# MATRIX OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>A) CBD focal points and members of delegations</th>
<th>B) Staff of protected area and natural resource government agencies (national/sub-national)</th>
<th>C) Private individuals and entities (companies/foundations)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Definition and criteria of an OECM</td>
<td>- know that the definition and criteria of an OECM are set out in CBD Decision 14/8 and also described in the IUCN guidelines</td>
<td>- understand the definition of an OECM and the criteria</td>
<td>- can explain to other people in their agencies and delegations the definition of an OECM and criteria</td>
<td>- can explain to other people in their organisations and their stakeholders the definition of an OECM and criteria</td>
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<td>a. Stakeholders understand the definition of an OECM (from CBD Decision 14/8) and the criteria of an OECM, as also set out in the IUCN guidelines, ‘Recognising and Reporting OECMs’</td>
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<td>b. Stakeholders understand how OECMs differ from protected areas</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA within their international and national roles</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA within their international and national roles</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA within their collectively held lands and/or waters</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA to the lands and/or waters on which they are working</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA within their leadership and academic roles</td>
<td>- can apply the distinction between an OECM and a PA to their activities and initiatives</td>
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<td>2. International context</td>
<td>- appreciate the important role of OECMs for meeting Aichi Target 11 (and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) as laid out in CBD decision 14/8</td>
<td>- have in depth knowledge of CBD Decision 14-8 and fully understand its implications for meeting Aichi Target 11</td>
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<td>Overall objective</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can identify and list possible values in relation to PAs and area-based conservation, as well as natural resource governance (awareness/knowledge)</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can identify and list possible values in relation to their privately held lands and/or waters (awareness/knowledge)</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can identify and list possible values in relation to their collectively held lands and/or waters (awareness/knowledge)</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can identify and list possible values in their areas of activity (awareness/knowledge)</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can list the spectrum of possible values (awareness/knowledge)</td>
<td>- are aware of the ecological values of OECMs and can identify and list the spectrum of possible values in their areas of activity (awareness/knowledge)</td>
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</table>

3. Values and opportunities of OECMs

Stakeholders understand and appreciate the multiple values and opportunities of OECMs as relevant to them, i.e. for consolidating and extending area-based conservation and strengthening local governance, as well as the unique linkages between governance, management and conservation outcomes.

- can explain to their colleagues and stakeholders the relevant values and opportunities of OECMs as listed above (skill)

4. Identifying ‘potential OECMs’

- understand the difference between a ‘potential OECM’, a ‘candidate OECM’ and ‘OECM that has been formally recognised’ (knowledge)

- are aware of the importance of ‘consent’ by the governance authority and the different kinds of OECMs (potential, candidate and recognised) (awareness)
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#### b. Stakeholders are able to use the screening tool to identify ‘potential OECMs’
- are aware that the screening tool is used to identify ‘potential OECMs’ (awareness)
- are able to use the screening tool to identify ‘potential OECMs’ within their conservation networks (skill)
- are able to use the screening tool to identify whether the lands or waters they govern are ‘potential OECMs’ (skill)
- are able to use the screening tool to identify whether there are ‘potential OECMs’ within the landscapes and/or seascapes in which they work (skill)
- are able to use the screening tool to identify whether there are ‘potential OECMs’ within the landscapes and/or seascapes in which they will work (skill)
- are able to recommend use of the screening tool to relevant stakeholders with whom they work (skill)

#### 5. Consent and ‘candidate OECMs’

##### a. Stakeholders understand the need to obtain consent for a site to become a ‘candidate OECM’
- understand the need to obtain consent for a site to become a candidate OECM (awareness)
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##### b. Stakeholders are aware of the IUCN ‘site-level methodology for identifying OECMs’ (awareness)
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#### 6. Recognising and supporting OECMs

##### a. Stakeholders are aware that OECMs will require a diversity of kinds of recognition and support (legislative, in kind, financial) and...
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<td>understand the need to engage a range of relevant rightsholders and stakeholders to co-develop means of recognition and support</td>
<td>and are actively thinking about appropriate ways of promoting those kinds of recognition and support (awareness)</td>
<td>across their ‘new’ OECM-inclusive conservation network (awareness)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>recognised and supported (awareness)</td>
<td>supporting OECMs (awareness)</td>
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#### b. Stakeholders are able to produce a first overview of the necessary recognition and support for OECMs for which they have (co-)responsibility

- are able to produce a first overview of the necessary recognition and support for OECMs for which they have (co-)responsibility (skill)
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- are able to support processes related to recognition and support for OECMs (skill)
- are able to support processes related to recognition and support for OECMs (skill)

#### 7. Reporting OECMs

Stakeholders are able to contribute to timely and comprehensive reporting of OECMs to the World Database on OECMs and other relevant databases

- are aware that UNEP-WCMC has established a World Database on OECMs (awareness)
- are able to point interested parties to further resources about how to report different kinds of OECMs (knowledge/skill)
- are able to use the online resources provided to report, likely in collaboration with their NFPs, different kinds of OECMs (knowledge/skill)
- are able to use the online resources provided to report their privately governed areas as OECMs if they meet the criteria and after applying the OECD
- are able to use the online resources provided to report their indigenous or community governed areas as OECMs if they meet the criteria and after applying the OECD
- are able to use the online resources provided to report OECMs if they meet the criteria and after applying the OECD methodology (knowledge/skill)
- are able to use the online resources provided to report different kinds of OECMs (knowledge/skill)
- are able to point interested parties to further resources about how to report different kinds of OECMs (knowledge/skill)
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**8. OECM action plans**

- are aware of the need to work collaboratively at (sub-)national or sectoral levels to develop action plans to start to recognise, report and support OECMs, and of existing generic planning methodologies that can be adapted to fulfil this need.

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<th>Stakeholders are aware of the need to facilitate multi-stakeholder processes through which to develop (sub-)national action plans on OECMs (awareness)</th>
<th>- are aware of the need to contribute to multi-stakeholder processes relating to OECMs (awareness)</th>
<th>- are aware of existing generic planning methodologies that can be adapted to fulfil this need (awareness)</th>
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