at what will be required for the CBD to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity - from genetic variation, to threatened species, to whole ecosystems, including the last great wildernesses - thereby achieving its 2050 Vision. We will discuss how the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework could be structured in order to coordinate action, track progress and catalyse a global change in how humankind interacts with nature. We will hear from a range of speakers who will share insights from their work in implementation, science and communication from the local to the global levels, including government, business, researchers and NGOs. We will then break

into groups for interactive debate to identify issues, solutions and actions which will form the basis of a report.

**18. Getting more bang for your buck - Saturday 13 Jun 16:30 - 18:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The purpose of this session is to gather different grant-making initiatives together to explore the current status of conservation funding, including duplications and opportunities for collaboration that will maximise return on investment through on-the-ground conservation outcomes. Drawing on a range of initiatives of varying size, scope and focus, the session will tease out the commonalities and differences between them and look at ways in which partnerships can be formed to leverage and scale up interventions. The ultimate focus is to look at ways in which landscape level conservation finance initiatives can address and fulfil some of the objectives of the SDGs and provide a focus for concrete plans in the post-2020 agenda. The theme targeted by the session is conservation finance, while the target audience is comprised of grant-makers, institutions and donor agencies.

**19. Achieving conservation impact with geospatial knowledge - Saturday 13 Jun 11:15 - 11:45**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- As the UN Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 draws to a close and a post 2020 strategy begins to take shape, it is timely to assess the contribution of geospatial information to informing past and future strategic aims. Therefore, our “speaker pitch” session will take a step back and assess the progress made with geospatial data in generating conservation impact, in terms of the Aichi Targets. We will start with a showcase of geospatial tools for targets 5, 11 and 12 while highlighting their strengths and weaknesses. Then, with an eye to the future, we will present possible options for a post 2020 target aligned with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems data on extent and condition of ecosystems. We will conclude with a brief overview of “frontier technologies”, such as Earth Observation (EO) and Artificial Intelligence, for the post-2020 agenda, paying close attention to opportunities but also potential pitfalls.

**20. Civil society organizations commitments for sustainable management of landscapes in drylands Saturday 13 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The thematic stream session proposed by CARI will highlight the engagement of civil society in landscape and land management in drylands. More precisely this engagement of civil society will be shown through the results of the International Desertif'actions (D'a19) Summit, organized in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in June 2019 by CARI, SPONG and UNCCD. D'a19 Summit enabled more than 300 representatives of the civil society to exchange on the sustainable management of the drylands, through its technical aspects (pastoralism, multi-uses and water governance, land governance), and political frameworks (UNCCD, Great Green Wall Initiative). Based on D'a19 recommendations, the thematic stream session will mobilize actors more widely on the defense of landscapes and lands in drylands and produce upgraded recommendations for the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework to be adopted in 2020 by the Convention on Biological Diversity.



**21. Hob's Adventure - education project on hands-on biodiversity in a digital world - Saturday 13 Jun 12:00 - 12:30**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- We will discuss our trailblazing project Hob's Adventure - Hands-on Biodiversity that builds a network of school and kindergarten teachers to collaborate on developing new methods incorporating digital tools and active learning methods. The goal is to develop solutions to both local and global problems, from how to teach about biodiversity in a deforested area to how to better understand the various factors contributing to climate change. Our children face issues stemming from alienation from nature, and additional stress from living in a digital society. We hope to lay the groundwork for a future in which children grow up happier and healthier, and with values and knowledge that lets them face the challenges of the 21st century as informed decision-makers. Simultaneously, we're building an international network of experts and educators who have the network and collaboration experience to work with the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

**22. Post-2020 global biodiversity framework: a recipe for success - Saturday 13 Jun 08:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; campus session
- Nature is declining globally at rates unprecedented in human history. This campus session aims to bring all participants up to speed on the contents of the draft post 2020 global biodiversity framework, to be adopted in Kunming, China in late 2020. We aim to increase the capacity of participants regarding what needs to be done to maximise the chances that a strong and effective framework is both adopted and subsequently implemented. Come and learn what you can do to ensure that the world's leaders take the right decisions in 2020.

