



Workshop Report
1st scoping workshop for the revision of the 2004 Arctic
Marine Strategic Plan

Reykjavik, Iceland
June 13 – 14, 2013

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Welcome and practical information

The 1st scoping workshop for the revision of the 2004 Arctic Marine Strategic Plan was held at the facilities of Radisson Blue Saga Hotel in Reykjavik, Iceland June 13-14, 2013. The aim of the workshop was to get input from other Arctic Council working groups and stakeholders as relevant on a "zero" draft of the revised AMSP (version 31st of May) which was distributed to participants prior to the workshop. This draft was prepared by a consultant and has not gone through any review by co-lead countries but served as a good base for initiating discussions. It was based on the main outcomes and relevant documents delivered to the 2013 Kiruna Ministerial meeting and other international reports and policies.

The contents of this workshop report summarizes each of the presentations made by experts and subsequent discussions, and does not necessarily reflect the views or a consensus of all participants. This report does not attempt to resolve any contrasting opinions between presenters or participants, but rather to capture the key elements of each presentation made during the workshop.

The workshop agenda is in Annex I and the list of participants in Annex II. All presentations are posted on the PAME homepage at www.pame.is

Setting the stage: introduction to the AMSP scope, vision, goals; needs expectations and timeline for this update

Anja Elisenberg

The Arctic Marine Strategic Plan (AMSP) was adopted by the Arctic Council in 2004. It contains objectives for the management of the Arctic marine environment with 29 related strategic actions. The Arctic Marine Strategic Plan was developed in response to the recognition that

"...existing and emerging activities in the Arctic warrant a more coordinated and integrated strategic approach to address the challenges of the Arctic coastal and marine environment..."

Since the AMSP was adopted in 2004, the Arctic marine environment has been subject to increasing pressures from climate change, economic activities and pollution. The Arctic Council is at the forefront of responses to these emerging issues through the development of in-depth reports and assessments, such as the State of the Arctic Environment Report, the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA), the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA), the Arctic Oil and Gas Assessment (AOGA), and ongoing work such as the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (ABA), Arctic Ocean Review (AOR) and the Recommended Practices for Arctic Oil Spill Prevention (RP3).

The working groups of the Arctic Council¹ AMAP, PAME, CAFF, EPPR and SDWG have indicated that most strategic actions of the AMSP have been completed or are progressing according to plan, to be concluded within this or the next work plan period.

The Implementation section in the AMSP states that:

¹ AMAP – Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program
CAFF – Conservation of Arctic Fauna and Flora
EPPR – Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response
PAME – Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment
SDWG – Sustainable Development Working Group

“...PAME, in collaboration with all Arctic Council subsidiary bodies, will lead a review of the Strategic Plan by 2010, or another date specified by the Council, to determine its adequacy in light of the results of ongoing assessments and national and regional reporting.”

Therefore, it is timely to update and revise, as relevant, the AMSP (2004) to secure a healthy, productive, and resilient Arctic Ocean and coasts; and to ensure that the future strategic approach to management of the Arctic marine environment is coordinated between the working groups, is based on ecosystem-based approach, and that results are effectively implemented.

Implementing the AMSP has provided the framework for PAMEs work as reflected in PAMEs Arctic Council Ministerial approved biennial work plans.

The stewardship of the Arctic marine environment is of particular importance to the Arctic States. Since the AMSP was adopted in 2004, the Arctic marine environment has been, and will continue to be subject to increasing pressures from climate change, economic activities and pollution.

Most of the strategic actions in the AMSP have been accomplished, or are in the process of being finalized. Through the review of the AMSP the Arctic Council will take a leadership role in the development of integrated management for the Arctic marine environment. Revisions to the AMSP will provide the building blocks towards more coordinated and integrated approaches and supports policy decisions at the local, national, regional, and international levels. It also responds to commitments by the global community to sustainable development and protection of marine biodiversity and the marine environment through the application of the ecosystem approach and integrated coastal and ocean management.

The overall goals of AMSP:

- ✓ That the Arctic marine environment to be managed using an integrated, ecosystem approach to management.
- ✓ That the cumulative environmental effects do not exceed a level at which structure, functioning and productivity of ecosystems and biodiversity are maintained.
- ✓ An Arctic Council product and a platform for common efforts in the years to come - Coordination and engagement from working groups essential to create our strategic actions for the next decade.

