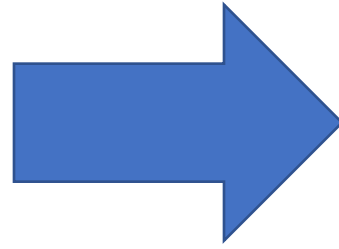


Effective Area-based Conservation: Protected Areas and OECMs



Dr Kathy MacKinnon, Chair
IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

Lessons Learned



- CBD - Status of T11
- Conferences - Space for Nature
- NBSAPS
- Science

1. Significant growth in the protected areas estate, especially marine
2. Percentage area targets useful but cannot be considered in isolation from the quality elements in Aichi Target 11. Much still to do.
3. Major deficiencies in investments from Parties on protected area management
4. Poor national governance yields poor conservation outcomes e.g. forest loss inside PAs
5. Protected areas growth and location are not sufficient to halt biodiversity loss – need both quantity and quality
6. Greater biodiversity outcomes from designated effective conservation areas versus multiple use production landscapes (i.e. land sparing versus land sharing)
7. Protected areas have positive biodiversity outcomes when they have:
 - a) Equitable governance
 - b) Sound management
 - c) Good ecological design – site, size and connectivity

Speaking a Common Language on Area-Based Measures

Target 14/15 successor
Protecting and Restoring Ecosystem Services

Target 5 successor
Halting Loss/ Retention rules

Target 11 successor Site conservation	Target 6 and 7 successor Sustainable use
Protected Areas OECMs	Stream side setbacks Ecological corridors Fisheries zones Sustainable Forestry policies Landuse planning,



Biodiversity Conservation first

Human Needs/Production first

* Other targets (8,9,10,12,13) have area-based implications, but are not specifically area based

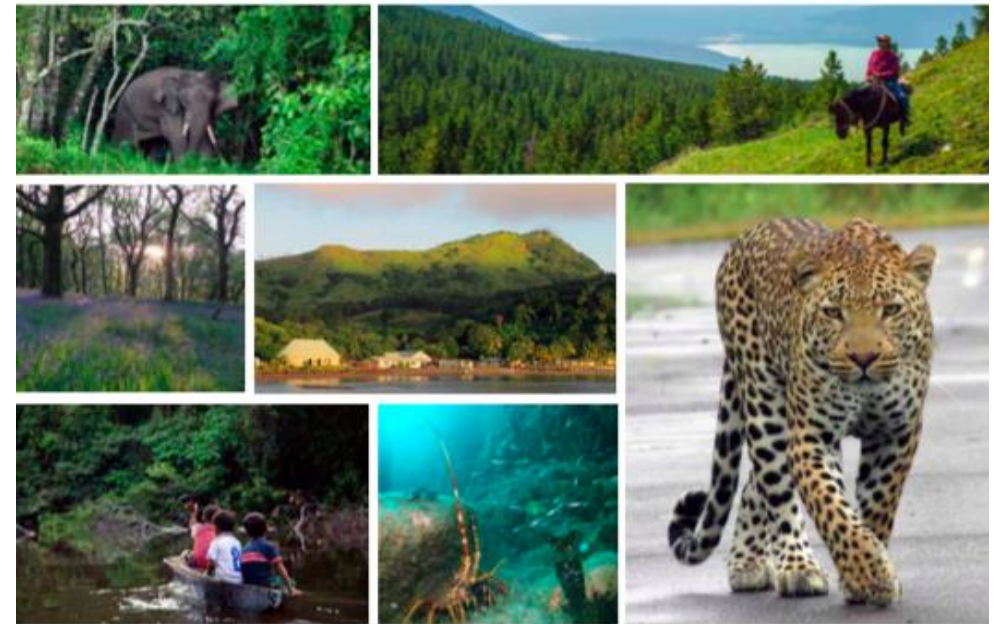
Recognising OECMs

- COP14/8 Adoption of a definition of OECMs is a significant step in formal recognition of areas that provide effective conservation beyond protected areas
- Major opportunity to contribute to post-2020 targets for effective area-based conservation
- <https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.PATRS.3.en>



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



OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURE (COP 14/8)

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.