**23. Science-based targets for Ecosystems in the post-2020 framework for Biodiversity - Saturday 13 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- This panel will provide an explanation on the various metrics and indices that are being analysed for their suitability in measuring science-based targets for ecosystems. The panel members will discuss which may be more appropriate for determining the targets. As well as, possible ways to collaborate moving forward, combining metrics to provide a more detailed analysis of which areas and actions need to be prioritised to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem integrity.

**24. Building islands resilience – best practices and innovations from around the world - Saturday 13 Jun 16:30 - 18:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- Islands are not only specifically vulnerable to climate change and its impacts, but they are also actively engaged in building their own resilience and contributing to the planet global conservation. This session will gather stakeholders involved in islands resilience and sustainable development. The objective is to highlight and share successful islands' solutions to strengthen their resilience to climate change. The session will address these issues thanks to a "Bright Spot Café" during which participants will identify islands bright spots and share good practices. The session will specifically emphasize the role of islands communities in finding innovative solutions. By promoting sustainable initiatives

implemented by islands during the last Global Biodiversity Framework, this event will increase islands' visibility as active actors in fighting climate change. The session will also help identify islands' future challenges that should be included in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity.

**25. Tapping economic potential for conservation through European-African public-private cooperation - Sunday 14 Jun 14:45 - 15:15**

- **Forum; speaker pitch**
- The session will present the approach and envisaged European-African public-private sector partnerships to tap economic potential from the fair and equitable use of biological resources based on innovative biodiversity-based products in selected countries in Africa. By showcasing the role the bio-trade sector can play in biodiversity conservation while assuring clear and legally-binding benefit sharing accruing to biodiversity, it is expected to stimulate the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The session will be attended by representatives of the European private sector such as the Union for Ethical Bioproducts (UEBT) partnering with the German Development Cooperation represented by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**26. Setting science-based targets for species in the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework - Sunday 14 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The world's biodiversity is in crisis. Despite a surge of optimism a decade ago, overall trends in biodiversity are negative across its dimensions. The success of the Paris climate agreement demonstrated how crucial it is that the emerging post-2020 biodiversity framework for biodiversity can then be broken down, so that any actor can discern - and have agency over - the changes necessary to determine their own footprint and related responsibility and pledge their contributions. In this session we will outline new methods for setting these science-based targets for species, and hear results from tests underway in China, South Africa and Brazil, as well as the perspectives on implementation from finance, urban, and private sector arenas.

**27. Global Invasive Alien Species Target for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework - Sunday 14 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The session will present global progress made on achieving Aichi Target 9 on invasive alien species (IAS) in terrestrial and aquatic environments. By identifying and prioritizing IAS, pathways, priority sites where to concentrate actions by members of IUCN, and the measures put in place to prevent and spread of IAS, as well as to mitigate their impacts. It will also showcase work undertaken through global regulatory systems. This will be followed by a panel discussion highlighting data mobilisation, technology development, partnerships, and policies that will be critical to catalyse actions to address IAS in the coming decade. The session will review the draft target and indicators and will consider any necessary technical advice for the implementation of the target and its evidence-based progress indicators, including priority regions, ecosystems, or species requiring attention. The session result will feed into the Open-ended Working Group of Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

**28. Business and Economic Case for Safeguarding Nature - Sunday 14 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The biodiversity crisis is a key element of the broader challenge that human society is facing as it pushes through planetary boundaries. “Infinite Earth”, the period in the history of humanity when the impact of human actions was negligible to planetary dynamics is over. We have entered the Anthropocene. Adapting to this new reality requires a profound transformation of our social and economic models, and innovation and leadership from all sectors of society. During this session, we will discuss the key findings of the New Nature Economy (NNE) report that shows how economic actors can engage with the global effort needed to "bend the curve of biodiversity loss" by 2030. The session will lay out the Risks and Opportunities of biodiversity loss and what systemic challenges are of utmost priority for the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework.