AMSP Timeline:

- ✓ Mid-June 2013: Scoping workshop on zero draft.
- ✓ September 2013: Discussion of 1st draft at PAME II-2013.
- ✓ February/March 2014: 2nd draft at PAME I-2014.
- ✓ September 2014: Final workshop and discussions/inputs at PAME II-2014.
- ✓ Final product by end of 2014 for formal adoption by PAME I – 2015 and spring SAO 2015.
- ✓ May 2015: Final revised AMSP submitted to the Ministerial meeting for approval.

Discussion

Below is a summary of the main discussion points from this session:

- ✓ It was emphasized that now is the time to develop a coherent report that gathers all information from Arctic Council assessments as it relates to the marine environment in

an effort to demonstrate that the Arctic Council continues to have a comprehensive plan related to the circumpolar marine agenda.

- ✓ The importance of taking stock of both quantitative and qualitative work was noted, in particular as it relates to protection of the Arctic marine environment and that such work should be based on an ecosystem-based approach to management with the aim to support an effectively implementation.
- ✓ Better coordination within the Arctic Council work on EBM was addressed in an effort to emphasize the need for more integrated approach to the Council's work i.e. regional and pan-Arctic scales noted as important dimensions.
- ✓ Updating the AMSP should consider incorporating the relevant messages in the Arctic Council's Kiruna vision statement.
- ✓ An active input and involvement from the other Arctic Council working groups is seen as an important part of this work. It was proposed that such an involvement could be by forming a steering group with their participation to ensure synergies with their relevant work plans and timely inputs.

Context setting 1: Introduction to the revised draft AMSP

Martin Sommerkorn

Arctic Council mandate emphasis cooperation for sustainable development and the aim of the AMSP is to build on and implement internationally recognized approaches and instruments. Thus there is an opportunity for the Arctic Council to demonstrate leadership on the global sustainable development agenda by e.g. building on agreed principles, addressing trends and demonstrating actions by member states under relevant instruments.

The aim of the strategic actions is to:

- ✓ Safeguard values and services
- ✓ Facilitate ecosystem resilience, conservation, sustainable use
- ✓ Apply ecosystem approach and precautionary approach
- ✓ Knowledge and capacity building to facilitate stakeholder involvement

All Arctic Council reports highlight change and emphasize the speed, rate and pervasiveness of change. New AMSP adds response to change while keeping the essential component of sustainable development.

The "zero" draft AMSP is based on:

Principles and approaches recognized by the UN sustainable development agenda and Arctic Council's founding documents, including sustainable development, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach.

- ✓ Conceived on the principle that protecting and managing the natural resource base is the overarching objective of, and an essential requirement for, sustainable social and economic development.
- ✓ This enables the Arctic Council to prepare for the challenges and opportunities to sustainable development posed by a rapidly changing Arctic marine environment, including increasing human use.

- ✓ Identifies strategic actions aimed at safeguarding the values and services people receive from the ecosystems of a viable Arctic Ocean and coasts.
- ✓ Conceptualizes causes and effects of change in the Arctic in ways that can inform policy on how to respond and prepare.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the legal framework for all ocean activities. Progress has been made since then such as reconfirmation by Rio+20 i.e. the Future We Want. Furthermore, a laundry list of instruments that is relevant for the sustainability agenda such as the engagement with the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity study (TEEB) and building capacity as per the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) are among new issues. Regional cooperation is covered in this “zero” draft AMSP and wider engagement is important in shaping change in the future by building and sharing knowledge. Engagement of business is an important part of this new plan, in particular as it relates to creating opportunities in the north. A key issue is change (with reference to SWIPA) – transition into new era in the Arctic i.e. interactive effects of these changes and how they will influence the people in the Arctic.

Discussion

Below is a summary of the main discussion points from this session:

- ✓ There was a considerable discussion around the applications of adaptive capacity and resilience in an AMSP context and within the EBM framework.
- ✓ The application of scenarios was also noted as an important tool to visualize futures as they may emerge within a strategic assessment context (e.g. the LMEs).
- ✓ Some emphasized that the application of resilience in the field of natural science was not well understood and cautioned that it should not be oversold in a policy context.
- ✓ Adaptive management was noted as an important tool in damping both expected and unexpected future events and changes in the marine environment.

