



Food and Agriculture
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Developing guidance for applying the OECCM criteria to area-based fisheries management

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Fisheries & Biodiversity Conservation

Sustainable fisheries management



Contributes to biodiversity conservation, human well-being, food security, livelihoods simultaneously



Reconciling sustainable use of fisheries resources, social equity and economic development

Sustainable Use (Ecosystems Approach) delivers and reinforces biodiversity conservation while filling the food gap

Recognition in SDG 14 and EBFM of value of using ABMTs for conservation of fish stocks & biodiversity

International focus on area-based management



CBD Strategic Plan



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Aichi Target 11



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

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3



Target 3: Ensure and enable that by 2030 at **least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal 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.

An OECM is...

"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.** "

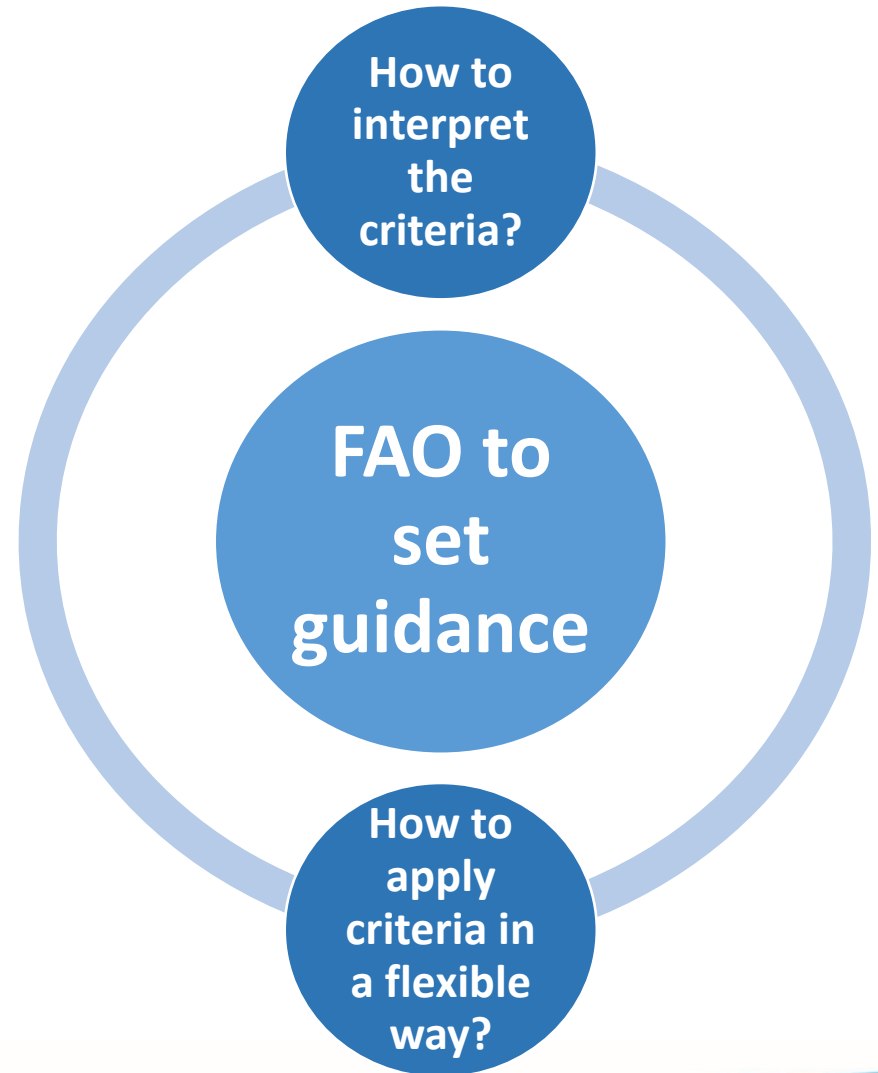


Need for sectoral OECM guidance

ABFMs can share many of the OECM characteristics
High potential of being or becoming OECMs



Early experiences of applying criteria generate questions



FAO's strategy... Regional shared learning workshops

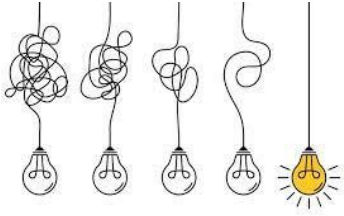
1) Capacity building

- Explain OECMs background and evolution in **the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**
- **“Jargon translation”**: Outline definition and criteria and provide initial guidance/thoughts on application in fisheries
- **Provide** concrete **examples** of sites and processes
- Ask questions related to **application of OECM criteria** in fisheries