Other effective area-based conservation measures

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

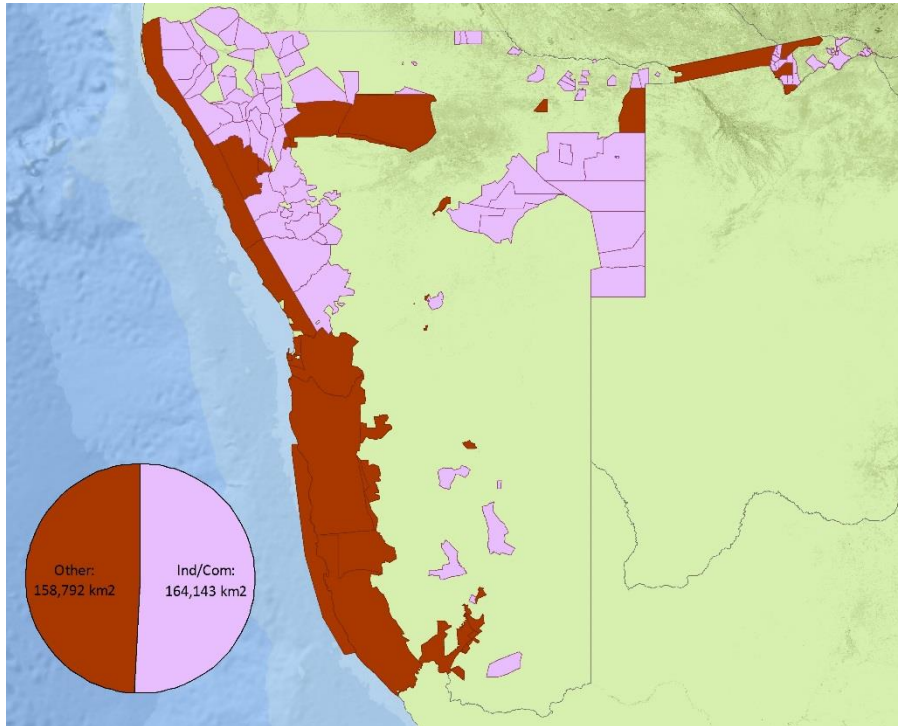
Added values of Recognising OECMs

- OECMs recognise areas delivering effective conservation of biodiversity beyond national PA systems – add to coverage targets.
- Inclusive – recognise role of areas under diverse governance and management types (indigenous lands, community, private, government)
- Increased protection of important areas of biodiversity, KBAs, IPAs
- Birdlife assessed 754 Key Biodiversity Areas outside PAs in 10 countries, >50% are fully covered by *potential* OECMs, >80% include *potential* OECMs
- Enhance Ecological Representation, Connectivity
- Protect Species communities at risk
- Protect important Ecosystem Services (esp. C and water)
- Contribute to mitigation of Climate Change
- Increase opportunities to meet all elements of T11 & SDGs:

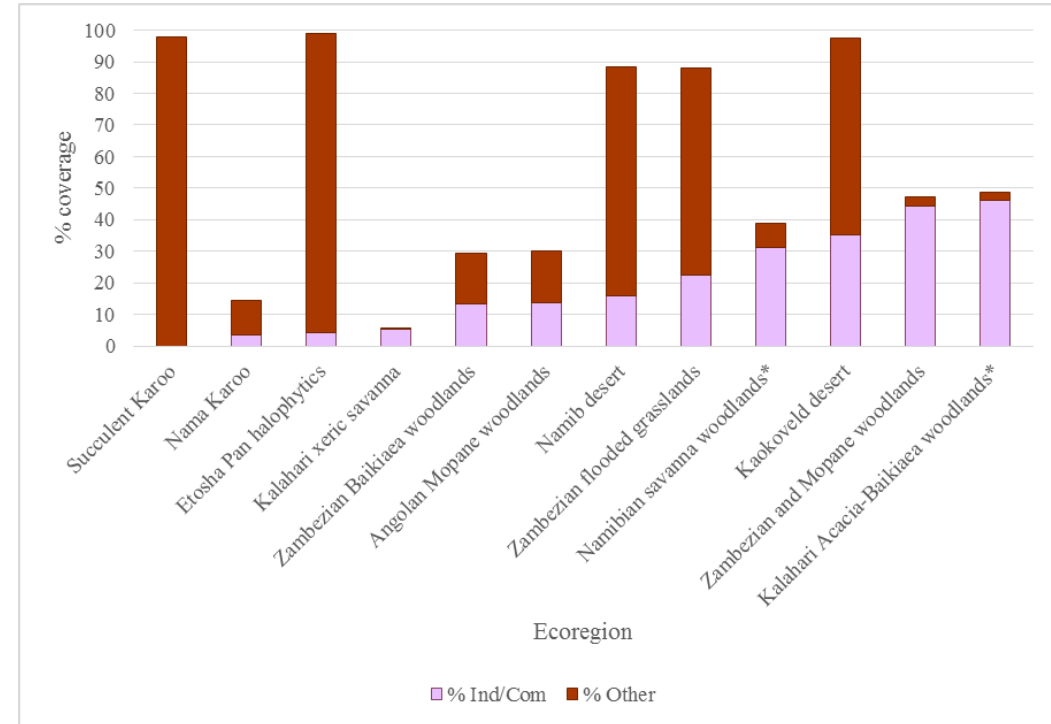
Quality not just quantity

Contributing to conservation: areas governed and managed by local communities - Namibia

Protected Area Distribution

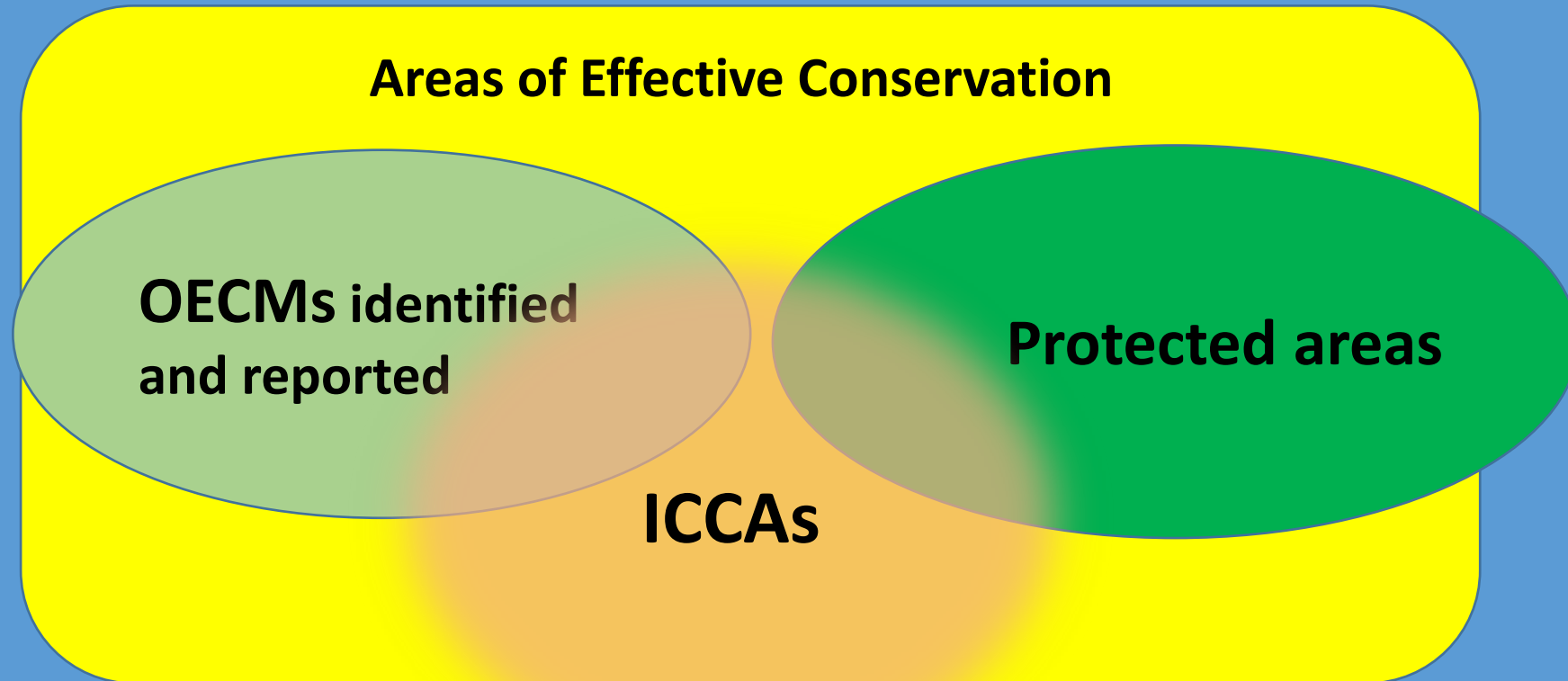


% Protection of Ecoregions



34 non-community/IP protected areas cover 159,000km²; 112 communal conservancies and community forests add 164,000km²