Context setting 2: Marine focus of the Arctic Council working groups

PAME

Renée Sauvé

PAME Work Plan (2013-2015) and the Arctic Ocean Review (AOR) Final Report reveal short to long term priorities that can be considered under themes that align with Strategic Plan themes and goals as summarized below:

Apply the Ecosystem Approach to Management (EBM): *Short term priorities:* Ecosystem Approach (EA) Expert Group forward plan to focus on assessing relevant data; developing ecological objectives; reviewing ecological/biological significant areas; mapping use and habitat (integrated assessments); develop pilot projects. *Long term priorities* include develop/implement cumulative impact assessment and monitoring; implement the steps of EBM; convene arctic-wide meetings or workshops on regional implementation of EBM

Sustainable Marine Activities: *Short term priorities:* Develop guidelines/best practices for marine tourism; standards for Short Lived Climate Forcers (SLCF)/black carbon emissions; agreement/best practices for spill prevention; IMO Protective Measures/Specially Designated areas. *Long term priorities:* standards/best practices for oil and gas operations; standards for ocean noise/ship strike; safety & environmental

guidelines/standards for non-IMO vessels; conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

Global and Regional Commitments: *Short term priorities:* Implement existing shipping/oil and gas standards; follow up to Arctic Council assessments. *Long term priorities:* Further developing/implementing IMO/Polar Code (standards for training, routing, reporting, forecasting); guidelines for stronger Port State control, Ballast Water Convention, UNFCCC.

Arctic Inhabitants: *Short and long term priorities:* Survey of historic & current marine use; facilitate partnerships/engagement capacity through ongoing outreach and communication of Arctic Council/PAME activities; identify and promote models for incorporating Traditional Knowledge into decision-making; identification of climate change adaptation measures.

Understanding and Knowledge: *Short term priorities:* Models for incorporating Traditional Knowledge; better sharing of information (e.g. vessel monitoring/tracking); develop a map of all relevant arctic science organizations or bodies, reach out/dialogue and info exchange with oil and gas bodies; improve data sharing for birds/marine mammals; develop a cooperative instrument for science; identify scientific gaps and priorities. *Long term priorities:* Improve knowledge of fisheries resources; improve access to data and areas for better information; a coordinated assessment and monitoring system

These goals/objectives are all relevant to a forward looking Strategic Plan, and are intended to support or advance the following:

1. Applying the Ecosystem Approach to Management – efforts to operationalize the approach and fostering the ability of ecosystems to continue to provide services in a change context.
2. Enabling a precautionary approach to the use of marine resources – efforts to help reduce the pressures on the arctic marine environment and manage the risks associated with marine activities.
3. Implementing and complying with global and regional commitments – efforts to address commitments of relevance to the arctic marine environment.
4. Incorporating the interests of indigenous inhabitants and building capacity for engagement - efforts aimed at the well-being of current and future generations.
5. Cooperation for increased knowledge and understanding – efforts to develop/understand current and future trends, pressures, and impacts.

AMAP

Jon Fuglestad

The work of AMAP which is of relevance to the updating of AMSP can be found in AMAPs Strategic Framework 2010+ and its work plan as adopted by Arctic Council Ministers in May 2013. Noting in particular the following text from the Kiruna Declaration: “...*climate change in the Arctic causes significant changes in water, snow, ice and permafrost conditions, with cascading effects on biodiversity, ecosystems, economic and human living conditions....*”

Updates of Snow, Water, Ice, Permafrost in the Arctic (SWIPA) and Short-lived Climate Forcers (SLCF) assessments will be undertaken. There is a possibility that the Arctic Ocean Acidification assessment will be updated by end of year 2015. Finally, POPs, radioactivity, human health, contaminant transport and fate will be updated by AMAP with reference to the

Kiruna Declaration i.e.: *Recognize that there are further persistent organic pollutants to be addressed that pose threats to human health and the environment in the Arctic, encourage Arctic States to continue monitoring and assessment activities and enhance their efforts to meet the objectives of the Stockholm convention,....”*

Phase I of the Adaptation Actions for Changing Arctic (AACA) project Part C has been finalized. Phase II will take place during the 2013-2015 period with the publications of regional integrated reports for the 2015 ministerial meeting. An overall integrated report will be published for the 2017 ministerial meeting.