**29. Key Biodiversity Area conservation in a post-2020 world - Sunday 14 Jun 16:30 - 18:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) was agreed and published in 2016 and launched at the WCC in Hawaii. At the same time 11 global conservation organisations came together to establish the KBA Partnership which has since grown to 13 institutions. This session will highlight the growing engagement of countries around the world in identifying KBAs at a national scale. The relevance of KBAs to global conservation, the CBD, and SDGs will be demonstrated along with why KBAs should be a crucial component of the post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework agenda.

**30. The IUCN World Heritage Outlook - from assessment to action - Sunday 14 Jun 10:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- The workshop will present the IUCN World Heritage Outlook – the first global assessment of conservation prospects of all natural World Heritage sites. It will then focus on the methodology for developing site-level conservation action plans for natural World Heritage sites. This methodology was already successfully tested in natural World Heritage sites in France and in Central Asia and the workshop will present the innovative participatory approaches used there which can be replicated in other World Heritage sites, but also for conservation planning activities more broadly. The workshop will also present the upcoming 2020 update of the IUCN World Heritage Outlook and the ways this monitoring tool can be used as a metric for informing the discussions in the lead up to the development of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

**31. States and Economic sectors collaborating to set post-2020 targets: AFD Biodiversity Facility - Sunday 14 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum, thematic stream session
- Announced by French Minister Emmanuelle Wargon at COP14 in Sharm El-Sheikh and confirmed by President Emmanuel Macron at the One Planet Summit in Nairobi as part of the Africa Pledge, AFD Biodiversity Facility has an enabling purpose: to support 16 partner countries in designing ambitious and concrete national and sectoral commitments for biodiversity for the next decade. The project started in July 2019. This 16 countries face different national situations and conservation challenges and their economies depend on diverse natural resources and sectors. But they all intend to come up with concrete multi-stakeholder commitments, able to serve the post-2020 strategy

for biodiversity to be discussed at COP15 in China. Three of them (tbd) share their journey with AFD, Expertise France and implementing partners WWF-France and IUCN on the road to Kunming 2020: what their sectoral challenges are, how they address them, and which non-State actors they intend to mobilize for concrete outcomes.

**32. Advancing policy on mitigation and offsetting impacts on biodiversity: taking stock and looking ahead post-2020 - Sunday 14 Jun 16:30 - 18:30**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- Industry and infrastructure development often conflicts with biodiversity conservation, but approaches for counterbalancing residual biodiversity losses from development are increasingly mainstream. The most prominent of these is biodiversity offsetting, which aims to achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity. The presentations and interactive discussions in this Thematic Stream Session will examine how compensatory actions can be harnessed to deliver more desirable and transparent outcomes for biodiversity and stakeholders. A crucial element of this is providing more clarity and certainty to investors, practitioners, lenders, governments and society. In this session, the challenges and complexities around No Net Loss will be distilled, and options for reconciling conservation goals with compensation will be presented.

**33. Closing Plenary: Conservation Knowledge for Conservation Impact - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- Drawing from other applied disciplines, the last decade has seen the advent of techniques to target conservation actions and measure genuine impacts, building from existing approaches to assessment of conservation status and trends. The closing thematic plenary will therefore explore some of the ways in which these approaches are being incorporated into conservation assessment to plan for and celebrate conservation success. Building from a plenary providing an overview of the use of counterfactual techniques to measure the real impact of conservation, the session will then focus on panel discussion of a range of tools and approaches designed to foster and incentivise conservation impact.

**34. Closing Plenary: Realigning Economy and Conservation - Towards a Systemic Change in Economics and Finance - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- Events during the Forum, presented by development banks, major commodity companies, finance sector, youth, indigenous people, the philanthropic sector, governments, and civil society, as well as a range of other interested parties will explore changes required in the global economic system in greater detail. The closing plenary will round up the responses provided by participants to these challenges and offer some actions to deliver them, including key issues to be taken to the CBD COP in Kunming in late 2020.

