

1 October 2020 | 13:30 - 16:00 GMT (Two 60-minutes segments)

Arctic Marine Strategic Plan

- Moderator: **Mary Frances Davidson**, Deputy Director, UNESCO - GRÓ - Fisheries Training Programme, Iceland
- Keynote speaker: **Elizabeth McLanahan**, Co-Chair, Protection of the Arctic Environment Working Group (PAME)
- Expert presentations: **Maya Gold**, Senior Advisor, International Oceans Policy, Fisheries and Oceans Canada; **Jessica Nilsson**, Senior Scientific adviser, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management; **Jimmy Stotts**, HoD, President, Inuit Circumpolar Council - Alaska; **Jeehye Kim**, Senior Researcher, Korea Maritime Insitutte, Republic of Korea
- Video presentations: <https://vimeo.com/showcase/7614129>



SAO Marine Mechanism

**The AMSP- A Strategic Approach to
Marine Conservation and Sustainable
Development in the Arctic**

A Canadian perspective

Maya Gold, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

OUTLINE

1. What did the AMSP set out to do
2. What has happened in the five years since it was adopted
3. What are the strategic priorities of the AC today and for the future



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GOAL 1

Improve knowledge of the Arctic marine environment, and continue to monitor and assess current and future impacts on Arctic marine ecosystems.

GOAL 2

Conserve and protect ecosystem function and marine biodiversity to enhance resilience and the provision of ecosystem services.

GOAL 3

Promote safe and sustainable use of the marine environment, taking into account cumulative environmental impacts.

GOAL 4

Enhance the economic, social and cultural well-being of Arctic inhabitants, including Arctic indigenous peoples and strengthen their capacity to adapt to changes in the Arctic marine environment.

KEY ACTIVITIES & ADVANCEMENTS IN ARCTIC MARINE MANAGEMENT 2015-2020

- **Task Force on Arctic Marine Cooperation (TFAMC) 2015- 2019 work completed**
- **Agreement to Prevent Unregulated Fishing in the CAO, signed, ratified by 9/10 States parties**
- **Negotiation of a new implementing treaty under UNCLOS for BBNJ (4th IGC delayed due to COVID)**

KEY ACTIVITIES & ADVANCEMENTS IN ARCTIC MARINE MANAGEMENT 2015-2020

- **PAME/ICES/PICES - Integrated Ecosystem Assessment for the CAO**
- **Arctic Shipping- Mandatory Polar Code in force, PAME ASTD system and Best Practice Information Forum established**
- **Release of the Pan Arctic MPA Framework (2015), MPA Network Toolbox & PAME/CAFF Arctic Protected Areas Indicator Report, series of 4 MPA Workshops**

CURRENT CONTEXT 2020

- **2020 - the year that the AICHI targets for conservation of biodiversity were to be reached- and the post 2020 targets are being negotiated**
- **COVID 19 Pandemic- affecting economies worldwide, it is changing the way we do business, can we “build back better”**
- **Multi year ice in the Arctic Ocean and the Greenland ice sheet continue to melt at a breathtaking, perhaps catastrophic pace**

UPDATE ON MARINE CONSERVATION IN CANADA 2015-2020

- The 2016 \$1.5 billion Oceans Protection Plan is the largest investment ever made to protect Canada's coasts and waterways.
- As of 2016, only 0.92 per cent of Canada's marine and coastal was protected and conserved.
- August 2019, Canada surpassed the Aichi target of 10 % of marine areas protected
- Canada is now committed to 25% marine protection by 2025 and working towards 30% by 2030

TALLURUTIUP IMANGA NATIONAL MARINE CONSERVATION AREA

In Nunavut, the area is of immense cultural significance to Inuit, and is internationally recognized as one of the most significant ecological areas in the world.

Established through an agreement between the Government of Canada the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, and the Government of Nunavut; total area is 109,000 km².