AMAP referred to the following Arctic Council cross cutting projects and initiatives as identified in the SAO Report to Ministers for the Kiruna Ministerial meeting and in relevant working groups work plans:

- ✓ Arctic Marine Strategic Plan
- ✓ Arctic Ocean Review
- ✓ Ecosystem Approach to Management Initiative
- ✓ Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Plan
- ✓ SAON
- ✓ AACA Part C

CAFF

Kari Larusson

CAFF developed a Strategy for the Conservation of Arctic Biodiversity in 1997 in an effort to align CAFFs work with that of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other relevant agreements. CAFF developed an action plan in 1998 which was replaced with the Arctic flora and fauna (blue book) in 2001 which looked at status of Arctic biodiversity and produced recommendations. This was succeeded by ACIA in 2004.

These documents have guided much of CAFFs work over the past years. However, with the publication of the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (ABA) and its findings and the approval of its recommendations, CAFF has started the development of an implementation plan for the ABA recommendations. This process will take into consideration all CAFFs current activities and other relevant work within Arctic Council. The intention is to facilitate improved understanding and actions on biodiversity conservation and provide guidance on future directions for Arctic biodiversity conservation. This work will be of relevance for the revision of the AMSP. It will take into account CAFFs current work plan and also the new 4 year strategy being developed for the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (CBMP). Work has started on this process and will be reported to the CAFF board meeting in September 2013.

Large areas of the Arctic remain relatively undisturbed providing an opportunity for proactive action that can minimize or even prevent future impacts that would be costly and/or impossible, to reverse. The key findings of the ABA are interrelated and responding to them would benefit from a holistic approach. When taken together, three cross-cutting themes are evident i.e.:

- ✓ the significance of climate change as the most serious underlying driver of overall change in biodiversity;
- ✓ the necessity of taking an ecosystem-based approach to management; and

- ✓ the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity by making it integral to other policy fields, for instance by ensuring biodiversity objectives are considered in development of standards, plans and operations.

The CAFF process is of direct relevance to the AMSP, in particular the Arctic Marine biodiversity monitoring plan currently being implemented which should be taken into account and reflected in the relevant components of the new AMSP. There is a range of other CAFF activities which are relevant to the revision of the AMSP such as the relevant ABA sections i.e. marine ecosystems and species chapters and the Life Linked to Ice report which is the first follow-up on the ABA findings.

SDWG

James Gamble, AIA

There are many common areas of interest with SDWG as Arctic inhabitants are to a large extent coastal people that are directly affected by impacts to the marine environment. The role of SDWG is as follows and AMSP has a direct link to SDWG mandate i.e.

- ✓ Focus on the human dimension
- ✓ Propose and adopt steps to advance sustainable development in the Arctic
- ✓ Improve the environmental, economic and social conditions of Arctic communities
- ✓ Respond to the challenges and benefit from the opportunities emerging in the Arctic Region

The importance of the cross-cutting activities has been the subject of ongoing discussions. The impact that they will have on the operations of the Arctic Council Working Groups and the issues of lead role and responsibility to input are currently being discussed by the SAO Chair and the Arctic Council Secretariat. A critical issue is “how” and with “what” resources.

Cross-cutting initiatives are becoming the rule and not the exception. Responsibilities, timelines and reporting protocol must be clear and the Human Dimension must be integrated into the report as a whole.

Discussion

Below is a summary of the main discussion points from this session:

- ✓ Integrated assessments (IAs) provide information on knowledge gaps and its applications should be seen as a part of management in an effort to identify gaps.
- ✓ Even though the Arctic Council has not yet focused its work on IAs, then it is important that the Council’s work make use of such work in their activities. One possibility is to further explore the linkages with the Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) in the Arctic work which will draw upon ICES on this issue.
- ✓ Reference was made to the possibility of further exploring the mandate and work of the task force established by the Arctic Council Ministers (as per Kiruna Declaration) in this context i.e.: *“Agree that cooperation in scientific research across the circumpolar Arctic is of great importance to the work of the Arctic Council, and establish a Task Force to work towards an arrangement on improved scientific research cooperation among the eight Arctic States. “*
- ✓ The need to develop a methodology on how to start EBM and IAs was mentioned. An initial step could e.g. be by collecting relevant information and cooperate with ICES on this issue (refer to zero draft 6.1.11).

