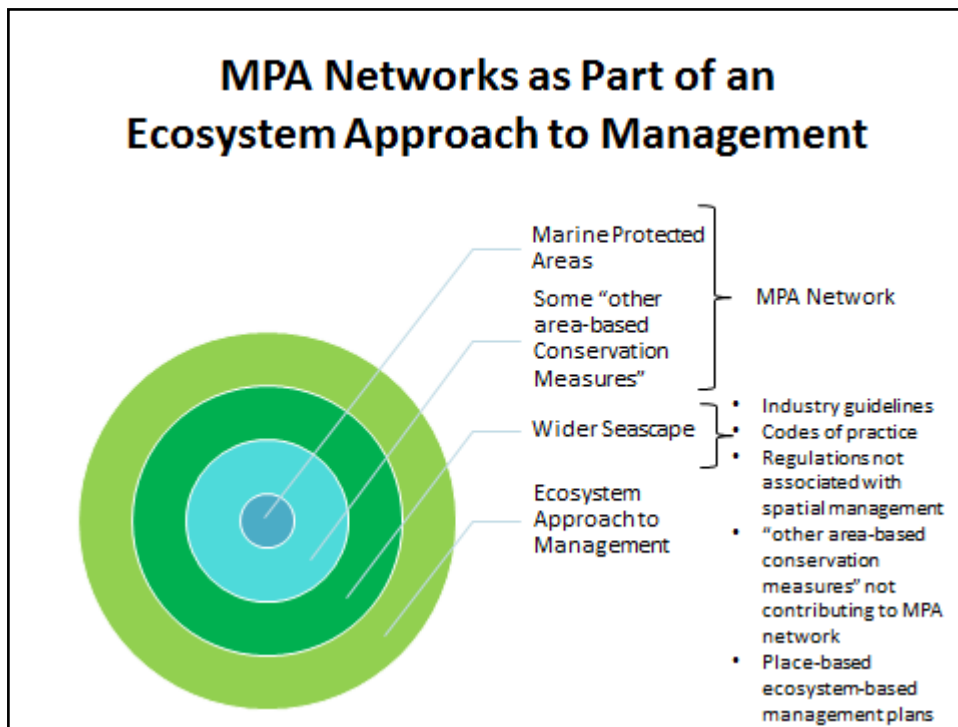


**DRAFT - Area Based Management  
Background Paper for Joint Discussion of  
PAME/CAFF/AMAP/ACAP  
Wednesday, September 16, 2015**

**Background**

Area based management tools are a key component of an ecosystem approach to management, and can include a wide range of spatial measures. Marine protected areas (MPAs) are some of the best known tools within the broader suite of area-based management, and focus on the management of marine and coastal areas for conservation objectives. MPAs include varying levels of protection, ranging from multiple use to “no take,” and may include zones to provide heightened protection to certain ecologically sensitive areas. Under the Convention for Biological Diversity, the Aichi 11 target calls for the establishment of MPA networks that include “other area based conservation measures.” These are still being defined by IUCN and its partners, but are likely to include examples such as fishery management areas, seasonal closures, indigenous community conserved areas and private reserves.

Other examples of area-based management have purposes other than conservation, such as separating conflicting uses. These may include examples such as shipping lanes, military closures and restricted areas due to energy development. These area-based measures also need to be implemented as part of an ecosystem approach to management, which can address broader threats such as climate change impacts and marine pollution.



**Arctic Council and Area-Based Management**

Both CAFF and PAME have been working to promote a network of MPAs throughout the Arctic. PAME has recently published the *Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas*, which sets a common vision for international cooperation in MPA network development and management, based on

best practices and previous Arctic Council initiatives. The framework offers guidance to the Arctic states to protect and restore marine biodiversity, ecosystem function and special natural features, and preserve cultural heritage and subsistence resources for present and future generations. CAFF's Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program and Arctic Biodiversity Assessment facilitate Arctic biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of the regions natural resources. They aim to promote ecosystem based management, identify and safeguard important areas of biodiversity, and build on existing levels of protection in the Arctic. Additionally, AMAP and ACAP can provide expertise on climate change and pollution impacts to Arctic biodiversity and on monitoring and assessment needs and capabilities.

#### **General Discussion Questions**

1. What are the opportunities for the working groups to work together to identify additional information on biodiversity hotspots and threats to biodiversity and ecosystem health that will help inform countries' MPA development efforts?
2. Are there tools or information products that we should collaborate on to support the work of Arctic states on an MPA network and biodiversity protection?

#### **Specific Discussion Questions:**

3. How can the various Arctic Council assessments connect to and support the development of Arctic states' MPA networks (e.g. climate change, pollution, oil spills, monitoring)?
4. What guidance on adaptive management can the working groups offer to MPA managers to address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem health as Arctic states develop MPA management plans and develop networks?