



OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES:

CBD Decision 14/8, IUCN GUIDELINES AND OECD METHODOLOGY

HARRY JONAS


IUCN WCPA TASK FORCE / FUTURE LAW

WORKSHOP ON OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES IN NORTH AFRICA AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. *Tunis, 10 and 11 February 2020*



Convention on
Biological Diversity



An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical rainforest. The forest is a deep, vibrant green, with a winding river or stream cutting through it. The river is a light brown color, contrasting with the surrounding greenery. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the forest canopy.

'OECMs' represent a significant step forward in the formal recognition of conservation beyond protected areas

BACKGROUND



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



**COP10/MOP5
AICHI-NAGOYA
JAPAN 2010**

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

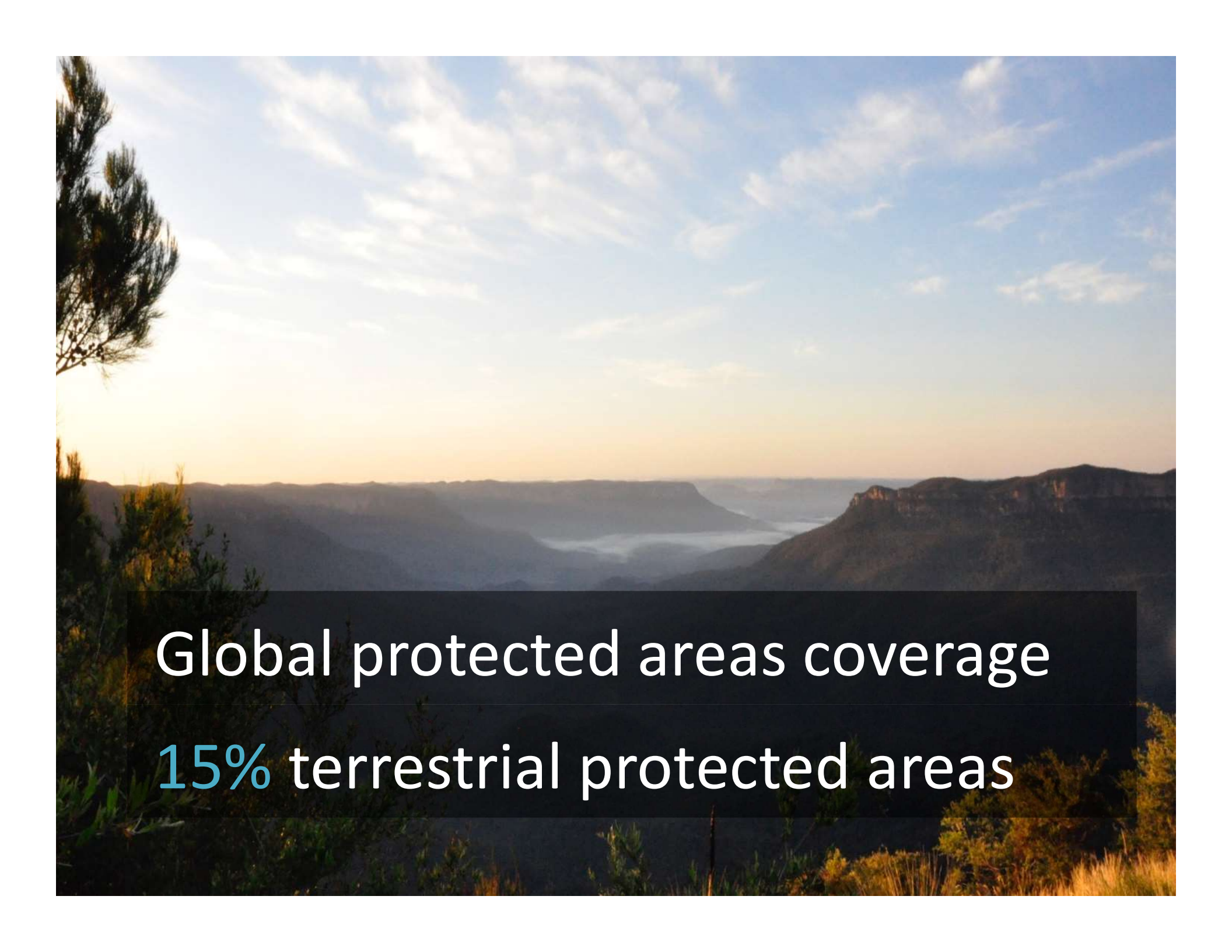
TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of **protected areas** and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.



