

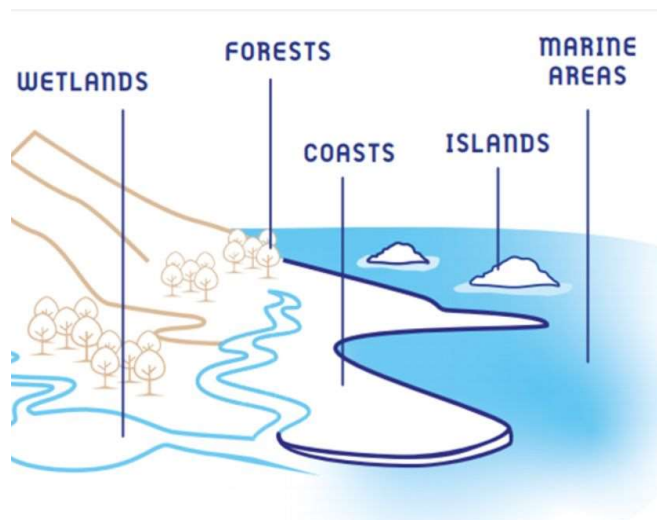
# KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

## WHAT'S NEW FOR MEDITERRANEAN BIOMES?

Webinar on the Kunming-Montreal Global  
Biodiversity Framework (GBF): Outcomes,  
follow up and way forward

7 March 2023

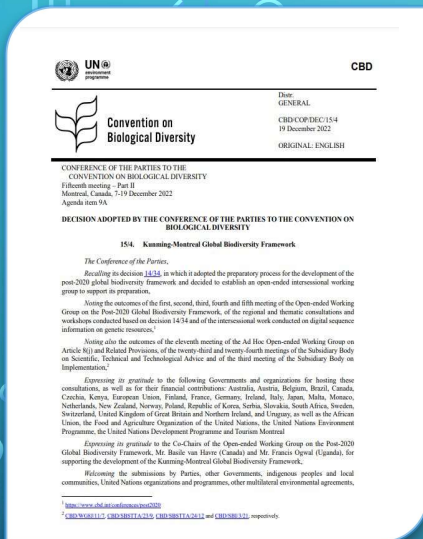
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MEDITERRANEAN  
BIODIVERSITY  
CONSORTIUM

## THE GBF FEATURES **23 TARGETS** TO ACHIEVE BY 2030, INCLUDING:

- **Target 2:** Ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are **under effective restoration**.
- **Target 3:** Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are **effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures**, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and **integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean**, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.
- **Target 8:** Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.
- **Target 11:** Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, through nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit



## Post-2020 Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in the Mediterranean Region (**Post-2020 SAPBIO**)

The coverage of marine protected areas, even very close to the 10% Aichi target at the regional level, is **far from being representative of the Mediterranean Sea biodiversity**, while the majority of these protected areas are still **ineffectively managed and largely underfinanced**.

### T 1.4. on effective systems of MCPAs and OECMs

By 2030, **at least 30 per cent of the Mediterranean Sea is protected and conserved through well connected, ecologically representative and effective systems of marine and coastal protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures**, ensuring adequate geographical balance, with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

### T 1.5. on areas with enhanced protection levels

By 2030, the **number and coverage of marine and coastal protected areas with enhanced protection levels is increased**, contributing to the recovery of marine ecosystems



## EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

“The current network of legally protected areas, including those under strict protection, is not sufficiently large to safeguard biodiversity.

**At least 30% of the land and 30% of the sea should be protected** in the EU. This is a minimum of an extra 4% for land and 19% for sea areas as compared to today.

Today, only 3% of land and less than 1% of marine areas are strictly protected in the EU. We need to do better to protect these areas. In this spirit, **at least one third of protected areas – representing 10% of EU land and 10% of EU sea – should be strictly protected.**

