



ACCESS
Arctic Climate Change
Economy and Society



Project no. 265863

ACCESS

Arctic Climate Change, Economy and Society

Instrument: Collaborative Project

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D7.12 – Report on Stakeholders/End-users

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PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	



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This deliverable reports on Stakeholders workshop that took place in February.

Arctic Options/ACCESS workshop on Arctic Ocean and coastal communities – 19-21 February 2014 in Rovaniemi

The Stakeholders'workshop was allocated as a task of partner UoL, WP3 and provided as a deliverable D6.254.

The ACCESS workshop 'Arctic Ocean and coastal communities: Changes, challenges and livelihoods' was organized by the Arctic Centre, University of Lapland (Anna Stammler-Gossmann) in Rovaniemi on February 19-21. Representatives from NGOs, professional associations and enterprises together with the researchers' community shared their experiences about the changes going on in the Arctic coastal communities that depend on the fishery and sea food production. Contributions were made by the participants from Nenets Indigenous Association of YASAVEY (Russia), Sea Salmon Fishery Association in Finnmark County (Norway), Association of Fishery Enterprises (Russia), Bugoynes Opplevelser and Friends of Bugoynes (Norway), Kandalaksha Aquaculture (Russia) and researchers.

The important role of stakeholders for the project research, as it was highlighted during the workshop, is related first of all to their expertise and knowledge about ongoing changes in the Barents region. The workshop was a great opportunity to bring together the local and academic knowledge and in this way deepen our knowledge about ongoing and expected impact of biophysical changes in the Arctic Ocean on the coastal communities. Bottom-up view is crucial to understand the local perception of sustainability to take appropriate measures to strengthen the local resilience.

The workshop report will be available on the website of the YASAVEY Association and will be published in the Finnmarken newspaper. Local experts and researchers expressed a wish to contribute to the book publication related to the issues discussed during the workshop.

Programme

Wednesday, February 19, 2014

10:00 – 16:00 Preparatory meeting

Stakeholders from Bugoynes and Kirkenes (Finnmark, Norway): Elsa Ingila Haldorsen, Bugoynes Opplevelser; Astrid Daniloff, Sea Salmon Fishery Association in Finnmark County;

Anna Stammler-Gossmann

ACCESS project report: preliminary results

15:00 – 16:00 Arktikum exhibition

Anna Stammler-Gossmann. Introduction to the permanent exhibition: Arctic in change and Regional Museum

Thursday, February 20, 2014

09:30 – 12:30 Session 1

Anna Stammler-Gossmann, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland : Welcome and opening remark.

Roza Laptander, Arctic Centre, Groningen, Netherlands : Who is Willem Barentsz?

Anna Stammler-Gossmann, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland: Barents Sea. Changing Barents Sea: Fish – fishers -fishery

Astrid Daniloff, Sea Salmon Fishery Association in Finnmark County, Norway: Barents Sea. Coastal Sami and salmon fishing in the Varanger fjord

Discussion

12:30 –16:00

Indila Elsa Haldorsen, Bugoynes Opplevelser, Finnmark, Norway: Barents Sea. Bugoynes story: From village for sale ‘to prosperity. (New economic activities in the ‘Arctic bathing’ tourism, King crab farm and traditional cod fishing)

Nina Meschtyb, Arctic Centre, Rovaniemi: Kara Sea. Coastal fishery in Yamal between subsistence and gas development.

Discussion

16:00 –17:30 Exhibition Opening Reception

Exhibition by Anna Stammler-Gossmann - Barents stories: ‘How do we see the sea?’

Friday, February 21, 2014

09:00 –15:30 Session 2

Markov Sergei. Kandalaksha Salmon farm, Russia: White Sea: Establishing a salmon farm: Challenges and opportunities

Discussion

Sergei Baramokhin, YASAVEY Nenets Indigenous Association, Indiga, Nenets Autonomous District, Russia: Barents Sea. Nenets fishery in the coastal village of Indiga

Discussion

12:00 –13:00 Lunch

Florian Stammler, Arctic Centre, Rovaniemi: Laptev Sea. Arctic indigenous fishery in the Lena Delta between exploitation and identity.

Discussion

Klochkov Dmitrii, Marine Informatics, Murmansk; Russia : Barents Sea. Past and present of the fishery of the Barents Sea

Closing remark

Workshop on Safe Ship Operations in the Arctic Ocean ('the Arctic options' and ACCESS), at IMO Headquarters, London, 28 February 2014

A workshop on “Safe Ship Operations in the Arctic Ocean” took place at IMO Headquarters in London on 28 February 2014. This international, interdisciplinary and inclusive workshop, organized by Paul Berkman, was hosted by the IMO along with the Arctic Options: Holistic Integration for Arctic Coastal Marine Sustainability project (www.arcticoptions.org), funded by the United States National Science Foundation and French Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique and the Arctic Climate Change, Economy and Society (www.accesseu.org) project ACCESS funded by the European Commission. Opened by the IMO Secretary-General, the objective of this workshop was to facilitate information exchange among diverse experts and to consider issues and strategies for ensuring safe ship operations in the Arctic Ocean, taking into account IMO's ongoing work on the mandatory Polar Code, which is anticipated for completion in 2014.

Issues of infrastructure to support safe ship operations in the Arctic Ocean were considered broadly in terms of fixed, mobile and other physical assets (including observing, communications and information systems) as well as regulatory, policy and other governance mechanisms (including insurance).