2) Collect experiences and learning to build global guidance on identifying OECMs in fisheries



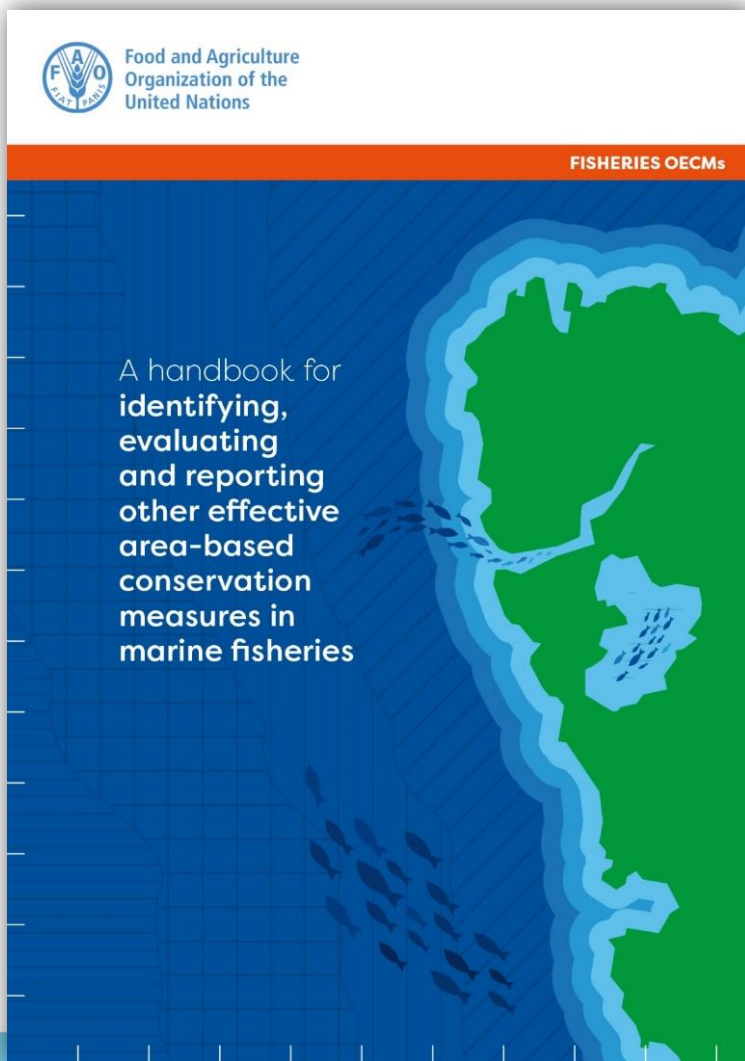
What are we aiming to achieve?



- Demystify OECMs
- Encourage fisheries management to look at what they are already doing in marine capture fisheries management that contributes to biodiversity conservation
- Catalyze the planning of new or amended fisheries management measures that could be recognized as OECM in the future
- Provide guidance on getting started in OECM identification



Handbook on Marine Fisheries OECMs



- Orients countries to OECM evaluation in marine fisheries
- Contents:
 1. Describes Fisheries OECMs
 2. Discusses benefits of identifying and reporting Fisheries OECMs
 3. Outlines a process to identify, evaluate and report area-based fisheries management measures as OECMs

Fisheries OECMs



OECMs established in a fisheries context:

“established, spatially defined management and/or conservation measures other than protected areas, which produce positive, long-term, and *in situ* biodiversity outcomes, in addition to the intended fishery outcomes.”