**35. Closing Plenary: Voices for Change - The path ahead - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- The closing plenary will convene a second panel of leaders from diverse constituencies to share their perspectives and reflect on the key Rights and Governance topics, challenges and solutions discussed during the Forum. This closing plenary will look

ahead to the key actions and results needed to sustain people and the planet, and the ways that all participants can contribute to taking them forward.

**36. Closing Plenary: Mobilising Nature & Society to address the Climate Emergency – The Way Forward - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- This closing plenary will take stock of the various climate change-related discussions and events held during the Forum. It will attempt to bring together the common threads identified on this critical issue, and chart a way forward for enhanced ambition and action. By bringing together different communities of practice and expertise, it will highlight how nature-based solutions can provide a common bridge to address both the climate and biodiversity crises simultaneously.

**37. Closing Plenary: Sea the Future - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- Healthy oceans are at the heart of livelihoods for many, and are key to a stabilised climate regime. Conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems, as well as limiting harmful human activities, such as over-fishing and pollution, will help build the resilience of coastal communities, as well as coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs. Using the ocean communities of practice and expertise from the thematic sessions, this closing plenary will take stock of the status of conducting CPR for the Ocean and guide us for a Post 2020 ocean.

**38. Closing Plenary: Global Action to Conserve Freshwater - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- Harnessing the power of the collective inputs into the Forum, the Plenary will review recommendations from the Forum discussions and structure these into key actions for the post 2020 discussions, CBD Kunming, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNFCCC, and the SDGs. The closure will analyze how the challenge of preserving freshwater ecosystems for people can be met, without compromising the conservation of the species and the ecosystem services they provide, but being compatible with energy, food and water demands. Solutions will require the participation of all sectors of society.

**39. Closing Plenary: Bending the Curve for Landscapes of the Future - Monday 15 Jun 16:30 - 18:00**

- Forum; thematic plenary
- A growing number of experiences, lessons and possibilities lay the foundation for more sustainable management of landscapes, but progress remains slow. What more is needed to balance divergent resource demands and enhance the stewardship of natural ecosystems? How can the traditions and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities help to restore pathways for sustainability and hope for the future? How can human society, settlements and a new generation employ the power of nature to sustain both people and ecosystems? This panel will include leaders from diverse walks of life, who grasp the need for a new approach to reconciliation for sustainability and who can propose ways to turn proven solutions into societal change.

**40. Transforming Data to Action: Remote Sensing Platforms to Support Conservation Priorities - Monday 15 Jun 08:30 - 12:30**

- Forum; campus session

- Earth observations can provide valuable input to international policy such as the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) post-2020 Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the UN Framework Convention to Combat Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. EO also contributes to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Red List of Ecosystems, and Group on Earth Observations (GEO) initiatives. This campus will provide an overview of satellite remote sensing, specific applications, and hands-on demonstrations of how to use open source tools to inform conservation policy and management. Participants will gain an understanding of the advantages of diverse platforms to use satellite remote sensing data for the conservation of biodiversity, natural resource management, and ecosystem services. A partnership among the CEM, NASA, UNDP, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, and World Resources Institute will develop and conduct the course.

**41. Etre femmes et Directeurs de Parcs : les défis et les enjeux du genre dans la conservation - Monday 15 Jun 14:00 - 14:30**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- La session est focalisée sur les questions d'égalité hommes-femmes abordées à travers des témoignages et des meilleures pratiques de 5 femmes Directeurs de Parc (aires protégées terrestres et marines). Elles doivent face à différentes problématiques dans un pays où l'aspect culturel peut ne pas aborder cette question de genre. Comment à travers ces enjeux et difficultés, chacune d'elle a pu trouver sa place et réussir à développer des approches pertinentes pour réussir les défis de la conservation et du management. 5 films d'une minute chacun viendront illustrer leurs témoignages suivis d'un débat engagé. Les jeunes femmes professionnelles seront spécialement invitées pour qu'elles puissent s'inspirer du contenu de la session pour alimenter leurs ambitions futures. Un échange sur les réseaux de femmes existants, leurs contacts et leurs objectifs respectifs clôtureront la session avec des propositions concrètes sur l'appui à l'évolution de la question de genre pour le post-2020.