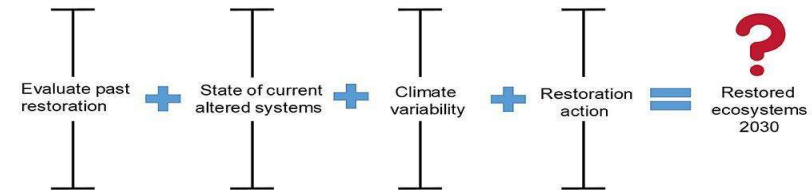
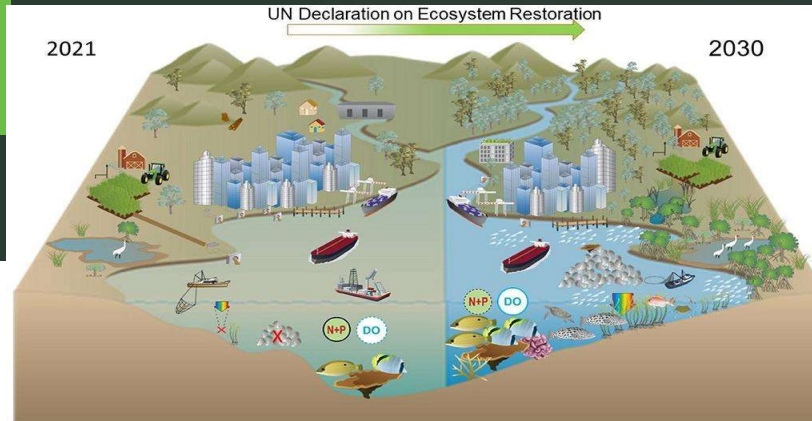
In addition, in order to have a **truly coherent and resilient Trans-European Nature Network**, it will be important to set up ecological corridors to prevent genetic isolation, allow for species migration, and maintain and enhance healthy ecosystems. In this context, investments in green and blue infrastructure<sup>27</sup> and cooperation across borders among Member States should be promoted and supported, including through the European Territorial Cooperation.

# Target 2

## By 2030

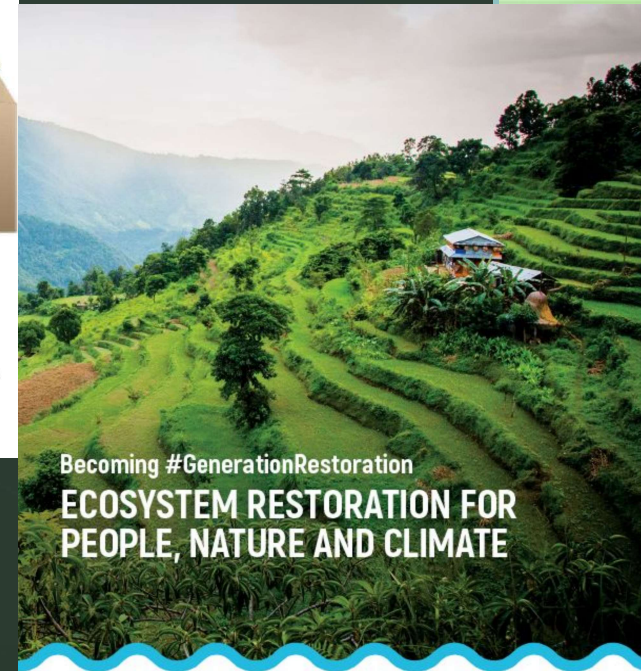
### 30% under

#### Effective restoration



UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON  
**ECOSYSTEM  
RESTORATION**  
2021-2030

« A rallying call for the protection and revival of ecosystems all around the world, for the benefit of people and nature. »



Becoming #GenerationRestoration  
**ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION FOR  
PEOPLE, NATURE AND CLIMATE**





## FAO Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



➔ The **Objective: fulfilling the needs of both people and the environment** in a sustainable manner.

➔ The **expected outcome: improved resilience, productivity and socio-economic value from restored forests and landscapes benefiting human well-being, local livelihoods and the environment.**

➔ Seek a **balance between restoring ecosystem services** (e.g. biodiversity, soil and water conservation) **and productive functions** of land for agriculture and related uses that provide food, energy and other products and services for sustainable livelihoods.

