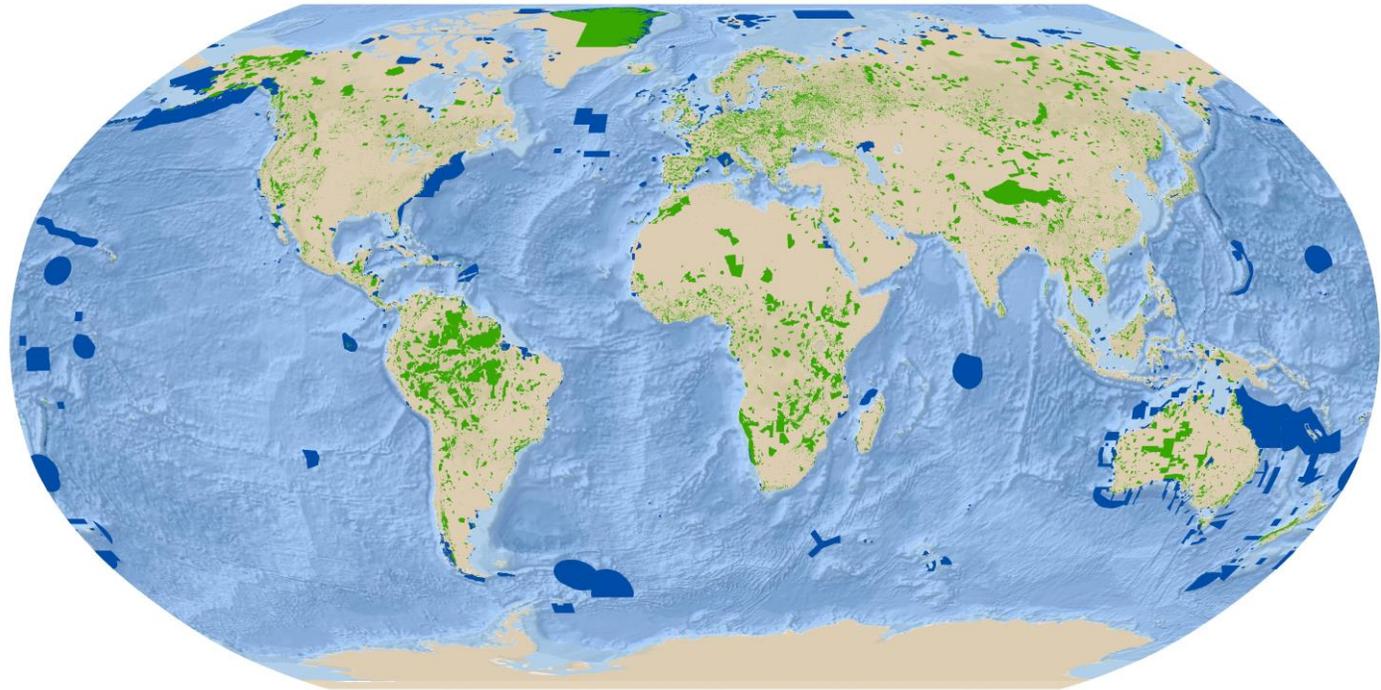


“Making OECMs Work” project update

William Dunbar, Project Manager
International Sustainable Landscapes and Seascapes Policies
Conservation International, Japan

“30 by 30”

Protected Areas of the world



Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], April 2016, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net



Terrestrial protected areas



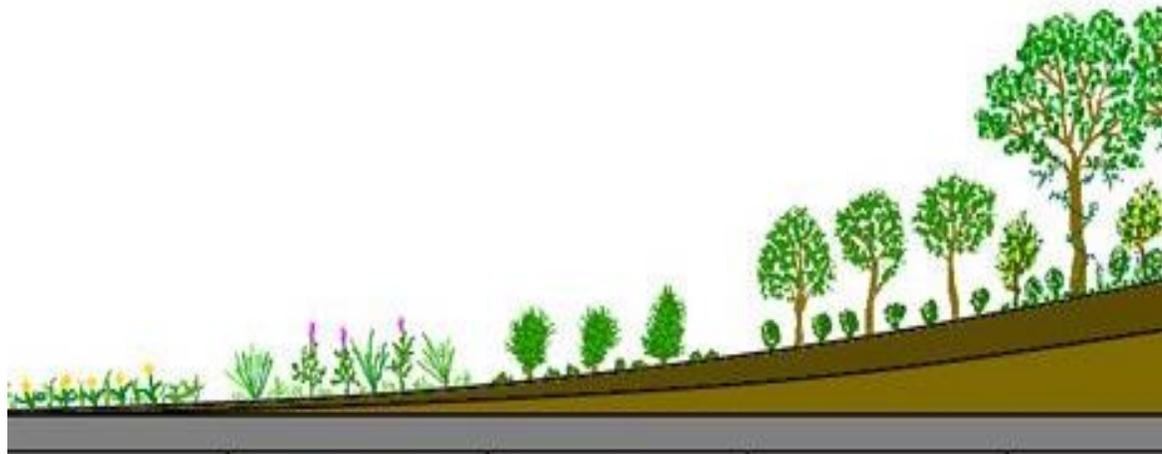
Marine and coastal protected areas



Landscape approach

- Some key points (not a complete definition!):
 - Area-based conservation
 - The landscape is the unit
 - Humans are a part of nature
 - All parts and stakeholders of the landscape are connected – ecologically, culturally, economically...

Landscape diversity



Low
crops

Scrubland

High
crops

Orchards

Forest

What is a
“landscape”?



“In harmony with nature”



1st Expert Dialogue: Takeaways

- Connectivity and integration do not just mean physical characteristics
 - Trade and markets as (tele)connectors
 - Cultural elements of connectivity
 - Community engagement for integration

1st Expert Dialogue: Takeaways

- If done well, OECMs and PAs can affect the “other 70%” of the landscape
 - Capacity building as a means of incentive for OECM management

1st Expert Dialogue: Takeaways

- OECMs are more about recognition rather than creation
 - Biodiversity exists in SES because of, not in spite of, good management
 - Ecosystem restoration

Key topics in these Geneva meetings

- Connectivity: “effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and **well-connected**” systems of PAs and OECMs
- Recognition: what is happening with “rights-based approaches”
- Institutionalization: resource mobilization, capacity-building, etc.