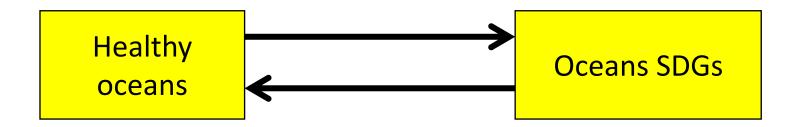
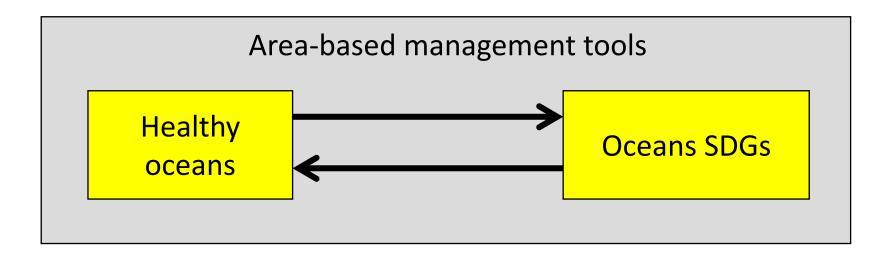
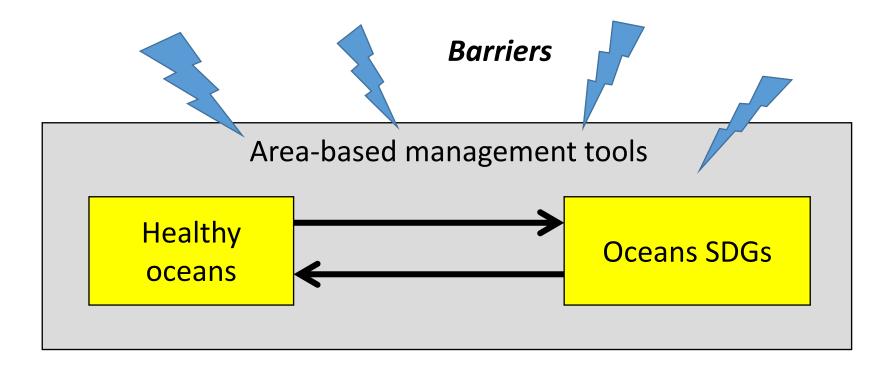
Area based management tools: terms, purpose and core elements

