



Overview of the Technical Expert Workshop on  
Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based  
Conservation Measures for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity  
Target 11 in Marine and Coastal Areas

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## Aichi 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”*



## **Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures workshop definition**

*“A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem services and cultural and spiritual values”*



# Criteria for Identification of Other Measures

## **Not a protected area**

- Not currently recognized or reported as a protected area or part of a protected area

## **Geographically defined space**

- Including size, area, and boundaries

## **Legitimate governance authorities**

- Is appropriate for achieving in situ conservation of biodiversity within the area
- Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities is self-identified and peer reviewed.
- Reflects equity considerations adopted in the Convention
- May be by a single authority or through collaboration among relevant authorities

## **Managed**

- Relevant and responsible authorities are identified and involved
- Management system contributes to sustaining the in situ conservation of biodiversity
- Consistent with the ecosystem approach

## **Sustained over long-term**

- “Sustained” pertains to the continuity of governance and management and “long term” pertains to the outcome



# Criteria for Identification of Other Measures

## **Effective**

- Achieves, or is expected to achieve, positive and sustained outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity
- Threats are well understood and addressed effectively.
- Mechanisms recognize and respond to new threats.
- Management inside and outside OECM is integrated, where possible.

## **Information and monitoring**

- Identification of an area should document known biodiversity attributes and cultural and/or spiritual values as a baseline for assessing effectiveness.
- A monitoring system informs management measures
- Processes to evaluate the effectiveness of governance and management, including with respect to equity

## **Ecosystem services**

- Are supported, particularly those of importance to indigenous peoples and local communities
- Take into account interactions and trade-offs among ecosystem service

## **Cultural and spiritual values**

- Cultural and spiritual significance and values of the area are identified, respected and upheld
- Knowledge, practices and institutions that are fundamental for the in situ conservation of biodiversity are respected and upheld



# Guiding Principles

- Applied in a flexible way and on a case-by-case basis;
- Biodiversity value;
- Provide in-situ conservation over the long-term;
- Deliver biodiversity outcomes that are comparable with and complementary to protected areas;
- Consistent with the ecosystem approach and the precautionary principle;
- Deliver greater representativeness and connectivity in protected area systems;
- Definition and criteria is applicable across all ecosystems;
- Areas within territories of indigenous peoples and local communities should be based on self-identification and require free, prior, and informed consent
- Promote, recognize, and make visible roles of different governance systems and actors
- Incentives to ensure effectiveness can include a range of social and ecological benefits
- Use of best available scientific information, including indigenous and local knowledge