



OECEMs

in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Webinar Other Effective area-based Conservation
Measures (OECEMs) in the Baltic Sea – 23 Nov 2021

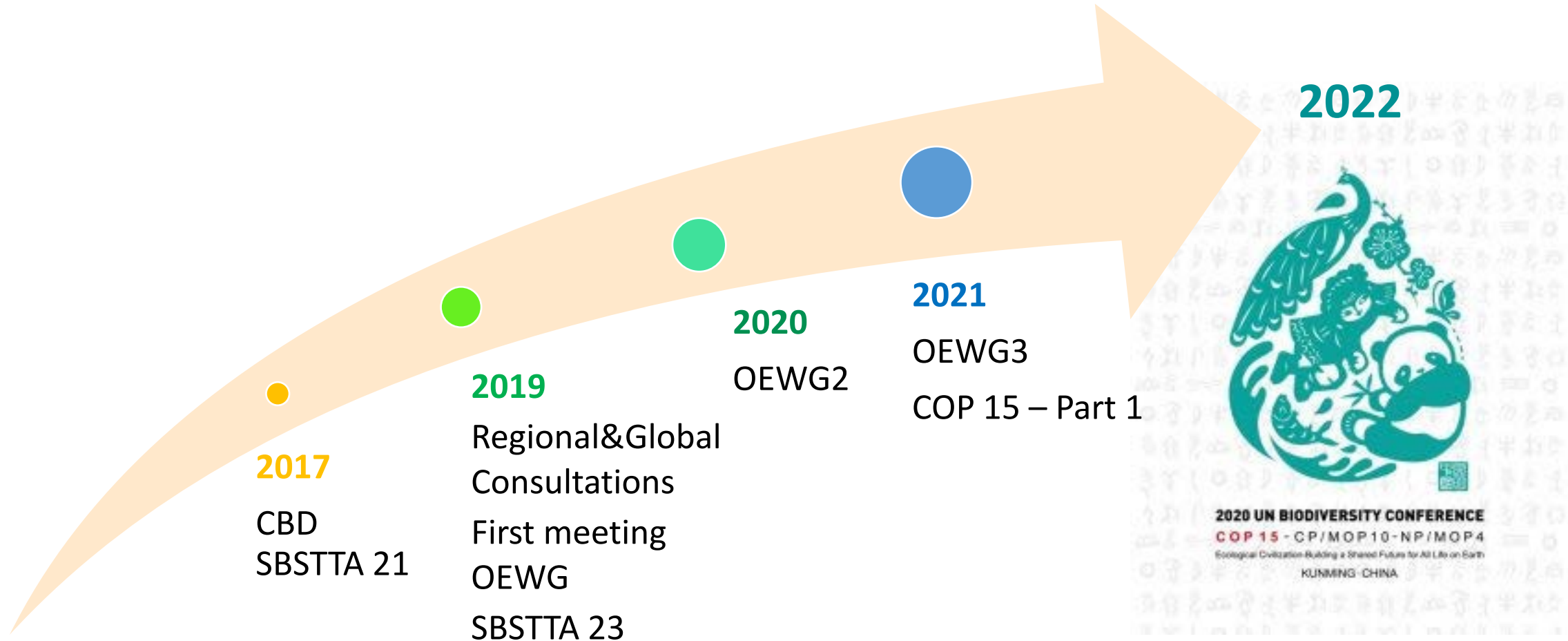


Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission

What is the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework?

- The post-2020 global biodiversity framework **builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** and sets out an ambitious plan to to guide and implement broad-based action worldwide through 2030, to preserve and protect nature and its essential services to people.
- The framework's **theory of change** aims to ensure **that by 2050 the shared vision of 'living in harmony with nature' is fulfilled** and that progress is monitored in a transparent and accountable manner.
- The theory of change is complementary to and supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.