Wider landscape and seascape



OECMs and Biodiversity

OECMs will effectively protect one or more of the following elements of native biodiversity:

- Rare, threatened or endangered species and habitats, and the ecosystems that support them, including species and sites identified on the IUCN Red Lists
- Representative natural ecosystems.
- High level of ecological integrity or ecological intactness, characterised by the occurrence of the full range of native species and supporting ecological processes.
- Range-restricted species and ecosystems in natural settings.
- Important species aggregations, including during migration or spawning.
- Ecosystems especially important for species life stages, feeding, resting, moulting and breeding.
- Areas of importance for ecological connectivity or that are important to complete a conservation network within a landscape or seascape.
- Areas that provide critical ecosystem services, such as clean water and carbon storage, in addition to *in-situ* biodiversity conservation.
- Species and habitats that are important for traditional human uses, such as native medicinal plants.

IUCN - Examples of what might count as OECMs

Likely

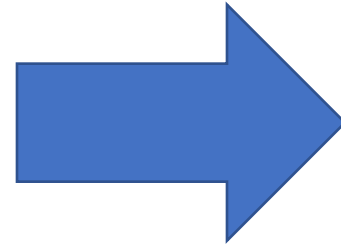
- Some indigenous/community conserved areas
- Some areas in production landscapes managed for conservation rather than exploitation (e.g. ecosystem restoration area, Indonesia)
- Some watershed protection areas for cities
- Some Community Pastures with native prairie
- Some sections of military reserves with access restrictions and conservation goals and management
- Some coastal and marine areas protected for reasons other than conservation, e.g. historic wrecks
- Some Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs)

Unlikely

- Urban parks & other formal gardens
- Temporary fishing closures in place only until an overfished area recovers
- Heavily grazed grassland or grassland replanted with monocultures or non-native species for livestock
- Large, landscape or seascape scale management policies targeting a limited number of biodiversity elements (e.g. fishing or hunting restrictions on individual species)
- Production forests managed for logging even though they may have some biodiversity values

Potential areas should be screened very carefully on a case-by-case basis.

