CAFF Designated Agencies:

- Directorate for Nature Management, Trondheim, Norway
- Environment Canada, Ottawa, Canada
- Faroese Museum of Natural History, Tórshavn, Faroe Islands (Kingdom of Denmark)
- Finnish Ministry of the Environment, Helsinki, Finland
- Icelandic Institute of Natural History, Reykjavik, Iceland
- Russian Federation Ministry of Natural Resources, Moscow, Russia
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, Stockholm, Sweden
- United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska

CAFF Permanent Participant Organizations:

- Aleut International Association (AIA)
- Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
- Gwich'in Council International (GCI)
- Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)
- Russian Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
- Saami Council

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**Note:** This report is a summary of key activities and developments since the May 2011 Ministerial, and does not represent a comprehensive list of CAFF activities, priorities and projects. Timelines and dates are subject to change.
Assessments

It is necessary to provide policy makers and conservation managers with syntheses of the best available scientific and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) on Arctic biodiversity to help successfully conserve the natural environment and allow for economic development. CAFF’s assessment activities focus upon synthesizing and assessing the status and trends of biological diversity in the Arctic.

The ABA is on schedule and delivering on goals and priorities

Co-leads
- Hans Meltofte, Chief Scientist, Denmark
- Mark Marissink, Chair of ABA, Sweden
- Tom Barry, ABA Secretariat

How does the ABA help fulfill Arctic Council priorities?

The aims of the ABA are to:
- provide a description of the current state of Arctic ecosystems and biodiversity
- create a baseline for use in global and regional assessments of biodiversity
- provide a basis to inform and guide future Arctic Council work
- provide up-to-date scientific knowledge
- identify gaps in the data record
- identify key mechanisms driving change
- produce scientific and policy recommendations

Latest developments

Phase one (complete): Arctic Biodiversity Trends 2010: Selected Indicators of Change was released in May 2010.

Phase two (underway): The development of a full scientific Arctic Biodiversity Assessment and related policy recommendations for 2013.

High Profile Communication Activities

- Short documentary on Arctic Biodiversity Trends 2010: Selected Indicators of Change in partnership with UNEP-GRID Arendal
- SBSTTA, CBD 2011: Major contribution to Arctic biodiversity submission and CAFF side event

A circumpolar effort

Canada, Finland, Greenland (Denmark), Sweden and the United States lead the ABA development, and have contributed funding. Additional sources of funds include the Nordic Council of Ministers and UNEP-GRID Arendal. In-kind support, including teams of lead and co-lead authors, are drawn from all Arctic Council countries, Permanent Participants and Observers.

Currently nine manuscripts have been received, with seven in peer-review and one finalized. A further seven await delivery.

Timeline

For more information: www.arcticbiodiversity.is
Arctic Sea Ice Associated Biodiversity

The Arctic Sea Ice Associated Biodiversity Project will:

• provide a summary of the current status and trends of ice-associated biodiversity, including direct effects on marine species and indirect effects on terrestrial species
• discuss the expected reaction of these biota to lower occurrences of ice
• reflect on the effects low ice and its impact on species biodiversity to northern peoples
• recommend actions that might mitigate these changes.

Latest developments

Phase one: A workshop in March 2011 identified issues and actions that will form the substance of a technical report. A list of authors and an outline of the report was produced.

Phase two: Preparation of the technical report and accompanying recommendations for action. Anticipated to be ready after a January 2012 St. Petersburg workshop.

Phase three: Communication of the results and recommendations to a non-technical audience. The technical report will be released at a media event during the International Polar Year conference in Montreal, Canada, April, 2012.

Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment (AMSA IIC)

In February 2010 CAFF experts, along with AMAP experts, agreed to identify areas of heightened ecological significance in order to assist PAME and contribute to the recommendation of AMSA IIC.

Norway, the United States, Canada and Denmark/Greenland are co-leading the project and have contributed core drafters for the report. The Norwegian core drafter is also the coordinator of the project report.

Latest developments

The drafting team is currently reviewing a final draft report and will circulate it to the national working group, national representatives and permanent participants. A final draft report will be sent to CAFF, AMAP and SDWG Chairs for approval in November 2011.

A final report is set to be completed by January 2012. CAFF and AMAP have offered to finance a professional editor to technically edit the final report, which will then be delivered to PAME in April 2012. CAFF will assist with web-related material, data and communication.