Global protected areas coverage
15% terrestrial protected areas



8% global ocean
protected areas

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

IUCN & CBD PROCESS



OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURE (COP 14)

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area ...

which is governed and managed ...

in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity ...

with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

PROTECTED AREAS AND OECMs

Protected areas

Protected areas should have a *primary* conservation objective. Their core function is to promote the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity.

PROTECTED AREAS AND OECMs

Protected areas

Protected areas should have a *primary* conservation objective. Their core function is to promote the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity.

Other effective area-based conservation measures

OECMs should *deliver* the **effective *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity**, regardless of their primary management objectives.

OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURE (COP 14)

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area ...

which is governed and managed ...

in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity ...

with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

“POSITIVE AND SUSTAINED LONG TERM OUTCOMES
FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

“POSITIVE AND **SUSTAINED** LONG TERM OUTCOMES
FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

- **Sustained**: Continuity of governance and management.

“POSITIVE AND SUSTAINED LONG TERM OUTCOMES
FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

- **Sustained:** Continuity of governance and management.
- **Positive (Effective):** The area achieves, or is expected to achieve, positive and sustained outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity.

“POSITIVE AND SUSTAINED LONG TERM OUTCOMES FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

- **Sustained:** Continuity of governance and management.
- **Positive (Effective):** The area achieves, or is expected to achieve, positive and sustained outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity:** Communities of rare, threatened or endangered species, representative natural ecosystems, range restricted species, key biodiversity areas, areas providing critical ecosystem functions and services, areas for ecological connectivity.

“POSITIVE AND SUSTAINED LONG TERM OUTCOMES FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

- **Sustained:** Continuity of governance and management.
- **Positive (Effective):** The area achieves, or is expected to achieve, positive and sustained outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity:** Communities of rare, threatened or endangered species, representative natural ecosystems, range restricted species, key biodiversity areas, areas providing critical ecosystem functions and services, areas for ecological connectivity.
- **Long term:** Biodiversity outcome should be long term.

“POSITIVE AND SUSTAINED LONG TERM OUTCOMES FOR THE IN SITU CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY”

- **Sustained:** Continuity of governance and management.
- **Positive (Effective):** The area achieves, or is expected to achieve, positive and sustained outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity.
- **Biodiversity:** Communities of rare, threatened or endangered species, representative natural ecosystems, range restricted species, key biodiversity areas, areas providing critical ecosystem functions and services, areas for ecological connectivity.
- **Long term:** Biodiversity outcome should be long term.

SPECTRUM OF OECMs

Achieves the in situ conservation of biodiversity

Less intention to conserve
biodiversity

More intention to conserve
biodiversity

SPECTRUM OF OECMs

Achieves the in situ conservation of biodiversity

Less intention to conserve biodiversity

More intention to conserve biodiversity

Ancillary

- 'No-disturbance' areas
- Sacred sites
- Military areas
- War graves

Secondary

Primary

SPECTRUM OF OECMs

Achieves the in situ conservation of biodiversity

Less intention to conserve biodiversity

More intention to conserve biodiversity

Ancillary

- 'No-disturbance' areas
- Sacred sites
- Military areas
- War graves

Secondary

- Areas that are conserved through very low-impact use
- Low impact fishing
- Watersheds
- NTFP areas
- Ecosystem service-related wetlands

