

## Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna



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CAFF Chair  
LCIPP UNFCCC / AC  
Kirkenes, Norway  
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# What is CAFF?

*“addressing the conservation of Arctic biodiversity and communicating findings to the governments and residents of the Arctic, helping to promote practices which ensure the sustainability of the Arctic’s living resources.”*

CLIMATE CHANGE



ECOSYSTEM-BASED  
MANAGEMENT



MAINSTREAMING  
BIODIVERSITY



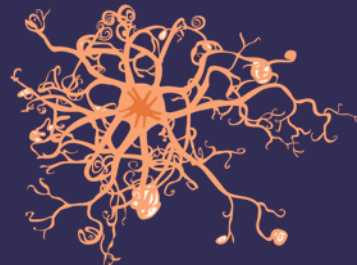
IDENTIFYING AND  
SAFEGUARDING  
IMPORTANT AREAS



ADDRESSING  
INDIVIDUAL STRESSORS  
ON BIODIVERSITY



IMPROVING  
KNOWLEDGE AND  
PUBLIC AWARENESS



Expert Groups

Monitoring

Assessments

Strategies

Data/information



# Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program

*An international network to improve detection, understanding, and reporting of Arctic biodiversity trends.*



**Coordinated circumpolar monitoring plans**  
Expert consensus on what, where and how to monitor



**State of the Arctic Biodiversity Reports**  
Results on status and trends and advice for monitoring

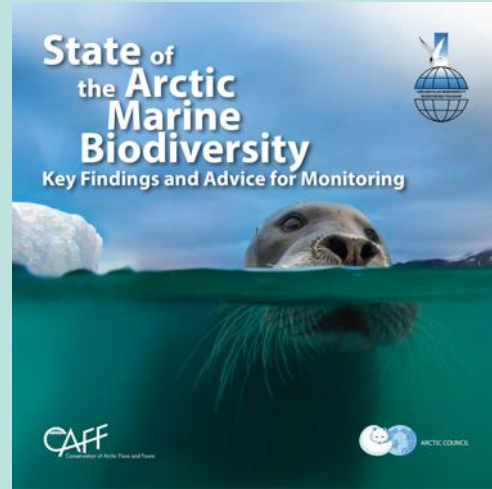


**Global information provider**

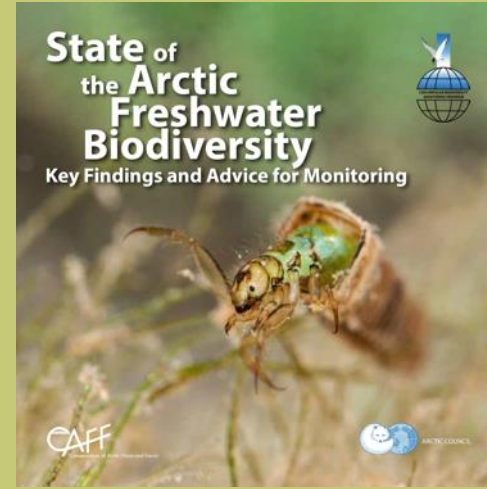




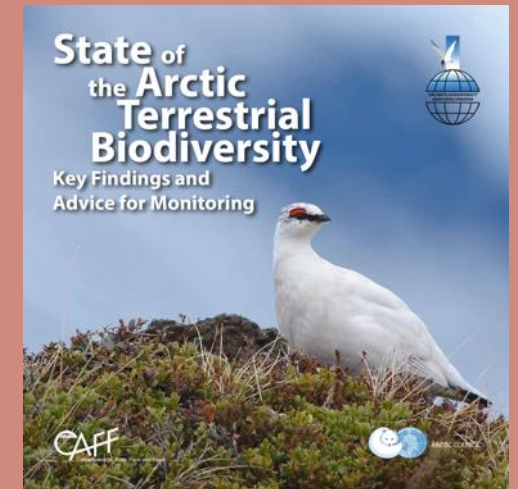
*“Climate change is by far the most serious threat to Arctic biodiversity...”*