For more information: www.caff.is/assessments
Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme (CBMP)

The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) is an international network of scientists, government agencies, Indigenous organizations and conservation groups working together to harmonize and integrate efforts to monitor the Arctic’s living resources. The CBMP is currently working with over 60 partner organizations across the Arctic.

How does the CBMP fulfill Arctic Council priorities?

The CBMP’s goal is to facilitate more rapid detection and communication of significant biodiversity-related trends and pressures affecting the circumpolar world, and better advise for a rapid policy response.

The CBMP was created partly in response to the Arctic Climate and Impact Assessment’s (ACIA) call for “improved capacity to monitor and understand changes in the Arctic and to improve and enhance long-term biodiversity monitoring.”

Latest developments

- Convene four Expert Monitoring Groups to develop long-term integrated monitoring plans for major Arctic ecosystems (Marine, Freshwater, Terrestrial, and Coastal). These groups and plans are in different stages of development.
- Convene additional focus groups to advise on various issues of importance:
  - CAFF facilitated the development of a draft Polar Bear Monitoring Plan as a contribution to the Parties of the 1973 Agreement on Polar Bears.
  - The Arctic Protected Areas Monitoring Group has developed a discussion paper to inform an eventual monitoring framework.
- Develop The Arctic Biodiversity Data Service (ABDS), a coordinated web-based data management system that accesses, integrates, displays and analyzes biodiversity information according to various user needs. This collaborative effort will provide answers to questions not previously attained on a circumpolar scale, and will lead to a broader understanding of the Arctic environment and the effects of various stressors on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.
- Compile an inventory of existing community-based monitoring, local traditional knowledge and traditional knowledge monitoring programs and datasets to facilitate integration into monitoring and assessment efforts.
- Marine environment analysis and spatial/temporal analysis projects

Timeline

- September 14-15, 2011 MEMG implementation workshop: development of Marine Expert Networks
- October 11-13, 2011 TEMG workshop: background paper completed
- October 3-6, 2011 FEMG workshop
- January 2012 ABDS: functional data depository
- February 2011 CAFF Biennial: meeting of CBMP leads
- March 2011 FEMG framework document completed
- April 2011 MEMG: Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan released
- TEMG established
- April 2012 TEMG First draft Terrestrial Monitoring Plan expected
- April/May 2012 TEMG second workshop, U.S.A.
- April/May 2012 FEMG first draft Freshwater Monitoring Plan expected

Key CBMP Staff

- Mike Gill, CBMP Chair
- Michael Svoboda, Program Officer
- Tom Barry, CAFF

The CBMP is maturing into the tool necessary to assist the Arctic Council to detect, explain and respond to biodiversity threats.

High Profile Communication Activities

- SBSTTA, CBD 2011: Major contribution to Arctic biodiversity submission and CAFF side event
- IPY 2012: Expert Monitoring Group abstract submissions
Marine Expert Monitoring Group (MEMG)

The MEMG released the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan in April 2011. It is the first expert monitoring group to release their integrated plan.

The Plan integrates existing marine biodiversity monitoring efforts from across the Arctic and represents an agreement between six Arctic coastal nations and many national, regional, Indigenous and academic organizations and agencies.

In September 2011 an implementation workshop established the Marine Steering Group (MSG) and seven Marine Expert Networks (MENs) focussing on various indices, to assist in Plan implementation.

Freshwater Expert Monitoring Group (FEMG)

The FEMG had its first meeting in November 2010, with the Canadian sub-group conducting preparatory work the previous year.

In March 2011, the group completed its framework document. The latest meeting was held in October 2011.

A final Arctic Freshwater Monitoring Plan is scheduled for early 2013.

Terrestrial Expert Monitoring Group (TEMG)

The TEMG was formed in April 2011. Country co-leads developed terms of reference outlining goals and responsibilities.

In October 2011, the TEMG successfully concluded a workshop in Denmark, and finalized a background paper.

A final Arctic Terrestrial Monitoring Plan is scheduled for January 2013.

For more information: [www.caff.is/monitoring](http://www.caff.is/monitoring)
CAFF may establish expert groups with specific mandates related to key activities for CAFF, and which ensure that scientists, conservationists, and managers interested in arctic flora and vegetation have a forum to promote, facilitate, and coordinate conservation, management, and research activities of mutual concern. These groups have been invaluable in synthesising, coordinating and publishing research.