**42. Judges, Prosecutors & Environmental Enforcement: Can Environmental Law Deliver Post-2020? - Monday 15 Jun 14:00 - 16:00**

- Forum; thematic stream session
- Global environmental protection efforts cannot succeed without the development and enforcement of the rule of law, independent specialized judges and prosecutors, and a robust legal system. The Session showcases three signature initiatives of the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) that seek to build global environmental rule of law capacity: the 2016 World Declaration on the Environmental Rule of Law, the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment (GJIE), and the Global Institute of Prosecutors for the Environment (GIPE). With partners such as UN Environment, the Organization of American States, and the Asian Development Bank, WCEL launched the GJIE and GIPE after the 2016 World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i to provide a platform for judges and prosecutors around the globe to collaborate, exchange expertise, and network. This kind of cooperation is vital to reinforcing environmental rights and strengthening governance around the world.

**43. Identifying perverse incentives in Switzerland - steps towards achieving Aichi target 3 - Monday 15 Jun 10:30 - 11:00**

- Forum; speaker pitch
- Transformational change has been identified as a key necessity for the post-2020 framework. At the same time, the issue of abolishing perverse incentives for biodiversity, as enshrined in Aichi target 3, has not been followed up, neither internationally nor at Swiss level. Two Swiss Nature conservation NGOs - Pro Natura /Friends of the Earth Switzerland and BirdLife Switzerland, together with the Swiss Academy of Sciences SCNAT and the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape research (WSL), have therefore, in 2018, commissioned a study to compile all relevant subsidies harmful for biodiversity and propose ways to transform them. The work that is undertaken by WSL (Prof. Irmi Seidl and colleagues) starts with a screening process of the impacts on all habitats, involving experts and including a crowd-sourcing element to gain examples. While the results will be relevant directly for Switzerland , situation and the methods are not unique and can be used as a model globally.

## **Annex 2: marine motions and sessions at WCC**

### **Marine-related motions of global importance**

- [Motion 022 - Stopping the global plastic pollution crisis in marine environments by 2030](#)
- [Motion 024 - Restoring a peaceful and quiet ocean](#)
- Motion 027: Reducing impacts of incidental capture on threatened marine species
- [Motion 028 - For an improved management of drifting fish aggregating devices \(FADs\)](#)
- Motion 029: Ecosystem conservation, restoration and remediation in the ocean
- Motion 035: Enhancing the resilience of coastal areas in the face of climate change
- Motion 037: Ocean impacts of climate change
- Motion 066 - Guidance to identify industrial fishing incompatible with protected areas
- Motion 069: Protection of deep-ocean ecosystems and biodiversity through a moratorium on seabed mining
- Motion 088 - Connectivity conservation and international cooperation in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
- Motion 095 - OECMs.
- [Motion 101 - Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive](#)
- Motion 122: Conserving and protecting coral reefs through the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Motion 124 - Reducing the impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity
- Motion 126 - Advancing conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in the ocean beyond national jurisdiction

### **Forum sessions (not an exhaustive list)**

- #one less bottle – shifting an entire city away from plastic bottled water (Fiona Llewellyn)
- "Ocean-Climate Solutions: Moving from Science to Action" - Joachim Claudet
- Scaling-up! Using best-practice to create networks of large marine PAs toward IUCN's 30% by 2030 target (Big Ocean/Pew are leads; CI is a collaborator) Laure katz
- Harnessing the Power of Surfing to Conserve Biodiversity and Build Sustainable Blue Economies Laure katz
- Sustainable Landscapes and Seascapes: A nature-based pathway to achieving sustainable development. Laure Katz
- High Hopes for the High Seas: protecting biodiversity in the global ocean - Lauren Kubiak
- Integrating Climate into Oceans Governance, and Vice Versa: International Opportunities for Action Lauren Kubiak

### **Other marine-related motions of significant importance**

- [014 - Aquatic biodiversity conservation of shallow marine and freshwater systems](#)