Fisheries management measures likely to meet the OECM criteria will include those which take place within a specified area – for example:

Fisheries closures/Fisheries
Restricted Areas

Locally marine managed
areas/TURFs

Gear bans



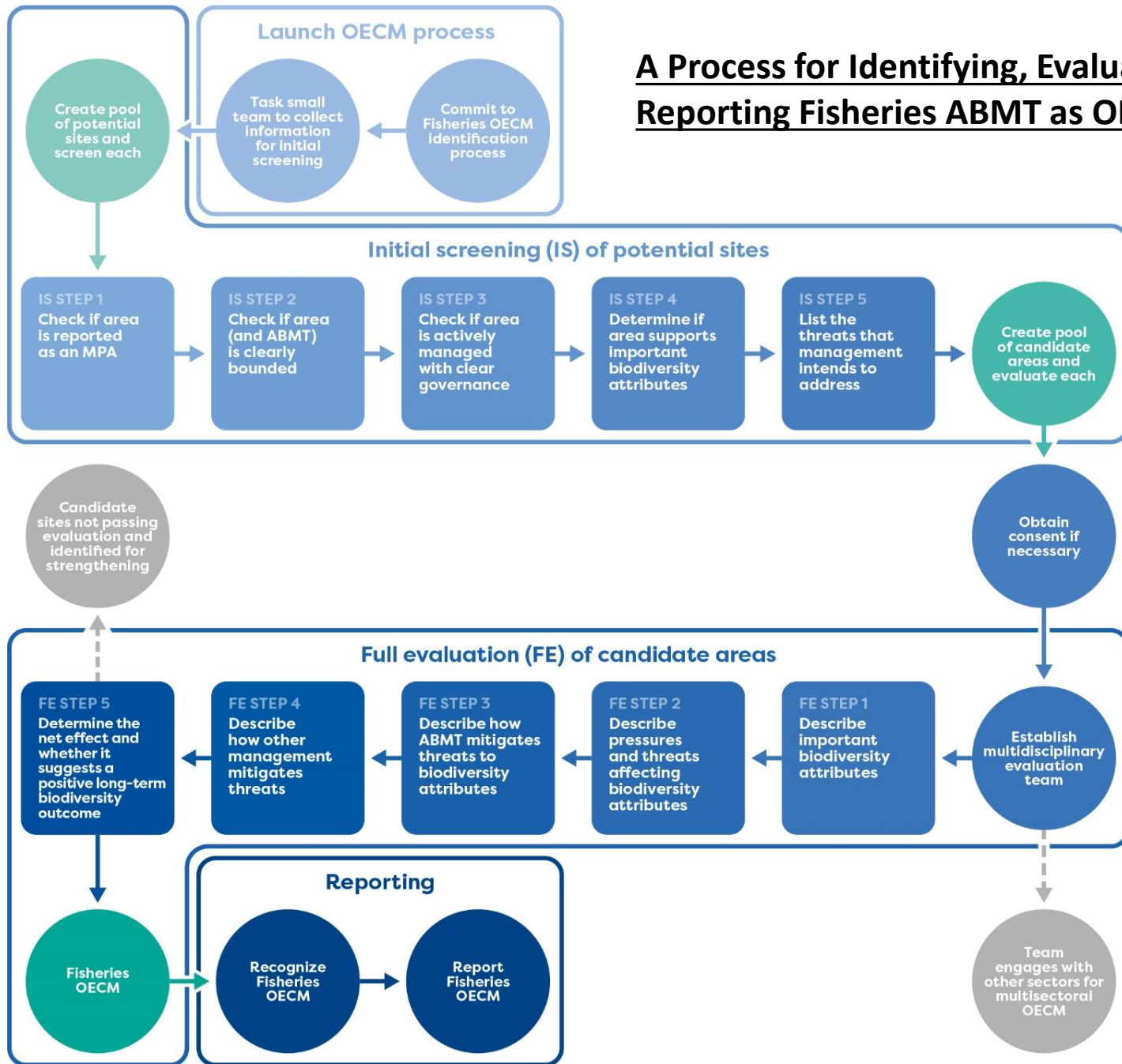
Benefits of recognizing Fisheries OECMs

- Recognition of effective fisheries management, including co-benefits for biodiversity
- Chance to enhance management, monitoring
- Reciprocal mainstreaming
- Enhanced dialogue between fisheries sector and conservation community
- Joint contribution toward global biodiversity conservation goals and SDGs



Operationalizing the Criteria

A Process for Identifying, Evaluating, and Reporting Fisheries ABMT as OECMs



Why Report OECMs?