- ✓ There may be some interim reporting on AACCA(C) before its final project (possibly some interim recommendations and/or key findings). AACCA(C) will make use of existing work in their 3 pilot areas, as relevant.
- ✓ AMAP has not identified any constraints with the AMSP and their respective marine work.
- ✓ IAs and connection with the ongoing and new Arctic Council cross cutting projects and initiatives will provide important inputs to advance the work of the Council.
- ✓ There is a need to tease out the significant components from the Arctic Council's working groups work as part of a revised AMSP. CAFF has plans for biodiversity marine mapping which may support the development of a revised AMSP.
- ✓ As CAFF starts to look further towards implementation and follow-up of ABA then there may be a value in looking into ways to coordinate the ABA marine sections with the revised AMSP.
- ✓ LMEs and CAFF's/CBMP Arctic Marine Areas (AMA) are 99% in an agreement. Some AMAs include 2-3 LMEs and others correlate fully with LME boundaries. It would be of value if the CBMP group could also provide information at an LME scale.
- ✓ The Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) and the Arctic Social Indicators report do address the components of socio-economics of marine uses and the relationships between humans and the ocean. It was emphasized that healthy ecosystems equal healthy biodiversity.

Context setting 3: AMSP overarching principles and approaches, strategic thrust and cross-cutting concepts

Martin Sommerkorn

The four goals as presented in the "zero" draft AMSP, Section 3 is based on:

- ✓ principles and approaches recognized by the UN sustainable development agenda
- ✓ Arctic Council's founding documents, including sustainable development, the ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach.

Conceived on the principle that protecting and managing the natural resource base is the overarching objective of, and an essential requirement for sustainable social and economic development and it enables the Arctic Council to prepare for the challenges and opportunities to sustainable development posed by a rapidly changing Arctic marine environment, including increasing human use.

It identifies strategic actions aimed at safeguarding the values and services people receive from the ecosystems of viable Arctic Oceans and coasts and conceptualizes causes and effects of change in the Arctic in ways that can inform policy on how to respond and prepare.

The four goals as presented in the "zero" draft are:

- ✓ Goal 1: Foster resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- ✓ Goal 2: Reduce risks associated with marine resource use
- ✓ Goal 3: Advance human well-being and adaptive capacity
- ✓ Goal 4: Improve understanding of current and future environmental state, pressures and impacts

Goal 1: Foster resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services

- ✓ To promote the resilience of marine and coastal biodiversity to Arctic change and to ensure that people can continue to benefit from the services that flow from a healthy environment with viable populations of species, intact habitats, and functioning ecosystems.
- ✓ Building this resilience requires operationalizing an ecosystem approach to managing the Arctic marine and coastal environment that is forward-looking, place-based and integrates existing and emerging pressures in a precautionary approach.

The revised AMSP promotes the proactive building of resilience to change as the underpinning “development” component of Arctic sustainable development

Goal 2: Reduce risks associated with marine resource use

- ✓ To reduce risks associated with marine resource use in the Arctic through risk assessment and management
- ✓ A necessity as much as an opportunity for practical measures that promotes sustainable development on the basis of a viable Arctic marine environment.
- ✓ Increasing use of marine environment can lead to increased risk for marine values, services, options
- ✓ Assessing individual or cumulative risks to not exceed safe operating space for sustainable use
- ✓ Assessing risk to proactively manage for uncertainties –operationalising precautionary approach
- ✓ Management actions – risk treatment:
- ✓ elimination, control, mitigation
- ✓ through governance instruments, institutional cooperation, industry standards and best practices, place-based planning and management measures

Goal 3: Advance human well-being and adaptive capacity

- ✓ Promoting Arctic human development is a priority of the Arctic Council.
- ✓ The well-being of the many people in the Arctic that live along coasts is dependent on the health of the Arctic marine and coastal environment, as is their ability to develop and adapt to social, economic and environmental change.
- ✓ To strengthen the well-being of Arctic communities through activities that build locally-applicable capacity and knowledge, and advance adaptive capacity (the ability to adjust to and shape change)

Goal 4: Improve understanding of current and future environmental state, pressures and impacts

- ✓ Advising policy or action is dependent on understanding the state of the environment and societies, current and emerging pressures and their possible impacts, and trajectories of change.
- ✓ Availability of that understanding to stakeholders and processes. Knowledge and understanding is provided by both science and Arctic traditional and local knowledge.