-> **Key factors for a collaborative Roadmap implementation:**

- enabling environment for FLR (policies/laws) & governance issues (tenure, local community involvement, etc.);
- improved livelihoods and food security and nutrition;
- assessment of degradation and restoration opportunities;
- technologies and approaches; research needs.
- analysis and evaluation of costs and benefits;
- capacity development, extension and dissemination (community of practice, webinar, newsletter);
- resource mobilization; private sector investment;

Countries receiving FLRM support - Interactive Map



**RESTOR'MED  
FORESTS**  
Morocco



**Countries :** Morocco (Talassemtane)  
Lebanon (Bentael, Menjez)

**Duration :** 2 years

**Objectives:**

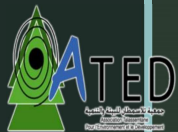
- Climate change mitigation
- Biodiversity conservation of endemic, emblematic Mediterranean tree species
- Actively engage local populations

**Actions:**

Restoration plan-Village nursery-Capacity-building-Sustainable management plan



**ASSOCIATION  
INTERNATIONALE  
DES FORETS  
MEDITERRANEENNES**







**8.33 %** Source 1

Surface under protection status  
**209,303 km<sup>2</sup> / 1,007 officially designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) including\***  
 - 237 MPAs with a national statute: 53.8 %  
 - Including the Cretan Marine Migration Corridor by the Mediterranean: 5 areas: 1.64 %  
 - 623 marine Natura 2000 sites: 1.11 %  
 - Pelagos Sanctuary for Marine Mammals: France, Italy, Monaco: 3.43 %

**0.04 %** Source 2

Cumulative surface of no-go, no-take or no-fishing areas

**97.33 %** Source 1

Share of the total Mediterranean surface under designation located in the European Union member countries waters

**18 %** Source 1

Share of MPAs that confirmed having a management plan implemented (10 % fully implemented, 8 % partially implemented, 7 % not implemented or inconsistent, 75 % not reported)

**+ 2 points**

Overall net gain in the percentage of surface under designation between the end of 2016 and the end of 2019<sup>†</sup>, including:  
 - 23 MPAs with a national statute (67,495 km<sup>2</sup> added)  
 - 346 marine Natura 2000 sites (13,690 km<sup>2</sup> added)  
 \*2019 figures have been recalculated in the context of the 2020 analysis

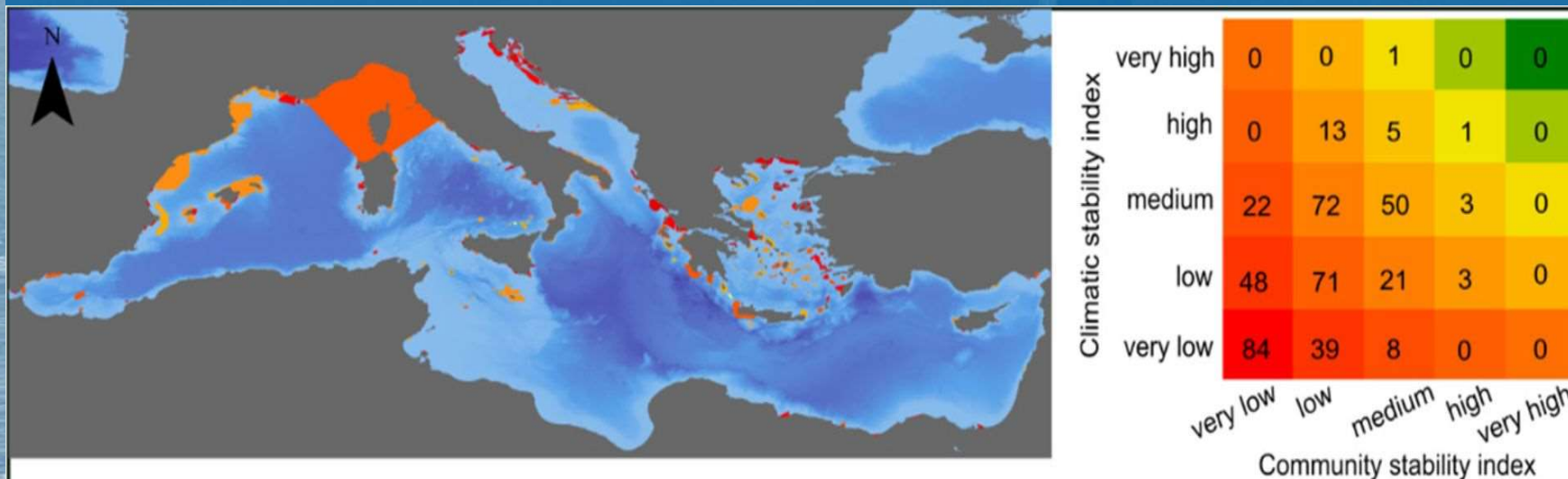
**Target 3:  
 By 2030  
 30%**

MAPAMED, the database of MARine Protected Areas in the MEDiterranean. 2019 edition, version 2. © 2022 by SPA/RAC and MedPAN. Licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0.