- [015 - Supporting the Lower Mekong Basin countries with the transboundary management of water resources, ecosystems and biodiversity](#)
- [019 - Protection of natural flows of water for the conservation of wetlands](#)
- [020 - Valuing and protecting inland fisheries](#)
- [021 - Planning of maritime areas and biodiversity conservation](#)
- [023 - Protection of herbivorous fish for improved coral community](#)
- [030 - International cooperation on marine pollution from sunken vessels](#)
- [031 - Seascapes working for biodiversity conservation](#)
- [032 - Updating of the legislation to stop the pollution of oceans caused by the discharging of wastewater by ships](#)
- [033 - For the urgent global management of marine and coastal sand resources](#)
- [034 - Climate change and biodiversity crisis](#)
- [036 - The implementation of nature-based solutions in the Mediterranean Basin](#)
- [041 - Ecological integrity in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#)
- [055 - Global Indigenous Network for Aquaculture \(GINA\)](#)
- [067 - Reducing the impact of the mining industry on biodiversity](#)
- [071 - Safeguarding coral reefs from harmful chemicals in sunscreen](#)
- [083 - Ban plastic bottles and related materials in protected areas](#)
- [093 - Conservation, restoration and sustainable management and of mangrove ecosystems](#)
- [097 - Reducing marine turtle bycatch: the important role of regulatory mechanisms in the global roll-out of Turtle Excluder Devices](#)
- [107 - Global conservation of rhino rays \(Rhinidae, Glaucostegidae, Rhinobatidae\)](#)
- [110 - Safeguarding the Endangered narrow-ridged finless porpoise \(Neophocaena asiaeorientalis\) off the Korean Peninsula](#)
- [111 - Conservation of seahorses, pipefishes and seadragons \(family Syngnathidae\)](#)
- [114 - Saving the world's otters](#)
- [118 - Reinforcing the protection of marine mammals through regional cooperation](#)
- [119 - Improving process and action to identify and recover "Extinct in the Wild" species](#)

**Wildlife trade motions related to marine**

39 -environmental defenders and whistle-blowers ( originally introduced by the IUCN Council)

47- transnational environmental crime - explicitly mentions illegal fishing and was expanded from the original draft

50 illegal online wildlife trade

65- engaging the private sector in combating wildlife crime including supply chains

**Confirmed attendees for all three days:**

	Name	email	Comment
1	Dan Laffoley	danlaffoley@btinternet.com	
2	Kristina Gjerde	kristina.gjerde@eip.com.pl	
3	John Baxter	j.baxter4@btinternet.com	Leading workshop report
4	Carol Phua	cphua@wwf.org.au	
5	Gabby Ahmadi	gabby.ahmadi@wwfus.org	
6	Jason Frohnmayr	jason.frohnmayr@noaa.gov	State Department to NOAA
7	Gonzalo Cid	gonzalo.cid@noaa.gov	
8	Lauren Wenzel	lauren.wenzel@noaa.gov	
9	John Armor	john.armor@noaa.gov	
10	Shannon Rake	srake@mission-blue.org	
11	Kirsten Grorud-Colvert	grorudck@science.oregonstate.edu	
12	Sabine Jessen	sabine.jessen@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	
13	Christine Franklin	cchau@pewtrusts.org	
14	Fiona Llewellyn	Fiona.llewellyn@zsl.org	
15	Helen Klimmek	helen.klimmek@unep-wcmc.org	
16	Lauren Kubiak	lkubiak@nrdc.org	
17	Arlo Hemphill	ahemphil@greenpeace.org	
18	Christine Santora	christine.santora@stonybrook.edu	
19	Minna Epps	minna.epps@iucn.org	Day1 dial in & day 3 in person
20	Barbara Horta E. Costa	barbarahcosta@gmail.com	
21	Joachim Claudet	joachim.claudet@gmail.com	Leaves midday wed
22	James Feinstein	jamesfe@vulcan.com	
23	Angelo Villagomez	avillagomez@pewtrusts.org	
24	David Tudor	david@bluemarinefoundation.com	
25	Travis Aten	travisgaten@gmail.com	
26	Candace Newman	cnewman@cpaws.org	
27	Harvey Locke	harvey@wild.org	
28	Nigel Dudley	nigel@equilibriumresearch.com	