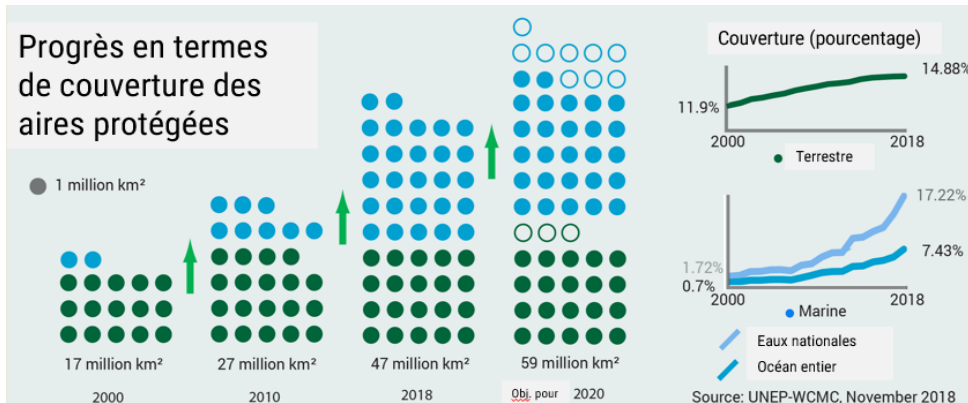
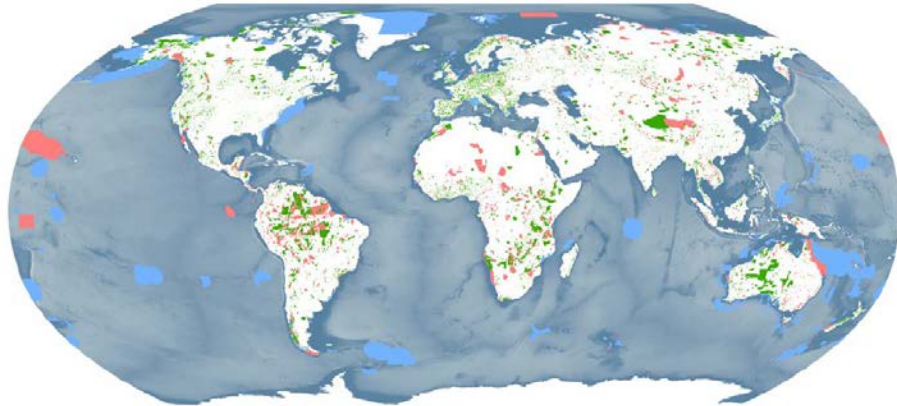
Goals, milestones and targets


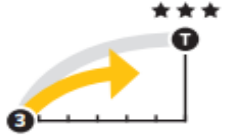
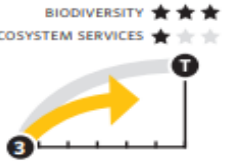


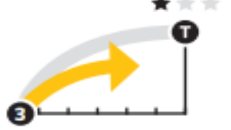
- The framework has four long-term goals for 2050 related to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. Each 2050 goal has a number of corresponding milestones to assess, in 2030, progress towards the 2050 goals.
- The framework has **21 action-oriented targets** for urgent action over the decade to 2030.





Aichi Target 11



SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE TARGET	
TARGET ELEMENTS (BY 2020)	STATUS
At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are protected.	
At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are protected	
Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services protected	BIODIVERSITY ★★★ ECOSYSTEM SERVICES ★★ 
Protected areas are ecologically representative	TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE ★★★ INLAND WATERS ★★ 
Protected areas are effectively and equitably managed	
Protected areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape	



- The quantified target for coverage has resulted in impressive growth of the system
- The Aichi Target 11 goals of 17% of terrestrial and 10% of marine are **NOT ADEQUATE** to conserve biodiversity
- Protecting a minimum of 30% or even higher is **WELL DOCUMENTED** in the literature.
- **QUALITY MATTERS.** Protected and conserved areas need to be selectively located, well-governed, and effectively and equitably managed to conserve biodiversity
- Large global percentage area targets can be achieved by **DIFFERENTIATING** the kinds of protection needed at a national scale

Target 3 – Evolving draft

- Original text: Ensure that at least **30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, 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 landscapes and seascapes.
- Issues raised in WG3: Freshwater ecosystems and of marine and coastal areas, numerical target, rights of indigenous people
- No proposal to delete OECMs – they are expected to be part of the new target





Thank you!

