

**MARINE ISSUES:
A RIGHTS-BASED READING
OF THE AGREEMENTS
REACHED IN THE GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK.**



INTERNATIONAL AGENDA: A LONG AND DIFFICULT ROAD

- 1st UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON OCEANS. NY, 2017
- Pandemic.... A setback for civil society

----- 2022

- Declaration of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA)
- 2nd UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON OCEAN WATERS. Lisbon, 2022
- COFI,FAO, 2022
- Brasil, 2022
- Mérida, 2022
- Montreal, COP15 2022

----- 2023

- Our Ocean, Panamá (Febrero, 2023)
- IMPACT 5 (2023)
- IYAFA-FAO. (Marzo, 2023)

----- 2024

- Costa Rica Forum (2024)
- COP 2016 - CBD, (2024)
- Towards the 3rd OCEANS Congress, Marseille-France (2025)

Most of the formal sessions of
the CBD and UN

without a real participation of
civil society, in particular an
absence of small-scale artisanal
fishermen and fisherwomen

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK KUNMING-MONTREAL 2023

Human rights-based approach

The implementation of the Framework must be guided by a **human rights-based approach**, **respecting, protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights.**

The Framework recognizes the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK KUNMING-MONTREAL 2023

KEY TARGETS

• TARGET 3

- Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and 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.

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK KUNMING-MONTREAL 2023

KEY TARGETS

- **TARGET 22**

- Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK KUNMING-MONTREAL 2023

KEY TARGETS

- **TARGET 23**

- **Ensure gender equality** in the implementation of the framework through a gender-responsive approach where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by **recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making** related to biodiversity.



- MOST IMPORTANT !

The Global Biodiversity Framework with an absolute respect for the holistic way of life of people living on islands, coasts, wetlands and seas (human rights, FPIC, participation of fisherwomen).

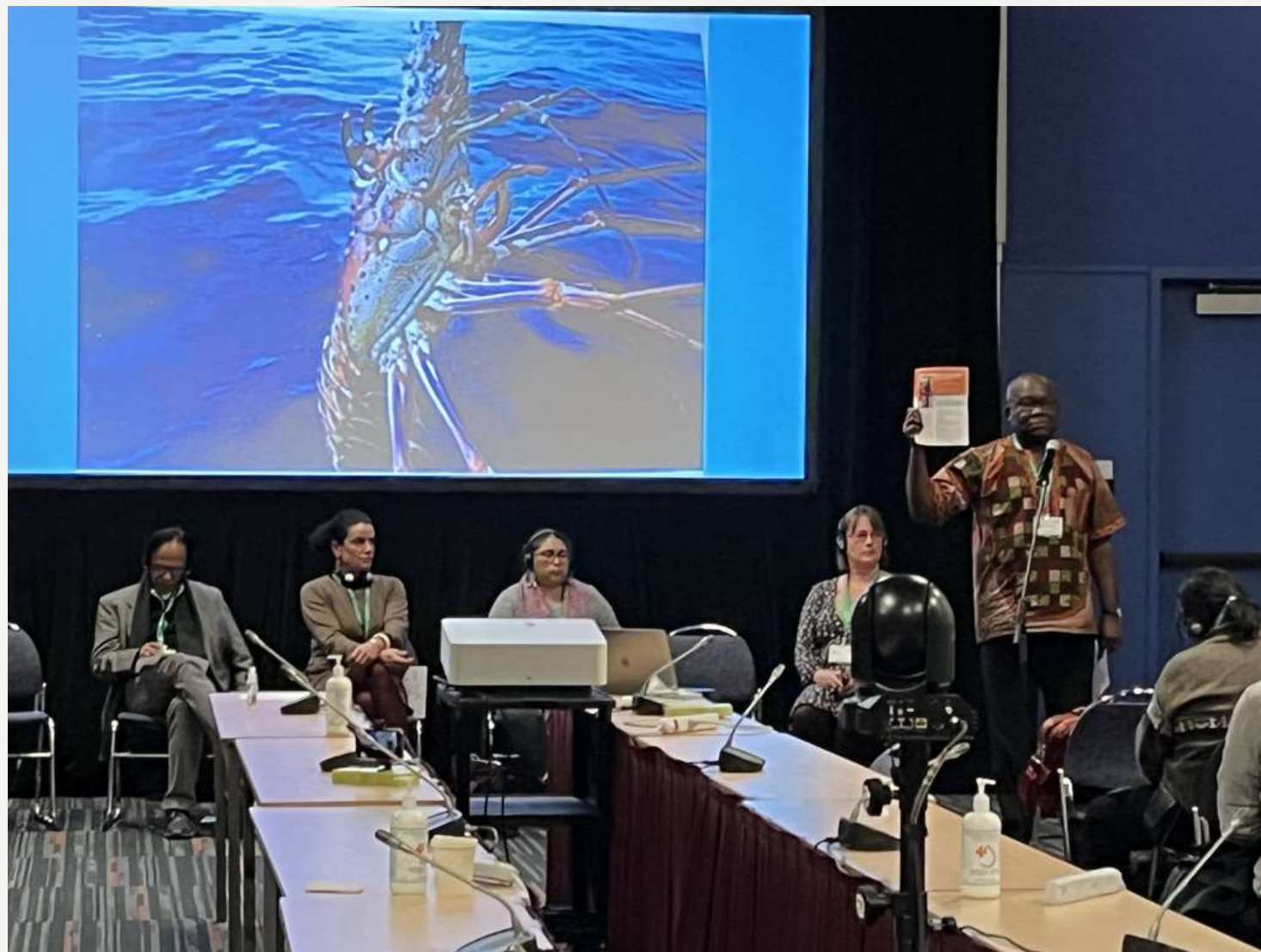
The 30 x 30 stresses FPIC and full recognition of indigenous peoples and local communities' forms of governance.