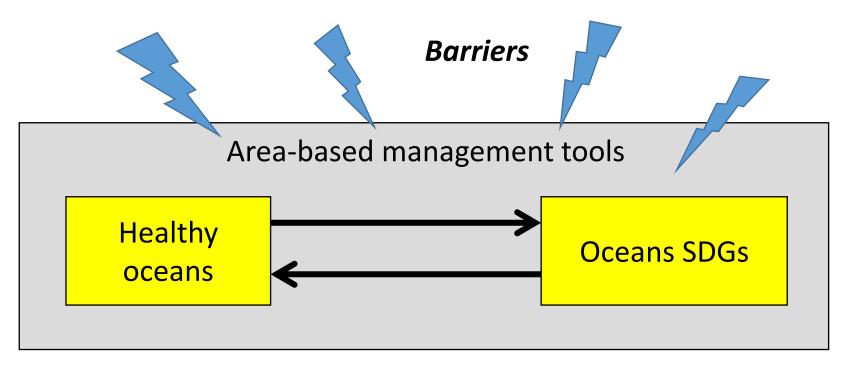


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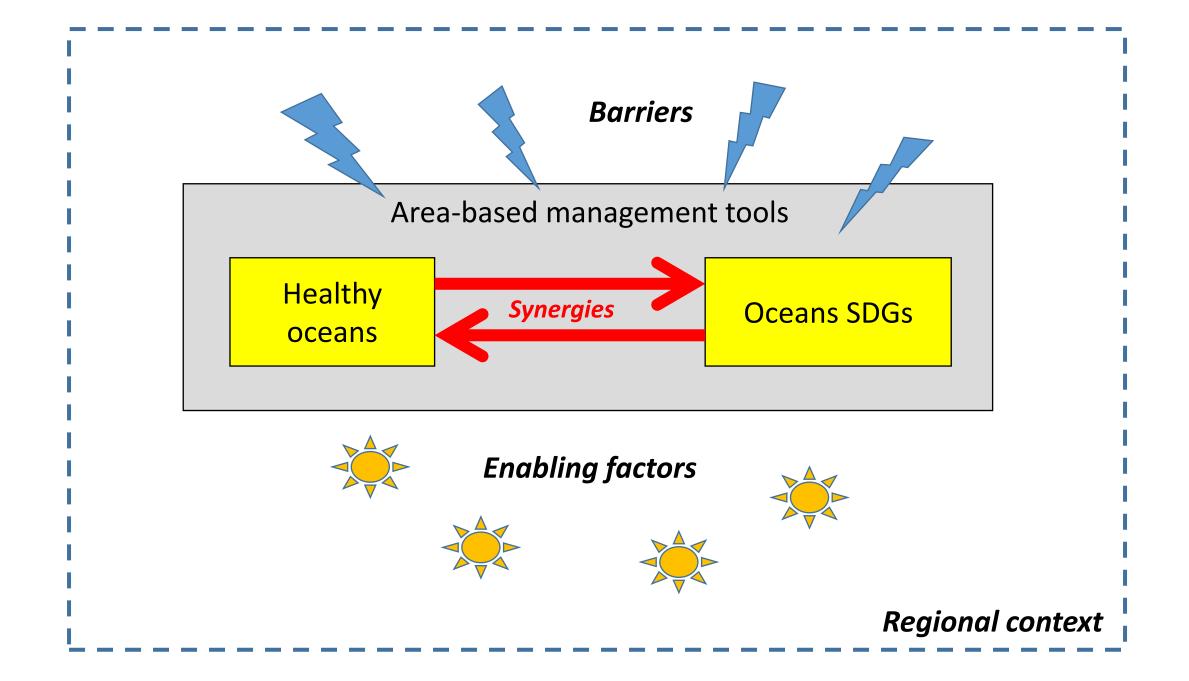












Objectives

- 1. Identify core components of area-based management tools
- 2. Identify potential contributions of area-based tools to SDG targets
- 3. Identify potential synergies and optimizations between tools
- 4. Identify barriers and enabling factors that support SDG contributions

Definitions and core elements of Area Based Planning Tools

Multi-sector:

- Marine spatial planning
- Integrated coastal management
- Marine protected areas

Single sector:

- Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
- Fisheries closures

Others to follow

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Multi-sector:

- Marine spatial planning
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Single sector:

- Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
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Methods:

- Text analysis
- Classification of terms
- Commonalities and differences

Others to follow

Core elements of Marine Spatial Planning

- Spatial focus on marine areas
- Multi-sector objectives (blue economy / energy / well-being / environment)
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement procedures
- Medium-long term perspective (25 years)
- Adaptive / iterative approach to management
- Based on best available data and information
- Adopts an ecosystem approach
- Promotes information sharing
- Incorporates performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Promotes transboundary (and cross-jurisdictional) cooperation

Core elements of PPSAs

- A spatial focus on marine and nearshore areas
- A focus on areas vulnerable to damage by international shipping
- Adopts management measures focused on shipping activities
- Emphasis on multi-sector engagement in the designation process
- Long term perspective
- Emphasis on sector-specific enforcement of management measures
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support initial designation

Common characteristics of area-based management tools

Although expressed differently, common elements were identified as:

- Defined goals
- Medium-long term perspective
- Adaptive / iterative approach to management
- Based on best available data and information
- Application of an ecosystem approach
- Promotes information sharing
- Incorporates performance monitoring
- Uses spatial and scenario analysis to support decisions
- Promotes transboundary (and cross-jurisdictional) cooperation

Differences between area-based management tool elements

Goals (content focus)

- Reflect policy drivers (conflict / policy / sector problems / sustainability)
- Single/multi-sector
- Express ambition
- Defines sphere of intended influence

Spatial focus

- Sea only / land and sea (coastal)
- Large area / small area / networked sites

Engagement (people focus)

- Limited / extensive / local / global procedures
- A partial reflection of objectives



That is interesting but why is it important?

Supposition:

 Variation in the contribution of different area-based management tools to SDG targets may reflect the 'differences' between the tools (goals, spatial focus, engagement).

Implications:

- 1. We can optimise the use of, and synergies between, area-based management tools to support greater contributions to SDG targets.
- 2. We can identify **pathways** through planning tools to most efficiently contribute to SDG targets.