**Expert Seabird Group (CBird)**

CBird facilitates seabird conservation, management and research activities between circumpolar countries, and works to improve communication between seabird scientists and managers both within and outside the Arctic.

A current summary of projects include:

- The Seabird Population Trends Index is up and running, allowing researchers to examine circumpolar population trends for the first time
- The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's seabird monitoring plan is expected to be finalized in January and presented at the next meeting in February 2012
- A research proposal is in development to support a geolocator study of the thick-billed murre. This technology has provided dramatic new results in habitat use and can assist in international cooperation for conservation
- A glaucous gull decline paper is undergoing comments and will be submitted to a third party journal by February 2012
- Data is being compiled for a status and trends report of the black-legged kittiwake in order to assess the species conservation concerns
- A summary of monitoring efforts and population status of the ivory gull is being prepared for NOAA
- The Circumpolar Murre Conservation Strategy is undergoing review and will be ready in February 2012
- A status and trends report on the Arctic tern will receive a project lead in December 2011

**Expert Circumpolar Flora Group (CFG)**

The CFG promotes, encourages and coordinates the conservation of Arctic flora and vegetation, habitats and research activities on an international scale. It also works to enhance the exchange of information relating to Arctic flora and vegetation and factors affecting status and trends in Arctic flora.

A current summary of projects include:

- The Circumboreal Vegetation Map project produced a background paper in July 2011. This subgroup of vegetation scientists within the Flora Group and the International Association for Vegetation Science (IAVS) are mapping the vegetation of the boreal region in order to integrate conservation and management at a circumboreal scale
- The CFG is developing a Red List for Arctic Vascular Plants which includes the development of an Arctic vegetation database

**Chair**
- Grant Gilchrist, Canada
- Stephen Talbot, U.S.A.

For more information: [www.caff.is/expert-group](http://www.caff.is/expert-group)
Partnerships

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CAFF has submitted a report on Arctic biodiversity to the CBD’s Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at their 15th meeting in November 2011.

The report presents an overview of CAFF activities, and highlights current and planned work that will contribute to the objectives of the process of the CBD, namely the tracking of the status and trends in biodiversity across the Arctic.

This is a result of COP 10 decision X/13 that invited the Arctic Council to provide relevant information and assessments, Arctic biodiversity, specifically results from the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme and the Arctic Biodiversity Assessment.

Proposed Arctic Council Initiatives

CAFF has been participating in the organization and development of the proposed Arctic Change Report and Arctic Resilience Report.

Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks

CAFF is recognized as the biodiversity component of SAON. CAFF sits on the SAON Board and coordinates the community monitoring component of the SAON process. Major partners:

- AMAP
- SWDG

Ongoing partnerships

CAFF cooperates with many international organizations and conventions. Current key partners include:

- CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
- UNEP-GRID Arendal
- UNEP WCMC
- International Polar Year (IPY)
- Association of Early Polar Career Scientists (APECS)
- Ramsar Convention

Communications

CAFF has developed a communications strategy that provides guidance on how develop, package, deliver and evaluate communications activities pertaining to CAFF’s projects, programs, messages of conservation and target audiences.

This document is intended as a complementary expansion of the original communications document, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna: an outline of a communications strategy, while aligning the communications approach with the newly developed Arctic Council communications guidelines. It also provides an expansion into new media tools and techniques.

Communications materials and messages must be audience relevant and based on user-needs. To the best of CAFF’s ability, communication will respond to user-preferred timelines, language, content, style and dissemination.

Prominent Meetings and Presentations

- November 2011 SBSTTA, CBD: Arctic biodiversity submission
- April 2012 IPY Montreal: CBMP Expert Monitoring Group sessions and Sea Ice Associated Biodiversity project release
- May 2012 SAO meeting
- November 2012 Rio +20
- March 2012 Deputy Minister meeting
- June 2012 Ramsar COP11
- October 2012 CBD, COP11

Ongoing Communications Projects:

- CAFF website
- ABDS data portal
- Report generation
- Media response and issues management
- Student engagement project: Association of Early Polar Career Scientists
- Social media presence
- Project specific communications: ABA, CBMP, expert groups
- Representation on Arctic Council communications contact group

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