- ✓ To further the understanding and adding to the availability of knowledge with the aim to improve decision-making capability and capacity.

Discussion

Below is a summary of the main discussion points from this session:

- ✓ AMSP goals need to clearly reflect the spirit of the vision.
- ✓ Strategic plan such the AMSP is a visionary document i.e. setting the 10 year vision of the Arctic Council on Arctic marine protection. Thus the vision statement, which should be based on the Kiruna vision document and the goals, should reflect this.
- ✓ Challenges and opportunities could be closer related to the objectives to address these concerns.
- ✓ There is a need to describe the objectives and separate them from the strategic actions/themes and clearly demonstrate how they will be achieved with reference to the 2004 AMSP.
- ✓ The identified strategic actions need to be set forth in such a manner to clearly demonstrate how the set goals will be achieved.
- ✓ The current draft of the revised AMSP needs to incorporate the issue of Black Carbon.
- ✓ There is a need for hierarchy on the 4 goals (goals 2 and 4 are part of 1 and 3) and to include a goal on pollution (as per the 2004 AMSP).
- ✓ Goal 1 - Biodiversity leads to resilience not the other way around.
- ✓ Goal 2 - To consider the inclusion on sustainable use of resources as per 2004 AMSP and there is a need for a more clarity with reference to balance between risks and benefits.
- ✓ Goal 3 - Northern peoples' well-being and their improving lifestyles benefit from developments. It is unclear what adaptive capacity means in this context and maybe an adaptation of change should be separate from this.
- ✓ Goal 4 – Take account of a policy initiative as per the Kiruna Declaration i...e. *“Agree that cooperation in scientific research across the circumpolar Arctic is of great importance to the work of the Arctic Council, and establish a Task Force to work towards an arrangement on improved scientific research cooperation among the eight Arctic States.”*
- ✓ Goal 4 – question if knowledge should be addressed in one of the goals specifically as it may be embedded into other goals and/or it should be as a separate strategic action/theme.

Implementation of Ecosystem Based Management

Outcomes from the EBM Expert Group

James Gamble, AIA

The Arctic Council Ministers decided in 2011 to *“establish an expert group on Arctic ecosystem-based management (EBM) for the Arctic Environment to recommend further activities in this field for possible consideration by the SAOs before the end of the Swedish chairmanship.”*

This expert group submitted a final report on Ecosystem Based Management to the Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in Kiruna (May 2013) and the decision was to “*approve the definition, principles and recommendations, encourage Arctic States to implement recommendations both within and across boundaries, and ensure coordination of approaches in the work of the Arctic Council’s Working Groups*”.

The Arctic Council approved 9 principles and recommendations as group into the following 3 themes: *Policy and Implementation, Institutional and Science and Information* to be undertaken by the Arctic Council, Permanent Participants, Arctic Council Working Groups, and Arctic States, as appropriate, to advance EBM in the Arctic. The following definition of EBM was also approved by the Arctic Council:

“Ecosystem-based management is the comprehensive, integrated management of human activities based on best available scientific and traditional knowledge about the ecosystem and its dynamics, in order to identify and take action on influences that are critical to the health of ecosystems, thereby achieving sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services and maintenance of ecosystem integrity.”

The role of the Arctic Council working groups

Tom Laughlin

The Working Groups can help with follow up to the EBM Expert Group Report and facilitate implementation of EBM by developing the technical tools needed, and protecting marine areas.

Technical Tools

- ✓ Develop guidelines and best practices (a workshop to compile?).
- ✓ Develop protocols for interoperable data sets (build on/strengthen SAON).
- ✓ Improve access to data (Russian proposal?).
- ✓ Develop a common map (between CAFF, PAME, etc.).

Area Protection

- ✓ Complete AMSA II(C) and II(D) projects.
- ✓ Consider new initiatives to identify critical areas as follow up to PAME/CAFF work (e.g. ABA).
- ✓ Design measures applying to a multilayered system of nested areas with different designations allowing different activities for each.
- ✓ Significant areas vs. MPA are not the same thing and we need to clarify misconceptions.
- ✓ Arctic Council could identify a series of actions at the national, transboundary, and regional level.