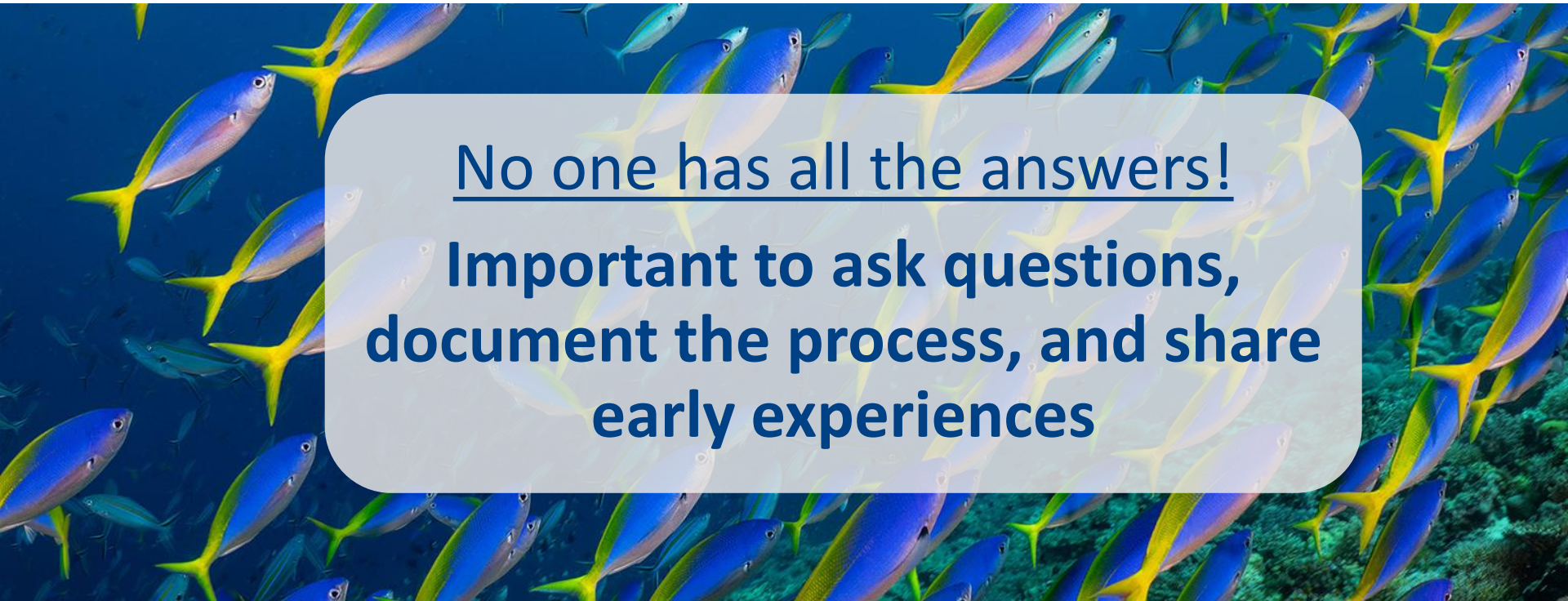


- Visible contribution of in-situ conservation
 - Countries' national biodiversity objectives
 - Global targets (CBD, SDGs, climate change, etc.)
- OECMs likely to be widespread but cannot be properly counted until identified and mapped
- Supports integrating OECMs into landscape/seascape management
- Enables improved coordination with protected areas
 - Improving conservation measures in corridors
 - Improved management of large resilient landscapes
- Enables OECMs to access funding to improve biodiversity conservation outcomes



Potential Challenges for Identifying OECMs

- Contextual
- Room for interpretation
- Few examples of marine OECMs



No one has all the answers!
Important to ask questions,
document the process, and share
early experiences

Where do OECMs fit into the future?

Potential of OECMs

- Increased interest from countries/organizations to identify & report OECMs
- Increased cooperation to support conservation

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- New targets adopted --- **30%** of terrestrial, inland water, and **coastal and marine areas conserved**



Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

- Key objective: Advance cooperation and coordination in the use of area-based management tools



Securing small-scale fisheries

- Key objective: Supporting the rights of small-scale fishing communities and recognizing the positive biodiversity outcomes they are contributing to



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An illustration of an underwater scene with various marine life. A large orange fish is swimming in the center. To its right is a large black octopus. Further right is a white jellyfish. Below the octopus is a brown sea turtle. To the right of the turtle is a small orange crab. The background is a blue and green underwater environment with seaweed and coral.

Thank you

For more information, contact:
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