*“...species range reductions as sea ice retreats...”*

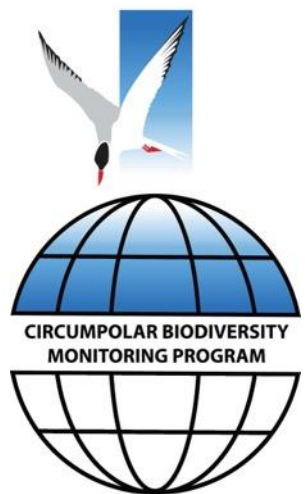
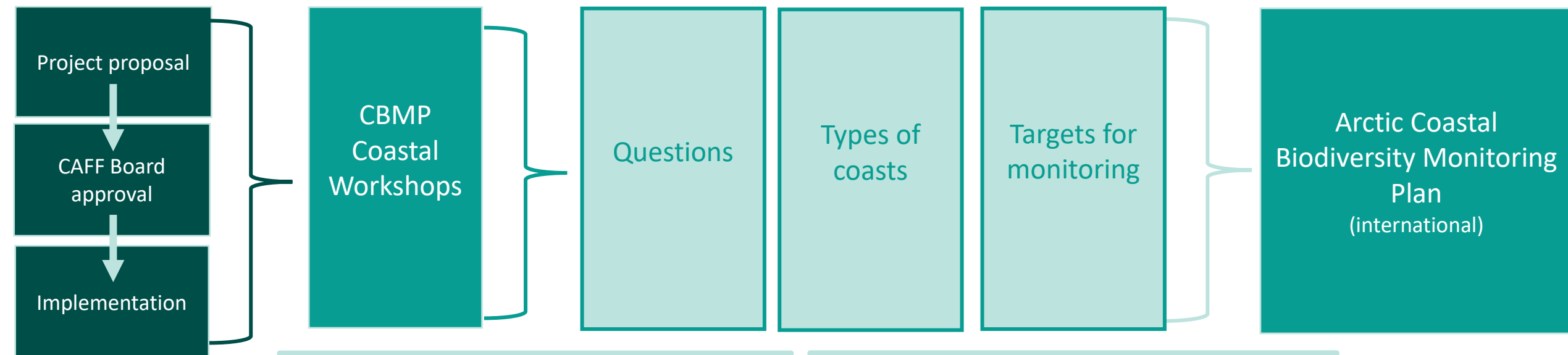


*“...alter the distribution and abundance of species and affect ecosystem services on which people depend...”*



*“...causing significant impacts that are expected to intensify... causing changes in culturally important food resources...”*

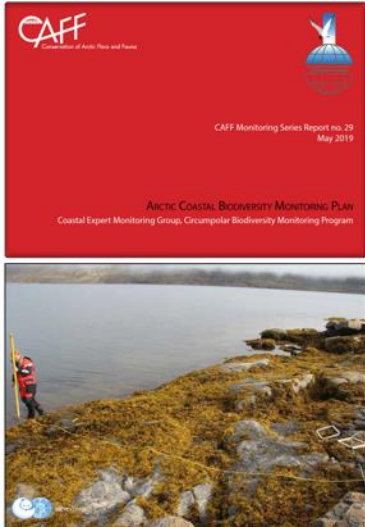
# Monitoring coastal animals and plants



Cyrus ☺



# Targets for monitoring (co-produced)



Seabirds  
and  
Waterfowl

Whales  
and  
Seals

Phytoplankton and  
Zooplankton

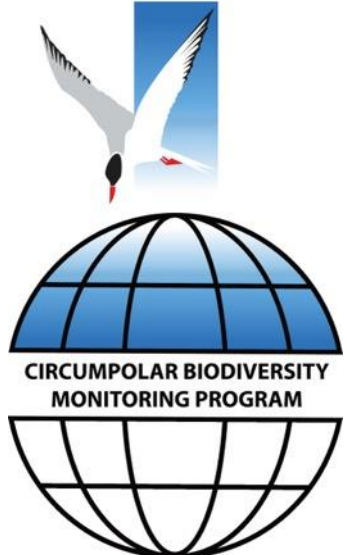
Wetland  
communities

Invasive alien  
species

Fishes

Sub and Inter-tidal  
algae and larger  
animals

Large herbivores



# Indigenous Knowledge is essential to better understand the environment

Indigenous Knowledge needs in the CBMP Coastal

Breeding areas and location changes

Disease and parasites

Changes in movement and behaviour

Stomach contents

Taste and colour of meat and organs

Hunting strategies and accessibility

Harvest usability

Success of food processing

Texture, colour, and brittleness of ivory

Sources of information *and* interpretation of information



# Monitoring coastal animals and plants

Next steps

Knowledge gathering  
(national)