Tallurutiup Imanga

Détroit de Lancaster

Lancaster Sound

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Parcs
Canada

Parks
Canada





A R C T I C
O C E A N



- Tuvaijuittuq Marine Protected Area
- Quttinirpaq National Park
- Inuvialuit Settlement Area
- Nunavut Settlement Area
- Exclusive Economic Zone

1:8,000,000
Kilometres/Kilomètres
0 50 100 200

**Tuvaijuittuq
Marine Protected
Area**

Alert

ELLESMERE ISLAND

AXEL HEIBERG ISLAND

NUNAVUT

Prince Gustaf Adolf Sea

Peary Channel

Narsen Sound
Greely Flord

Nares Strait

GREENLAND

Siorapaluk
Qaanaaq
Savissivik

Baffin Bay

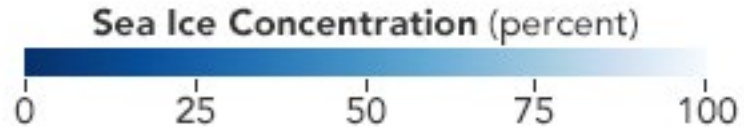
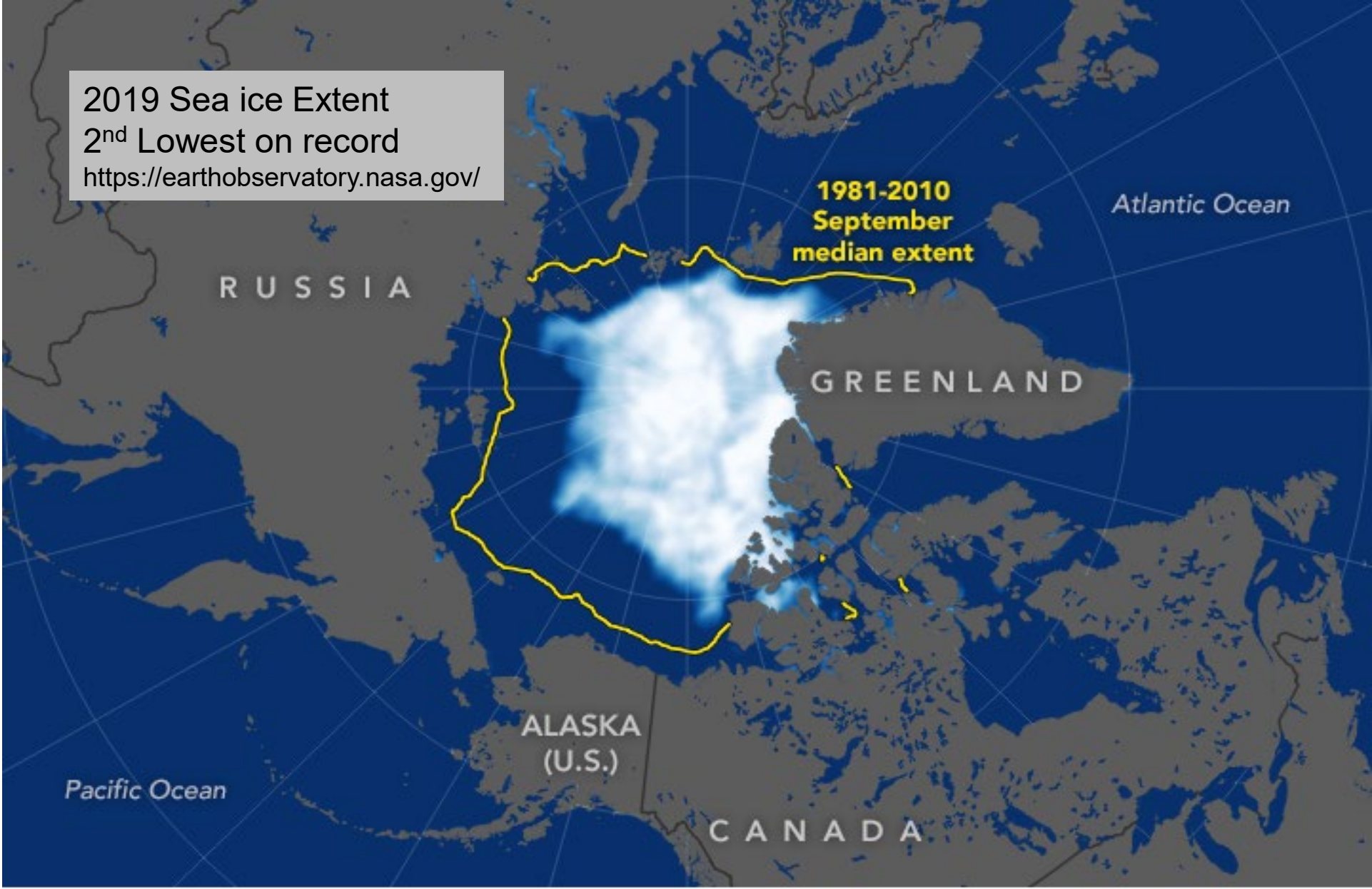
C A N A D A