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# A Mediterranean MPAs Network to be supported and strengthened.



More than 90% of protected surfaces across the Mediterranean basin were characterized by high vulnerability under changing climatic conditions

Kyprioti and al., 2021

# Scaling up **well-enforced** and **Well connected** **Fully protected areas** (no-take, no-go, no-fishing zones) is needed to support effectiveness and resilience.

Weak biodiversity connectivity in the European network of no-take marine protected areas

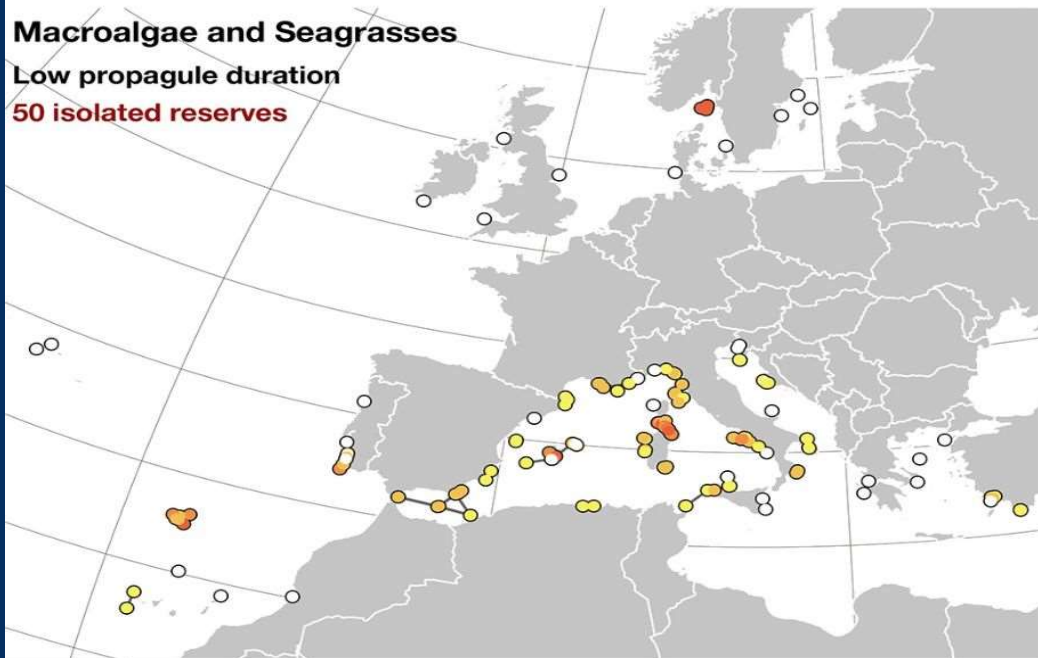
[Hydrosphere + Biosphere + Anthroposphere ]