Primary

SPECTRUM OF OECMs

Achieves the in situ conservation of biodiversity

Less intention to conserve biodiversity

More intention to conserve biodiversity

Ancillary

- 'No-disturbance' areas
- Sacred sites
- Military areas
- War graves

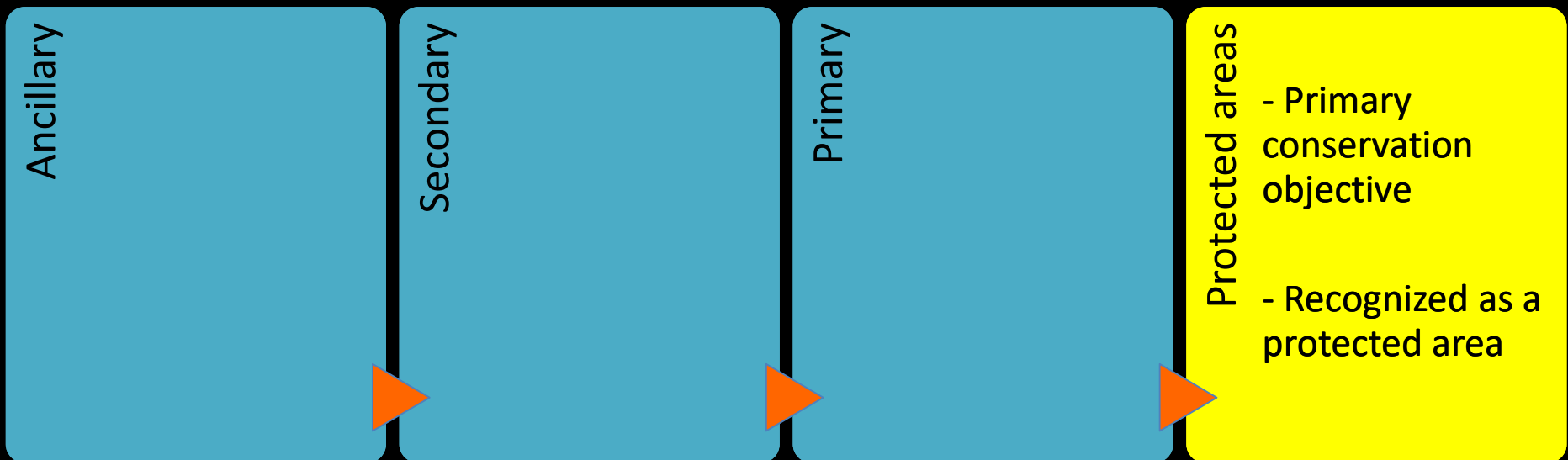
Secondary

- Areas that are conserved through very low-impact use
- Low impact fishing
- Watersheds
- NTFP areas
- Ecosystem service-related wetlands

Primary

- ICCAs or privately governed areas with a primary conservation objective...
- ... where the governance authority is unable to secure PA designation or prefers not to be recognised as a PA

SPECTRUM OF PROTECTED AREAS AND OECMs





OECMs can provide recognition, support and security to diverse areas of **conservation outcomes** and **good governance** (outside PAs)





And across all four governance types: *government,
*private, *Indigenous peoples and local communities,
and *shared



OECMs requires us
to engage very
directly with
governance



OECMs – GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES



STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially **areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services**, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through **effectively and equitably managed**, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, **ecologically representative** and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and **well-connected systems** of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

STRATEGIC PLAN (2011-2020)

TARGET 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and **integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.**

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs
- Provides **official recognition** of the governance authority and management regime

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs
- Provides official recognition of the governance authority and management regime
- This might a) enhance **security**, b) lead to more appropriate **support**

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs
- Provides official recognition of the governance authority and management regime
- This might a) enhance security, b) lead to more appropriate support
- New policies, laws and institutional arrangements may be required providing an opportunity to enhance current approaches

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs
- Provides official recognition of the governance authority and management regime
- This might a) enhance security, b) lead to more appropriate support
- New policies, laws and institutional arrangements may be required providing an opportunity to enhance current approaches
- Might lead to improvements in [sectoral practices](#)

OPPORTUNITIES/CHALLENGES

- 'OECMs' - as a new international legal designation – validates efforts to conserve biodiversity outside of PAs
- Provides official recognition of the governance authority and management regime
- This might a) enhance security, b) lead to more appropriate support
- New policies, laws and institutional arrangements may be required providing an opportunity to enhance current approaches
- Might lead to improvements in sectoral practices

- None of these opportunities are guaranteed -

IUCN GUIDANCE



Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures

World Commission on Protected Areas Task Force on OECMs



Protected Area Technical Report Series No 3



www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/wcpa/what-we-do/oecms

IUCN GUIDANCE



Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures

World Commission on Protected Areas Task Force on OECMs



Protected Area Technical Report Series No 3



A step-by-step methodology for identifying, recognising, supporting and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures



IUCN WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

Version 1.0 | Draft December 2020

www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/wcpa/what-we-do/oecms

THANK YOU

harry@futurelaw.org



MARINE FOCUS

- All marine OECMs should produce the “*conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings*” (CBD Article 2), not just a sustainable population of one/a few species.
- IUCN suggest that there should be no vertical zoning for OECMs.
- OECMs in the marine context could include:
 - Some locally managed marine areas.
 - Permanent or long-term fisheries closure areas designed to protect complete ecosystems for stock recruitment, to protect specialised ecosystems in their entirety, or protect species at risk through the *in-situ* conservation of biodiversity as a whole, and are demonstrated to be effective against fishery and non-fishery threats alike.
 - Totally closed areas, such as war graves.
- Marine OECMs will not be areas that:
 - Are closed only to the fishing of specific depleted commercial fish species,
 - Use certain habitat-damaging or non-selective gear types, or
 - Are closed only when vulnerable species are present at a vulnerable life stage (e.g., spawning aggregations)