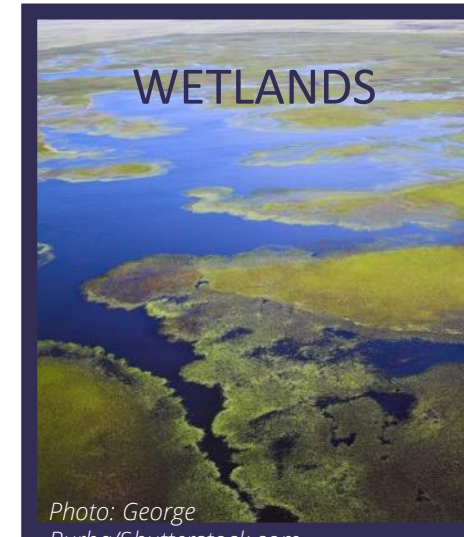
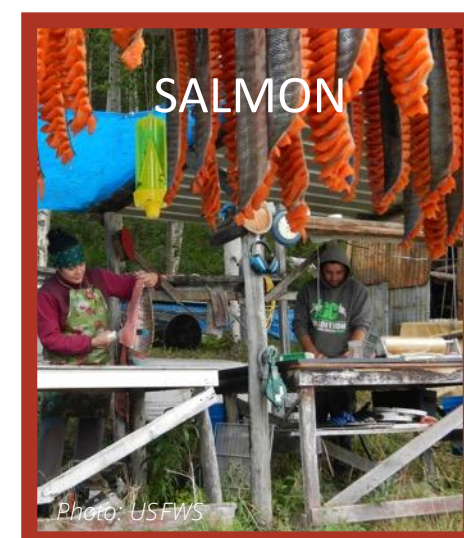
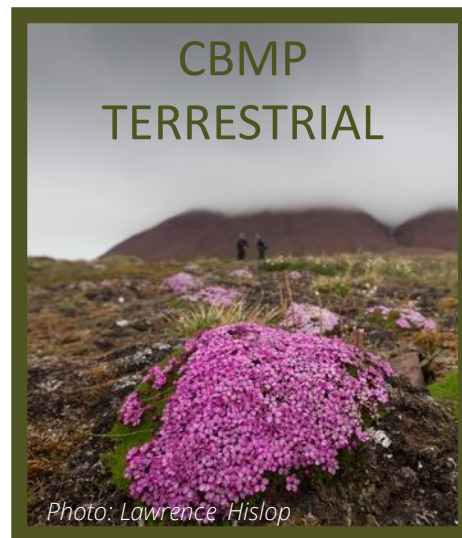
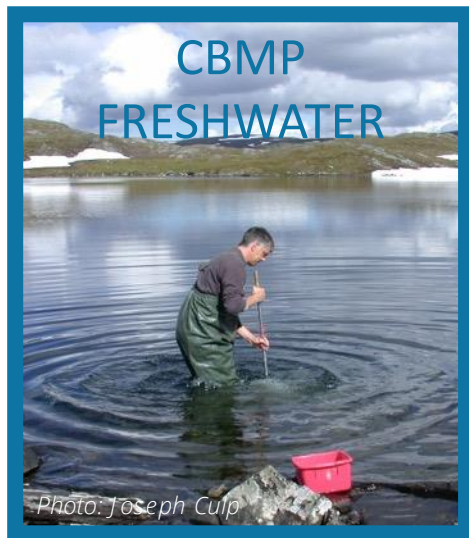
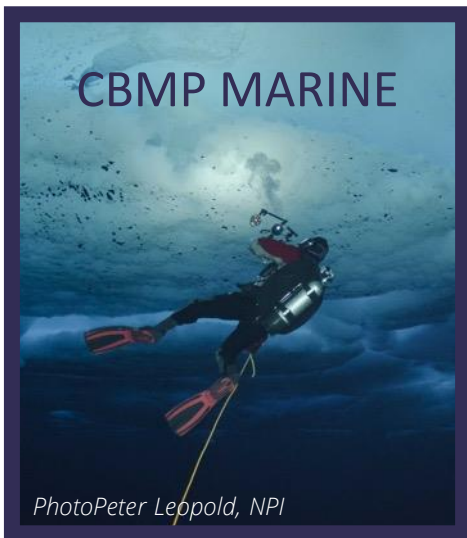
Analysis  
(national and international)

Results and reporting  
(national and international)





# Diverse projects and programs



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**CAFF Chair**

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