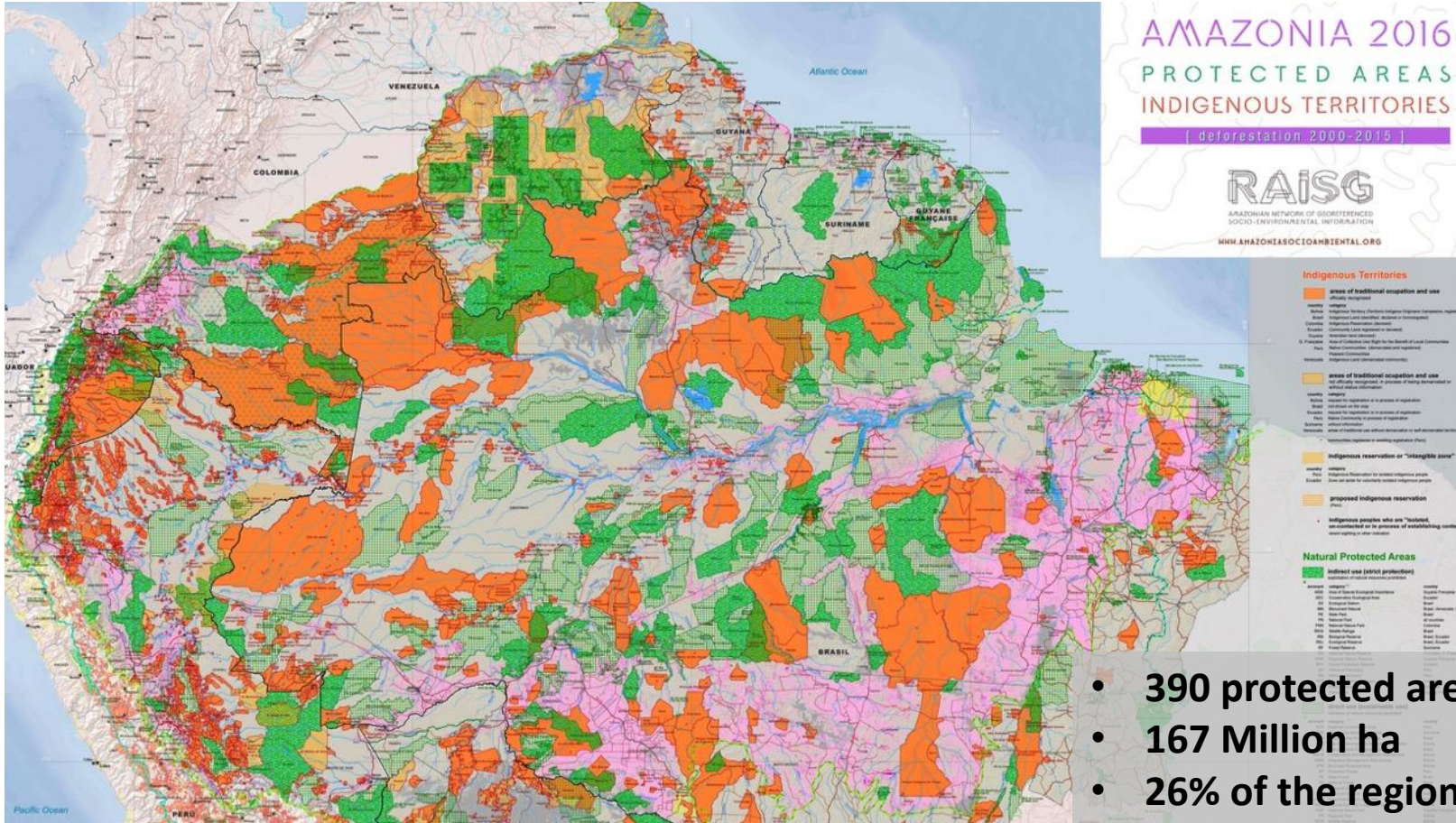
Protected Areas and Ecosystem Services



- Regulating Services

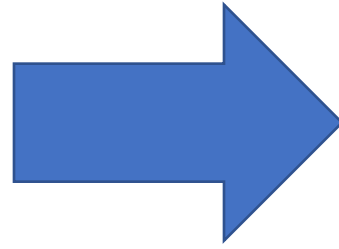
1. Target 11 (and 14,15) include ecosystem services, not well implemented
2. Especially important to focus target(s) on regulating services, specifically climate regulation(carbon) and water flow. Provisioning services are too complex and too local.
3. Significant opportunity to link efforts under CBD to UNFCCC and recognize the role of nature in mitigating climate change (and helping people adapt).
4. Conserving biodiversity is a solution to addressing climate change
5. NatureMap and other efforts aim to combine biodiversity with green and blue carbon
6. Need to consider the carbon and self regulating function of large intact ecosystems e.g. the Amazon, Russia and Canada Boreal Lands and Congo Basin
7. Target for ecosystem integrity related to ecosystem services?

Pan-Amazon – Mosaic: Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories – contributing to conservation, carbon storage and connectivity



- **390 protected areas**
- **167 Million ha**
- **26% of the region**
- **Another 15 to 20% with indigenous territories**

Path Forward



- More ambition
- OECMs
- Mapping important biodiversity Better monitoring
- Mainstreaming
- Restoration
- Ecological Connectivity

1. Scientific literature supports the **global protection of at least 30%** terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems (and up to 70%, or even higher).
2. Quality. Much to do to enhance quality and effectiveness of existing Protected Areas (**Green List Standard**)
3. Decision 14/8 and IUCN guidance on OECMs. This will be a major challenge to roll out.
4. Understand why areas deliver effective conservation, how to maintain, enable, support
5. Even 30% effective conservation areas not enough to halt biodiversity loss. Need supportive environment/use/restoration in surrounding landscapes/seascapes (including other measures e.g. landuse planning, regulation etc)
6. Mapping of important biodiversity and ecosystem services – what to protect, where and how
7. Monitoring for biodiversity outcomes – subset of indicators related to conservation outcomes
8. Emphasis on functional networks and connectivity (separate connectivity target?)

Target element	Considerations
By 2030	The target must be achievable within 10 years to be SMART
all areas of particular importance for biodiversity and [associated] ecosystem services	We wish to ensure that all conservation priorities are within effective conservation systems
are effectively retained/conserved	inclusion of ecosystem services is vital for making the connection between biodiversity and value to society
in effective, equitable, representative and connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures	meet standards for effectiveness in achieving their conservation objectives and outcomes
covering at least 30% of each of terrestrial, freshwater and marine realms of the planet	

Need ambitious targets for effective conservation areas set within context of 100% sustainable management in production landscapes – benefits for biodiversity and human welfare



Potential Targets as Successors to Aichi