Accommodating risk in ecosystem based management

Roland Cormier (remote presentation)

An overview of the main components of risk assessment and risk management within ecosystem management was introduced followed by a detailed description of the ISO 31000 standard which is based on standardized definitions and on ecosystem management and is specifically tailored for management decisions. The framework and aim of ISO 31000 is to set

the ecosystem basis and bridge science to risk analysis for management and to include other relevant elements. An example is the ICES Ecosystem Risk management

The ecosystem management context sets the scope and defines the external and internal parameters that need to be accounted for when managing risk. The external context includes the legal and regulatory environment as well as the social, cultural, financial and economic environment. The internal context includes objectives, governance, roles and responsibilities, standards, guidelines, policies and financial capacity.

Risk identification includes the identification of the sources of risk and the potential consequences should the risk event arise (i.e. significant ecosystem components, significant ecosystem services, and drive intensities and pressure loads). It is critical that the risk identification be comprehensive and complete as risks not identified here are not included in the later steps of analysis and evaluation.

Risk analysis is the development of an understanding of the risk. This involves developing an understanding of the risk, its causes (drivers), consequences and the current steps to mitigate its impact. This step includes evaluating the level of risk by assessing its potential impact (using a credible worst case scenario) and the likelihood of this impact using the department's risk criteria.

The purpose of risk evaluation is to assist in making decisions that are informed by the foregoing steps in the risk analysis process. The purpose of risk evaluation is to review the risk levels established during the risk analysis and determine whether the risk level requires treatment (in our case mitigation). This decision on whether additional steps or whether the risk level is acceptable are required is the core step in risk evaluation.

Risk treatment involves selecting one or more options for modifying (reducing) risks, and implementing those options. Options may include new controls or a modification to existing controls.

Monitoring and review steps are the evaluative and corrective aspects of risk management. ISO 31000:2009 is based on the "plan-do-check-act" cycle and these steps are to check that the risk management is delivering the objectives that have been established for its conduct and for reviewing how risk management could be more effective in achieving so that actions to improve risk management can be acted upon.

Communication and consultation with external and internal stakeholders should take place during all stages of the risk management process. The communication and consultation should be planned so as to be inclusive, effective and continuous. Performance measures should be set and monitored to ensure that the communication and consultation is effective.

Management decisions are based on established risk criteria and predictability in defined process steps and timeframes. This sets ecosystem basis for management, integrates the ecological risk assessment in management and incorporates traditional, cultural and economic values. Finally, this process appreciates uncertainty in line with risk tolerance.

Synergies for accommodating change in the AMSP

AMAP AACA(C) Implementation Plan

Jon Fuglestad

The identified sectors within the AACA(C) project include:

- ✓ industrialization/mining/energy

- ✓ transportation and shipping
- ✓ tourism
- ✓ fisheries
- ✓ integrity of ecosystem services: Terrestrial and marine ecosystems
- ✓ human health: Including water and food availability and quality. (Part of AMAPs Human Health expert group update)

The three pilot areas for the AACAC(C) project are Bering/Beaufort/Chukchi seas, Davis Strait/Baffin Bay and Barents seas. Regional implementation teams will be formed and regional workshops will be held in these pilot areas to identify specific sectors in each region followed by sector/regional reports which will make recommendations about adaptations. Regional workshop was held in St. Petersburg in April 2013. Barents region workshop is planned for the first week of October 2013 in Oslo.

The AACAC(C) timeframe is as follows:

- ✓ Complete phase 1 by May 2013
- ✓ Phase 2 start in mid 2013, region/sector reports by end 2015
- ✓ Phase 3 starts 2015.
- ✓ Final delivery of AACAC(C) integrated report to Ministerial meeting 2017

Introduction to the draft AMSP Strategic Actions (Section 6)

Martin Sommerkorn

The rationale and aim of the draft AMSP strategic actions are as follows:

- ✓ Advance the viability of the Arctic marine environment, including people, as the basis for sustainable social and economic development.
- ✓ Guided by Arctic Council products key findings and recommendations.
- ✓ Designed to provide policy advice.
- ✓ Designed to be executable for Arctic Council working groups
- ✓ Selected according to the Plan's goals, principles and approaches
- ✓ Address the practical elements and needs identified in the challenges and opportunities section

Further input is needed from working groups work plans, implementation plans and upcoming products.