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Lancaster Sound

M'Clure Strait

2019 Sea ice Extent
2nd Lowest on record
<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/>



Tuvaijuittuq (High Arctic Basin or Last Ice Area)

- Tuvaijuittuq is an area of particular ecological importance due to the presence of old, thick, multi-year pack ice.
- Ecosystems do not end at political or maritime boundaries- long term conservation of this last area of multi year ice, should extend beyond Canadian waters if it is to be effective.
- There is no mechanism to consider a complimentary conservation measure for this last ice area in the high seas

STRATEGIC NEEDS OF THE AC TODAY AND LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

- AMSP Strategic Goals are still relevant, current realities and pressures on the Arctic marine environment are changing.
- We have an opportunity now to revisit the AMSP, and potentially chart a new strategic direction of the AC when it comes to Arctic marine stewardship.
- Considering the mechanism to put in place conservation in areas of the Arctic Ocean beyond national jurisdiction should be a priority focus of the Arctic Council.



Thank you

Merci

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Knowledge supporting **Governance**

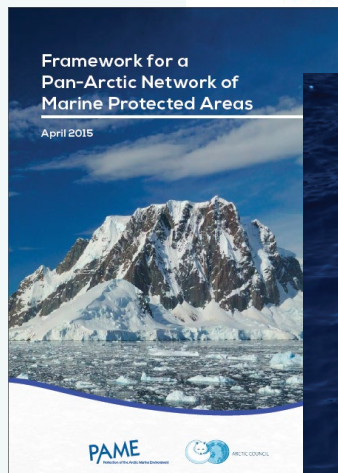
SAO Marine Mechanism, October 1, 2020, MSP panel