Without advocacy, bias or agendas that are commonly encountered with recommendations, observations from the workshop include:

1. Sea ice is a common concern among diverse stakeholders, who collectively represent a system to ensure safe ship operations in the Arctic Ocean. However, stakeholders consider sea ice from strikingly different perspectives:
 - a. international policymakers look at development and application of international instruments, including the mandatory Polar Code and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which specifies "ice-covered areas" under Article 234;
 - b. nations view their sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdictions, which are being impacted by diminishing sea ice, notably along the Northern Sea Route and Northwest Passage;
 - c. scientists discover climatic, ecosystem and societal impacts associated with the 70% loss in sea-ice volume in the Arctic Ocean during the past three decades;
 - d. seafarers look for navigational hazards, recognizing that bergy bits, growlers and ice floes exist in areas that may be classified as open water;
 - e. insurers address risks of ship operations, identifying that an ice regime system would complement the Polar Waters Operational Manual that is anticipated with a mandatory Polar Code;
 - f. environmentalists focus on wildlife and ecosystem impacts from reducing sea-ice coverage and increasing commercial activities in the Arctic Ocean;
 - g. naval architects respond to requirements for classes of icestrengthened and icebreaking vessels operating in polar waters;
 - h. shipowners consider investments and operations based on market and environmental trends associated with access in the Arctic Ocean; and
 - i. indigenous peoples struggle with impacts from decreasing sea ice and increasing commercial activities, especially with regard to their subsistence livelihoods;

2. an issue arising during the discussions centered on the extent to which there are common interests in sea-ice observations and analyses among these stakeholders in the sense that collaborative initiatives can produce results that are helpful to all;
3. it was recognized that there is an urgent need to strengthen all forms of infrastructure to make the Arctic safe for increased shipping. However, it was also observed that public agencies do not have the resources needed to provide this infrastructure as a public service. It was observed that:
 - a. there has been a 30% decline in funding for hydrographic services that would produce and improve bathymetric charts, which currently cover only 8 to 11% of the Arctic Ocean;
 - b. Arctic states have an unfunded mandate for their stewardship and investments, as reflected by the 2011 Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic and 2013 Agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution, Preparedness and Response in the Arctic;
 - c. and support for infrastructure implementation to ensure safe ship operations in the Arctic Ocean is beyond the capacity of individual stakeholders; and
 - d. an important implication of these observations is the need for innovative public-private partnerships to strengthen infrastructure for safe ship operations in the Arctic Ocean. Such partnerships would involve investments and sharing of assets as well as collaborations, such as crowd-sourcing from diverse ships to collect bathymetric data.

The Polar Code is expected to become legally-binding in the form of amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and various annexes of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) with connections to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) and UNCLOS. However, the Polar Code will operate in a complex regulatory environment involving other regimes, including:

- conservation strategies, such as ecologically and biological sensitive areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity; and
- national regulations, such as the Canadian NORDREG system or the Russian Northern Sea Route Administration.

Handled properly, this institutional interplay can become a source of strength for the Polar Code. But there is a need to think carefully about the steps needed to turn this collection of regulatory arrangements into a coherent and fully integrated system.

Participants in the Workshop on Safe Ship Operations in the Arctic Ocean uniformly indicated that the rich dialogues were constructive. Coordinated by international research projects at the International Maritime Organization, such discussions could be used to further consider the above observations about sea-ice, public-private partnerships and institutional interplay.

Agenda

Holistic considerations for Arctic Ocean shipping

- 09:00 Welcome and opening remarks
Mr. Koji Sekimizu (IMO Secretary-General)
- 09:10 Workshop goals and objectives
Prof. Paul Berkman (University of California Santa Barbara)
- 09:20 Introduction – National Science Foundation (Arctic Options) Project
Prof. Paul Berkman (University of California Santa Barbara)
- 09:25 Introduction – European Commission (ACCESS) Project
Prof. Jean Claude Gascard (Université Pierre et Marie Curie)
- 09:35 Progress with the Polar Code
Dr. Heike Deggim (IMO Marine Environment Division)
- 10:00 Emerging access along the Northern Sea Route
Mr. Mikhail Kolovangin (Mission of the Russian Federation to IMO)
- 10:15 Coffee
- 10:45 International cooperation through the Arctic Council
Ambassador Hannu Halinen (Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- 11:00 Panel and open discussions – Key issues
- 11:45 Lunch

Evolving context of the Polar Code in the Arctic Ocean

- 13:15 Arctic sea-ice trends
Prof. Peter Wadhams (University of Cambridge)
- 13:30 Arctic Ocean economics
Prof. Lawson Brigham (University of Alaska Fairbanks)
- 13:45 Arctic commercial shipping
Mr. Mads Boye Peterson (Nordic Bulk Carriers A/S)
- 14:00 Arctic shipborne tourism
Capt. Leif Skog (Lindblad-National Geographic Expeditions)
- 14:15 Arctic peoples perspectives
Hon. Sara Olsvig (Greenland Parliament and Danish Parliament)
- 14:30 Panel and open discussions – Key issues
- 15:15 Coffee

Operationalizing the Polar Code in the Arctic Ocean

- 15:45 Sustaining Arctic observing networks
Prof. Jean Claude Gascard (Université Pierre et Marie Curie)
- 16:00 Insurance industry contributions
Mr. Michael Kingston (Marine, Trade & Energy Group, DWF LLP)
- 16:15 Arctic marine navigation and charts
Mr. Evert Flier (Norwegian Hydrographic Service)
- 16:30 Institutional interplay in the Arctic Ocean
Prof. Oran Young (University of California Santa Barbara)
- 16:45 Panel and open discussions – Summary of key issues
- 17:45 Conclude