The draft strategic actions are based on the following 5 points/themes:

1. Apply an ecosystem approach to management (section 6.1: 11 actions identified)
2. Enable a precautionary approach to marine resource use (section 6.2: 9 actions identified)
3. Implement and comply with international and regional commitments, amend existing or develop new instruments (section 6.3: 12 actions identified)
4. Build the participatory capacity of arctic inhabitants (section 6.4: 6 actions identified)

5. Cooperation on understanding and knowledge availability (section 6.5:11 actions identified)

Discussion

Below is a summary of the main discussion points from this session:

- ✓ Need to have the actions shorter and have some flexibility in the level of detail.
- ✓ There is a need to understand the meaning of “societal” significance.
- ✓ Important to map the most important economic activities and do socio-economic calculations to measure the trade-off. Multitude of resources can become a complex mapping exercise so maybe it is better to focus on the ecologically, biologically and culturally significant areas.
- ✓ Resilience concept, adaptive capabilities and EBM are the core elements in addition to having good governance include in the Introduction of AMSP (an option is to look into the Arctic Governance project).
- ✓ Ensure that the Kiruna Vision document coincide with the AMSP vision.
- ✓ Coordinate in a timely manner with other Arctic Council working groups to ensure their ongoing inputs on future drafts.
- ✓ There is a need to keep a balance between environmental protection and resource development e.g. by making proper links with sustainable development mandate of Arctic Council to adequately cover environmental protection.

Next steps

The Workshop represents the 1st consultative process with the other Arctic Council working groups and stakeholders, as relevant, by focusing on the main findings and recommendations as submitted to the May 15, 2013 Kiruna Ministerial meeting.

The discussions provided many useful suggestions and inputs into this work and the AMSP co-leads will consider all information provided through presentation and discussion periods when preparing the next draft of revised AMSP document which will be distributed to all Arctic Council working groups to ensure their timely inputs. The AMSP co-leads will develop a more detailed timeline.

Annex I - Workshop Agenda

Thursday the 13 th of June (noon)		
1330-1400	Tour de table Introduction to workshop aim Adoption of the agenda	Co-chairs
1400-1430	<i>Setting the stage:</i> introduction to the AMSP scope, vision, goals; needs expectations and timeline for this update	Co-chairs
1430-1500	<i>Introduction to the revised draft AMSP, context setting (1):</i> sustainability and change, relevant global and regional developments. Clarifications and discussion	MS
1500-1520	Coffee break	
1520-1630	<i>AMSP context setting (2):</i> Working Group (AMAP, PAME, CAFF, SDWG) strategies and work plans relevant for the AMSP	WG reps
1630-1700	Introduction to the revised draft AMSP: overarching principle and approaches, strategic thrust and cross-cutting concepts.	MS
1700-1730	Discussion of the revised AMSP approach	Co-chairs

Friday the 14 th of June		
0830-0900	Summary of main points of day one and task for day two	Co-chairs
0900-0920	<i>Topic: implementation of ecosystem based management: the benefits of a coordinated approach as recommended by the Council's EBM Expert Group</i>	James Gamble/AIA
0920-0940	<i>Topic: implementation of ecosystem based management: the role of Arctic Council Working Groups</i>	Tom Laughlin
0940-1000	<i>Topic: accommodating risk in ecosystem based management:</i>	Roland Cormier (remotely)
1000-1020	Coffee break	
1020-1040	<i>Topic: synergies for accommodating change in the AMSP: the AACA implementation plan</i>	Jon Fuglestad
1040-1055	Introduction to the draft strategic actions of the AMSP	MS
1055-1230	Discussing and refining strategic actions I	plenary
1230-1330	lunch	
1330-1530	Discussing and refining strategic actions II	plenary
1530-1550	Coffee break	
1600-1630	Next steps and action assignment	Co-leads

Annex II – List of Participants

1st Scoping workshop for the revision of the 2004 Arctic Marine Strategic Plan				
Reykjavik, Iceland - June 13-14, 2013				
Last name	First name	Country	Organization	Email
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