Dr Jessica Nilsson, PAME HoD, Sweden

Frameworks & plans

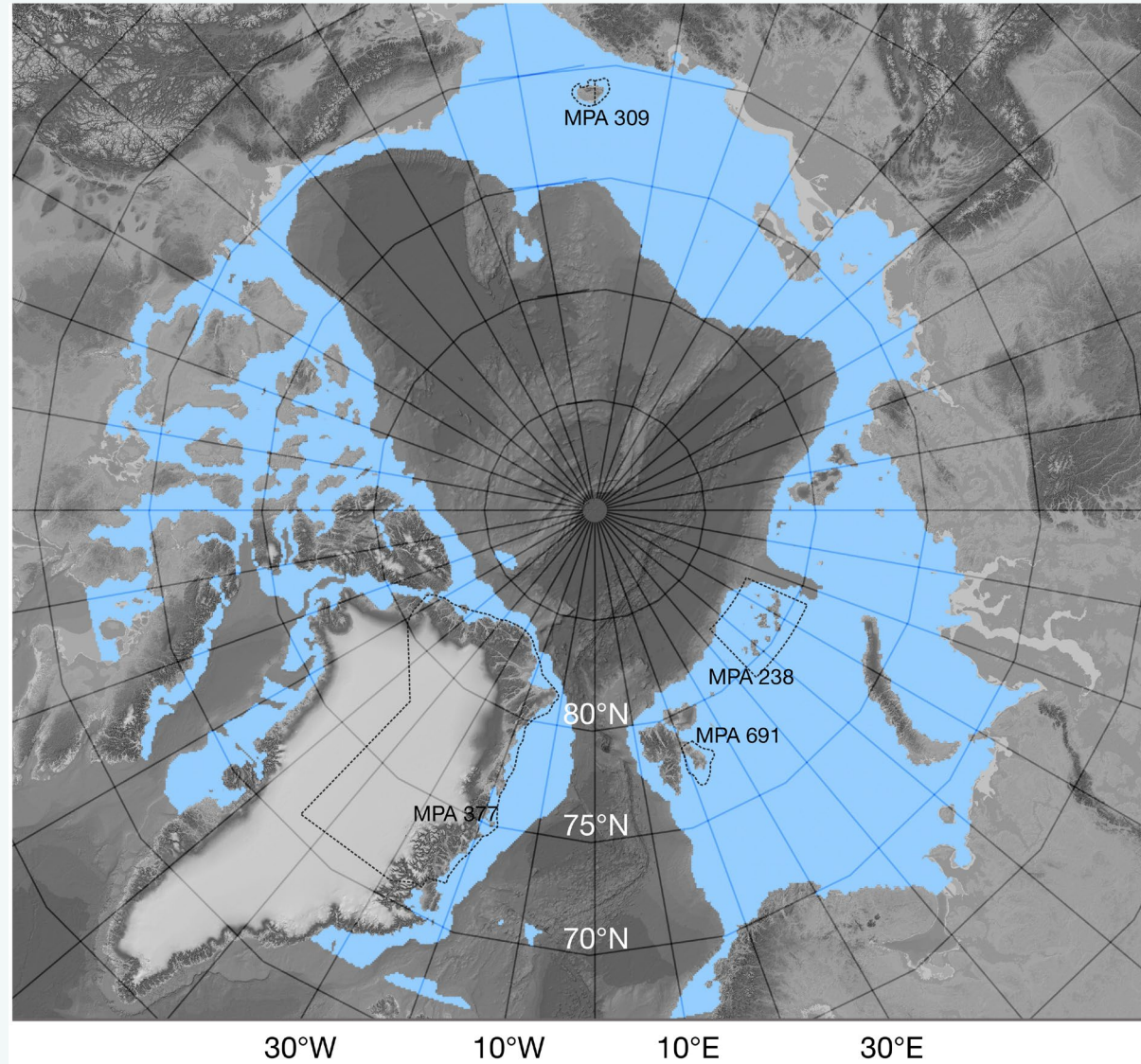
Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

‘Healthy, productive, and resilient Arctic marine ecosystems that support human well-being and sustainable development for current and future generations.’



Connectivity information helps designing successful marine protection area networks