TWO OPPOSING VISIONS CAME TO AN AGREEMENT

- A first vision of the situation is based on the position of those groups and sectors close to the blue economy; under this position, and based on values that inspire the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, they promote an exploitation outside the limits that we see today in large-scale tourism, the extraction of gases and hydrocarbons from the seabed, and large-scale aquaculture, among many others.

- A second position brings together sectors and groups driven by a vision of traditional biodiversity preservation through the creation of continental and marine protected areas, with the establishment of instruments and measures for the preservation of natural heritage based on target areas.

Against this backdrop, the so-called "High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People", which brought together more than a hundred State Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, amidst a series of doubts and concerns on the part of some governments and civil society groups, reached the approval of target 3.



**HOW TO MOVE
TOWARDS THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK?**

ENSURING TENURE RIGHTS AND ACCESS RIGHTS TO MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES

- Preferential access and co-management for 100% of coastal areas.
- Recognition of marine and coastal territories of life.
- Building resilience and vital coastal and marine communities.





**RECOGNIZING THAT ARTISANAL FISHING IS
A WAY OF LIFE**




RECOGNIZING AND RESPECTING GOVERNANCE MODELS IN THE DIVERSE MARINE AND COASTAL TERRITORIES OF LIFE.

- Transparency and accountability on fisheries management.
- Protect small-scale artisanal fishers from competing sectors of the blue economy, including tourism, aquaculture, sport fishing and others.
 - Ask the question again and again:
 - Who is conservation/MPA for?





KEY QUESTIONS:

- How will the new marine conservation areas be established?
 - What information and participation mechanisms will be followed to achieve this goal?
 - ('HOW' IS IMPORTANT)!
- 

TWO INSTRUMENTS THAT CAN ENSURE A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO MARINE CONSERVATION

Voluntary guidelines for the sustainability of small-scale artisanal fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication.



A Call to Action at the Lisbon Oceans Conference:

- 100% co-management of small scale fisheries (SSF) and SSF -only areas
- Women's participation
- Defending against blue economy industries
- Youth in fisheries



HOW DOES THIS VISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS APPLY TO FISHERIES?

1. **No more MPAs** without the free, prior and informed consent of local communities, indigenous peoples and small-scale artisanal fishers.
2. **No more marine spatial planning** without fishers, indigenous peoples and local communities at the table.
3. **We must ensure that small-scale fishers** (from indigenous peoples or local communities) have access to the resources of the sea.
4. **Implementing all governance models** (shared and IPLC) valued and respected.
5. **Women's work recognized and valued** in all its diversity along small-scale artisanal fisheries value chains.
6. **Small-scale artisanal fishers** and indigenous and local fisheries integrated into policy generation and marine conservation, including youth.
7. **Building knowledge** on fishery management from traditional knowledge.





THANK YOU!