Review of area-based management practices

- Review of 25 examples of area-based management tools underway
- Reviewed to identify:
 - Potential contributions to ocean SDG targets
 - Barriers and enabling factors affecting SDG contributions
- Classification used:

Initial review of ABMTs potential contribution to ocean SGDs

					C)cean-i	relevar	nt Sust	ainable	e Devel	lopmer	nt Goal	S				
ABMT	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	8.4	8.9	9a	11.4	11.5	11b
ICZM																	
Ridge to Reef																	
MPA																	
MSP																	
PSSA																	
Fisheries closure																	

ABMT	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	12a	13.1	13.2	13.3	13b	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6
ICZM																
Ridge to Reef																
MPA																
MSP																
PSSA																
Fisheries closure																

ABMT	14.7	14b	14.c	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.9	16.7	17.3	17.9	17.2	17.2
ICZM												
Ridge to Reef												
MPA												
MSP												
PSSA												
Fisheries closure												



Initial review of ABMTs potential to support ocean-related SGDs

					C	cean-	relevar	nt Sust	ainable	e Deve	lopmer	nt Goal	S				
ABMT	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	8.4	8.9	9a	11.4	11.5	11b
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Ridge to Reef																	
MPA																	
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PSSA																	
Fisheries closure																	

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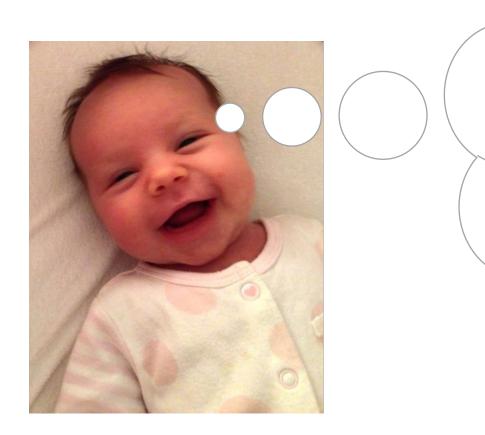
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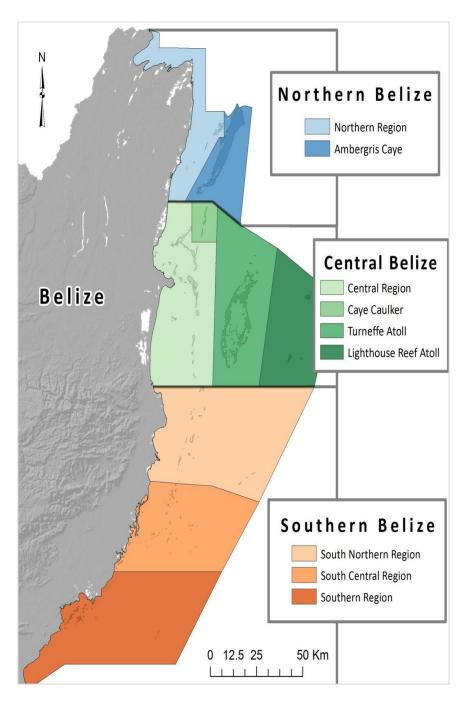


Key points:

- 1. We can **maintain and build upon existing contributions** to SDGs through the use of area-based management tools.
- 2. We can find ways to **enhance** area-based management tools with the **potential** to contribute <u>more</u> to SDG targets.
- 3. We can find ways of **combining and optimizing** the use of area-based management tools to support **greater contributions** to SDG targets.



What are the enabling factors that unlock SDG contributions from area-based management tools?



Belize's integrated coastal zone management plan

Enabling factors:

- Strong government support and partnerships between agencies supported decision making
- Effective implementation has required a clear mandate for an enforcement authority
- Clear governance arrangements and policy integration with no implementation gaps
- Robust stakeholder engagement produced a regionally and publically supported plan
- Decision support tools and scenarios were essential to overcoming data challenges
- Collaborative establishment of management measures have reduced unsustainable resource use

Tentative reflections to date...

- Core components of area-based management tools can be identified.
- The goal, the spatial focus, and the engagement strategy are key differences between tools.
- Area-based management tools already make a contribution to the delivery of SDGs.
- With appropriate goals, focus and engagement, area-based tools have the potential to contribute better to more SDG targets.
- There are opportunities for synergies and optimisation to enhance the contribution of area-based planning to SDG targets.
- How can regional frameworks provide an enabling framework for areabased tools and their contributions to SDG targets?

Further information:

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