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management



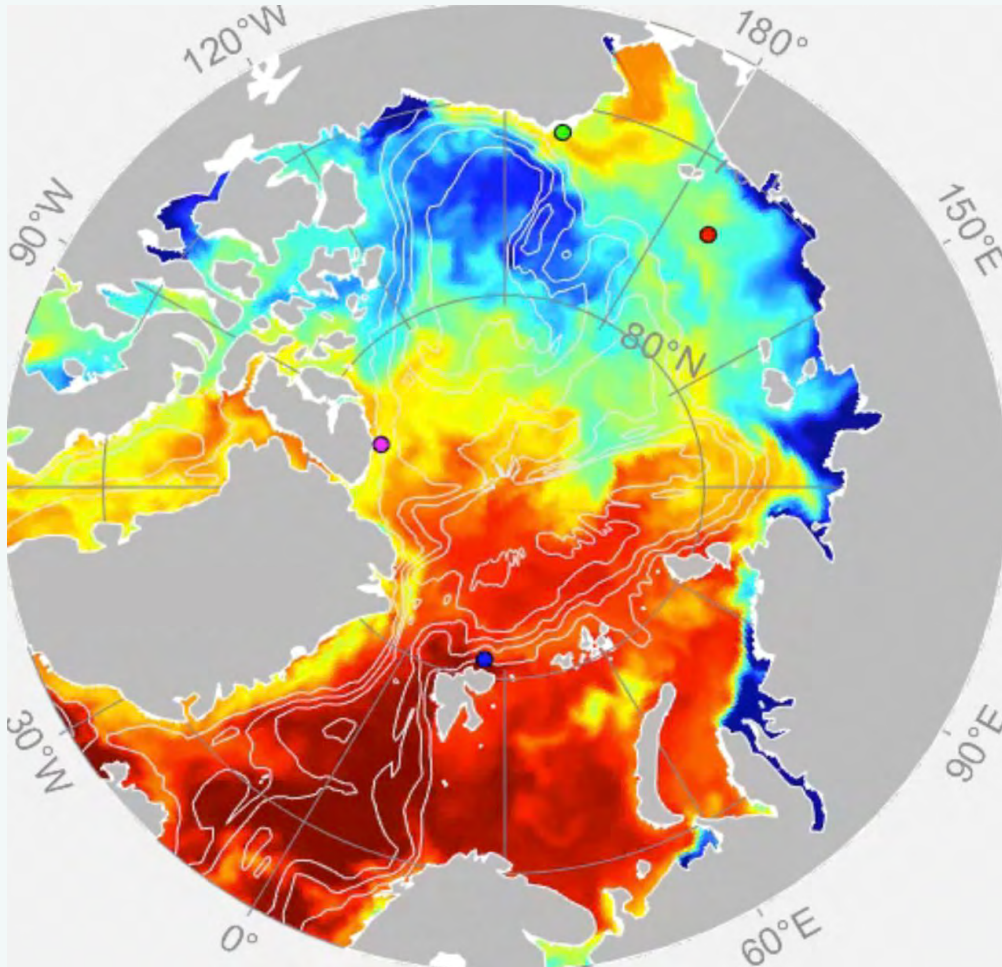
Blue area is included
in the research

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Modelling Arctic oceanographic connectivity

Translating vision, objectives, aims and statements into action

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management



Circulation model

- Biology + oceanography = movement data
- Movement data helps establishing 'ecologically connected, representative and effectively managed network of protected and specially managed areas'



Scientific considerations of
how Arctic Marine Protected Area
(MPA) networks may reduce
negative effects of climate change
and ocean acidification

Report from the Third Expert Workshop on Marine Protected Area networks in
the Arctic, organised by Sweden and Finland under the auspices of the PAME
working group of the Arctic Council in Helsinki, Finland, 21-22 September 2017 Report 2017:30

Marine Protected Area workshops

What to protect? Where to protect? How to protect?

1. Science and Tools for Developing Arctic Marine Protected Area Networks: Understanding Connectivity and Identifying Management Models (2016)
2. Understanding MPA Networks as Tools for Resilience in a Changing Arctic (2017)
3. Scientific considerations of how Arctic Marine Protected Area (MPA) networks may reduce negative effects of climate change and ocean acidification (2018)
4. Exploring ways to support Indigenous/Local involvement in, and Indigenous/Local led, marine protection in the circumpolar Arctic Ocean (2019)



Working Group on Integrated Ecosystem Assessment for the Central Arctic Ocean (ICES/PICES/PAME)