Connectivity degree: - +

**Macroalgae and Seagrasses**

Low propagule duration

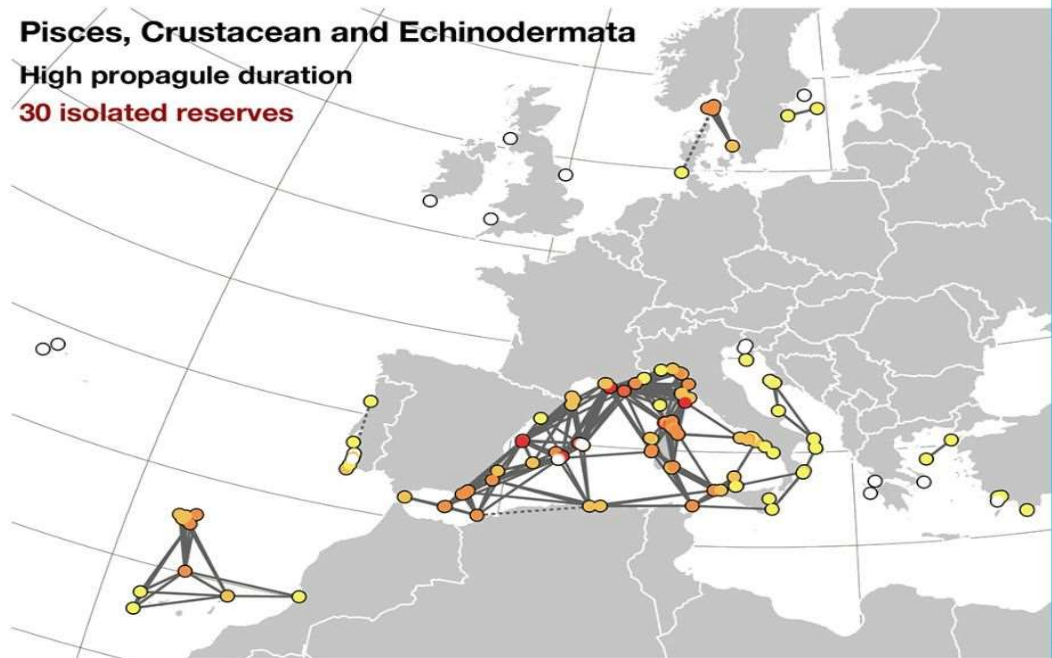
**50 isolated reserves**



**Pisces, Crustacean and Echinodermata**

High propagule duration

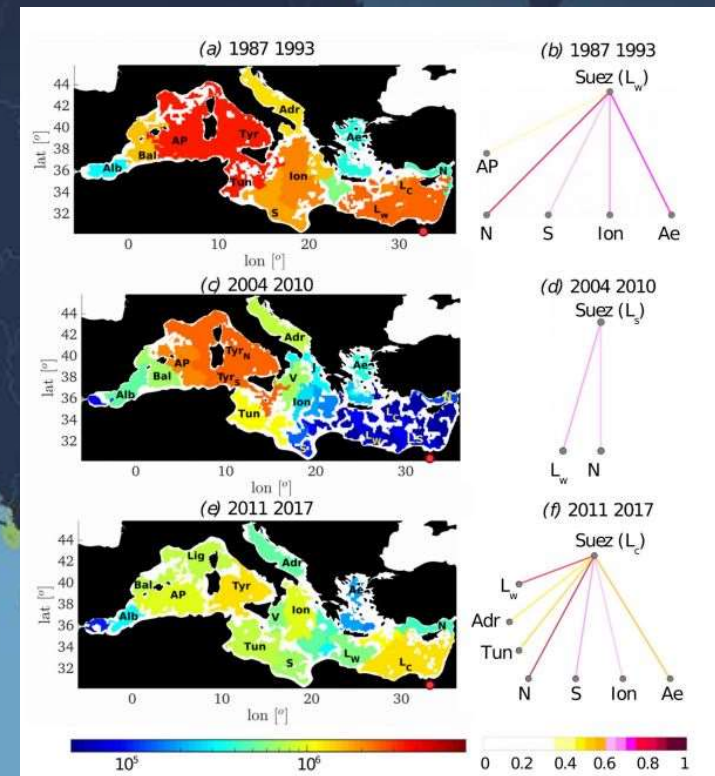
**30 isolated reserves**





More ecoregionalization and Modelling works are needed

to inform ecosystem connectivity at the basin scales and interannual to decadal times are needed to support the development of an effective and resilient Mediterranean MPA network and successfully achieving 30X30 target!