29	Laure Katz	lkatz@conservation.org	
30	Nikki Bransome	nbransome@pewtrusts.org	For ASOC
31	Winnie Roberts	groberts@pewtrusts.org	
32	Lance Morgan	lance.morgan@marine-conservation.org	
33	Beth Pike	beth.pike@marine-conservation.org	
33	Ho Ting Chung	hoting@communicationsinc.co.uk	
34	Lydia Slobodian	lydia.slobodian@iucn.org	
35	Emily Darling	edarling@wcs.org	
36	Juan Mayorga	juanmayorga@ucsb.edu	
37	Tamara Thomas	tthomas@conservation.org	
38	Helen Fox	hfox@ngs.org	Day 1 & 2 prob 3
39	Judson Kauffman	judson@terradepth.com	
40	Johnny Briggs	jbriggs@pewtrusts.org	
41	Barbara Lausche	blausche@comcast.net	TBC - likely
42	James Feinstein	jamesfe@vulcan.com	
43	Susan Lieberman	slieberman@wcs.org	
44	Colleen Corrigan	ccorrigan@conservation.org	
45	Alexander Papazian	alexander.papazian@gmail.com	To confirm days asap but day 2 for sure
46	Susi Mai	susimai@me.com	To confirm days asap but day 2 for sure
<b>Note takers</b>			
47	Laurel Fields	fieldla@oregonstate.edu	

**Confirmed attendees for one day or part of a day:**

48	Peggy Kalas	peggykalas@hotmail.com	First 1.5 days
49	Justin Kenney	justin@kenney-partners.com	Day 2 and 3
50	David Gill	david.gill@duke.edu	Day 1
51	Sheila S. Hemami	shemami@draper.com	Day 1 and 2
52	Richard Holmquist	richard.holmquist@he360.com	Day 2 pm
53	Jerome Michelet	jerome@globalfishingwatch.org	Day 2 to incl free evening
54	Judson Kauffman	judson@terradepth.com	Day 1 pm & dinner & Day 2
55	Joe Wolfel	joe@terradepth.com	Day 1 pm & dinner & Day 2
56	Jeremy McKane	jeremy@mckane.com	Day 2
57	Erle Ellis	ece@umbc.edu	Day 1
58	Martin Mendez	mmendez@wcs.org	Day 2
59	Shubash Lohani	slohani@pewtrusts.org	Lunchtime day 1
60	Laura Margison	lmargison@pewtrusts.org	Day 1
61	Liz Karan	ekaran@pewtrusts.org	Day 1.5 (CBD + high seas)
62	Ved Chirayath	ved.c@nasa.gov	Day 1 am and dinner, and all Day 2
63	Cymie Payne	cp@cymiepayne.org	Day 3
64	Guillermo Ortuno	gortunocrespo@gmail.com	Day 2
65	Peter Miraglia	pmiraglia@draper.com	Day 1 & 2

66	Scott Hajost	scotthajost@yahoo.com	Day 2 and 3 ?mornings
67	Lucy Liu	lh@pfi.org.cn	Day 1 pm and dinner and networking breakfast
68	David Hartshorn	david@geekswf.org	Day 1 & 2 and dinner
69	Matt Rand	mrans@pewtrusts.org	Day 1 til 1500

**Via remote – WebEx dial-in details are below for all three days**

70	Jon Day	jon.day@my.jcu.edu.au	?
71	Amanda Vincent	a.vincent@oceans.ubc.ca	Monday & Wednesday
72	Pat Halpin	phalpin@duke.edu	Tuesday
73	Sue Wells	suewells1212@gmail.com	All three days
74	Naomi Kingston	naomi.kingston@unep-wcmc.org	various
75	Matthew Collis	mcollis@ifaw.org	Each morning as UK based
76	Kathy Zischka	k_zischka@hotmail.com	various