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

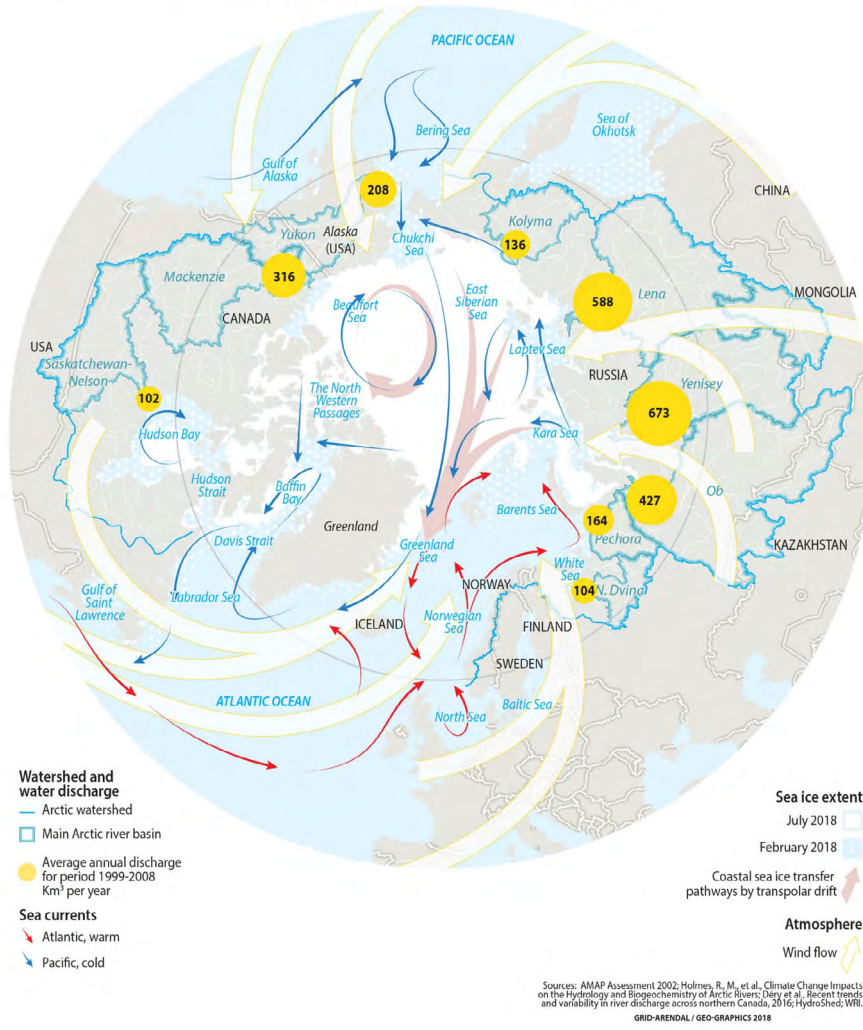


PAME expert group on ecosystem approach to management

- Outlining the ecosystem of the Central Arctic Ocean;
- Improve the understanding of climate and ecosystem variability; and
- Provide scientific advice on the ecosystem in the Central Arctic Ocean.

What happens in the Arctic does not stay in the Arctic - and vice versa

Arctic marine litter entry and dispersion pathways



- Climate change
- Ocean acidification
- Marine litter

Political will needs to match the scientific commitment

Thank you!

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SAO Marine Mechanism Webinar

Arctic Marine Strategic Plan

An Observer States' Experience in the Arctic Council : Republic of Korea

Jeehye Kim, Senior Researcher, Korea Maritime Institute

October 1, 2020

Korea and the Arctic



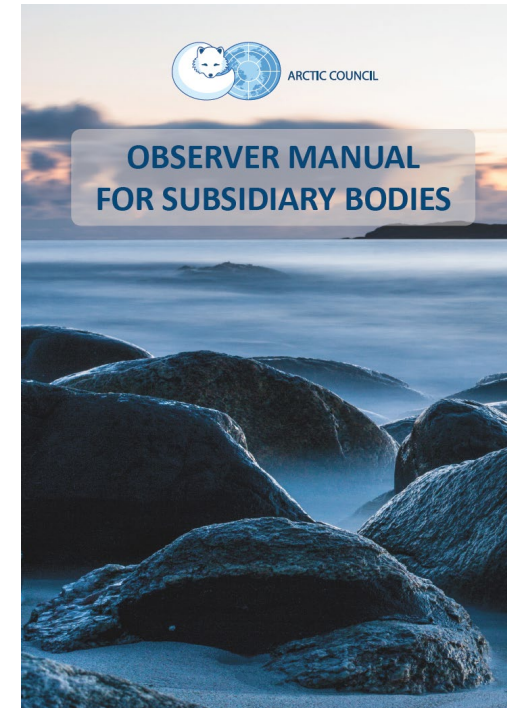
Arctic Council Observership

38 Arctic Council Observers

- 13 non-Arctic states
- 13 Intergovernmental and interparliamentary organizations
- 12 non-governmental organizations

Korea became an Arctic Council Observer in 2013

- Participates in AMAP, CAFF, EPPR, PAME, SDWG
- Meeting attendance, information/expert knowledge sharing, project workshops and seminars, AC work translation, project participation (AMIUM, AMBI, Systematically Engaging Observers in Shipping Related Work, etc.)



Perspective on Improving Observer Engagement

The **level** and **extent** of Observer participation in the Arctic Council are limited by:

- Limitations that come with observer status itself
- The nature of ACWG projects' focus which the observer may not have the expertise or relevance needed to participate
- Observer participation limitations due to national budget, and human resources allocated for participation in the Arctic Council
- Information barrier (the number of projects, access to project information, lack of knowledge of similar or matching projects carried out within his/her nation)

☞ Arctic Council Information Sharing Platform for Observers?



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THANK YOU