Novi et al, 2021

LEGEND

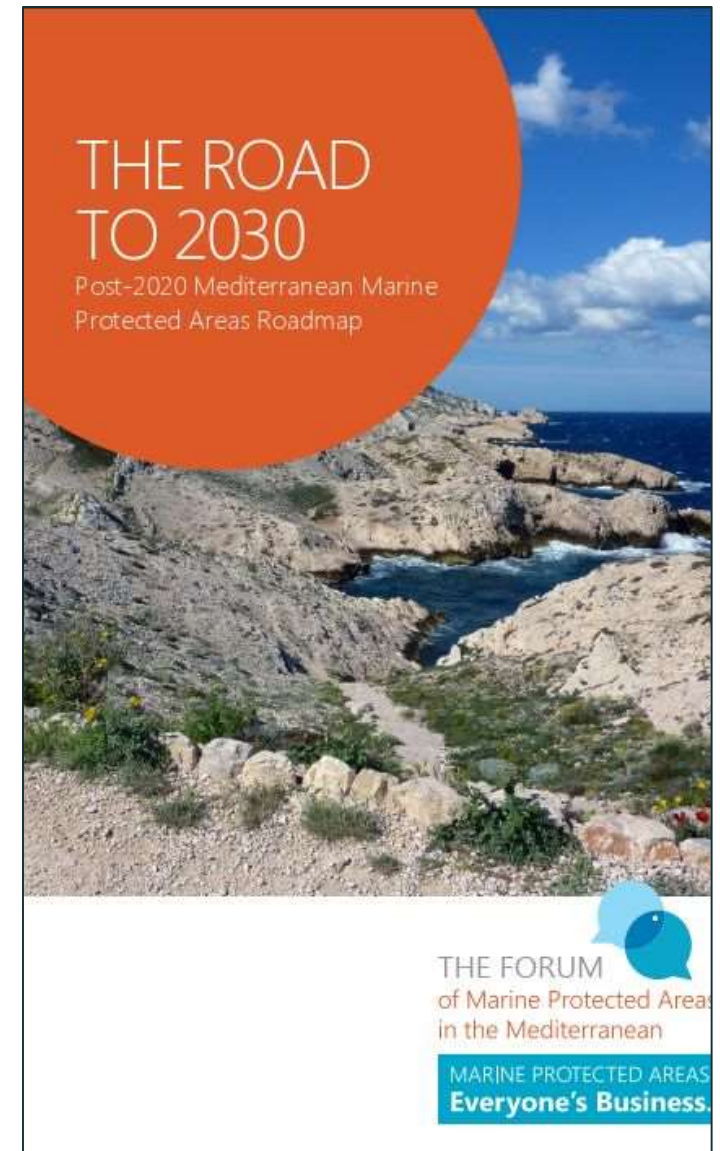
- MPAs with a national statute
- Marine Natura 2000 sites
- Pelagos Sanctuary for Marine Mammals

<https://mapamed.org>

The overarching objective of the MPA roadmap is to **reinforce and support the implementation of the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework in the Mediterranean region**; in particular Target 3 calling for Parties of the convention to take action to protect 30% of the planet.

**6 Strategic Objectives**

**32 Recommendations**





# MedPAN Policy Paper

## 7 Key Messages & Recommendations

- Fostering collaborative governance and co-management in the Mediterranean Sea
- Increasing the level of High/Full protection of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea
- Expanding a network-based management of mobile species in the Mediterranean Sea
- Supporting sustainable small-scale fisheries management as a key success factor of the Mediterranean culture of marine stewardship
- Catalysing sustainable financing opportunities for the Mediterranean Sea
- Enabling marine resilience in the Mediterranean Sea
- Bolstering nature-based sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean Sea

### EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR AN INCLUSIVE, RESILIENT & COHERENT NETWORK OF MPAs



MedPAN NETWORK POLICY PAPER

#### KEY MESSAGES:

1. Fostering collaborative governance and co-management in the Mediterranean Sea
2. Increasing the level of High/Full protection of MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea
3. Expanding a network-based management of mobile species in the Mediterranean Sea
4. Supporting sustainable small-scale fisheries management as a key success factor of the Mediterranean culture of marine stewardship
5. Catalysing sustainable financing opportunities for the Mediterranean Sea
6. Enabling marine resilience in the Mediterranean Sea
7. Bolstering nature-based sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean Sea

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# RESCOM project contributing to T2 and 3



## MAROC

B : Parc National de Bouachem  
K : Parc National de Kheniffis

## TUNISIE

Z : Parc National d'Oued Zen  
R : Flèche de Ras R'mel

## MONTENEGRO

Réserve Naturelle de Solila

## ALBANIE

Parc National de Divjake Karavasta

## TURQUIE

Patara SEPA





MEDITERRANEAN  
CONSORTIUM FOR  
BIODIVERSITY



An international partnership  
to preserve the Mediterranean

THANK YOU VERY  
MUCH!



MedWet

