



CONSERVATION OF ARCTIC FLORA AND FAUNA

**CAFF PROGRESS REPORT and
2004-2006 WORK PLAN**



**Presented to the
Senior Arctic Officials and Arctic Council Ministers
Fourth Ministerial Meeting, November 2004
Reykjavik, Iceland**

CAFF
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

About CAFF

The program for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) of the Arctic Council was established to address the special needs of Arctic ecosystems, species and their habitats in the rapidly developing Arctic region. It was initiated as one of four programs of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), which was adopted by Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States through a Ministerial Declaration at Rovaniemi, Finland in 1991. Other programs initiated under the AEPS and overtaken by the Arctic Council are the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), the program for Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) and the program for Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME).

Since its inaugural meeting in Ottawa, Canada in 1992, the CAFF program has provided scientists, conservation managers and groups, and indigenous people of the north with a distinct forum in which to tackle a wide range of Arctic conservation issues at the circumpolar level.

CAFF's main goals, which are achieved in keeping with the concepts of sustainable development and utilization, are:

- To conserve Arctic flora and fauna, their diversity and their habitats;
- To protect the Arctic ecosystems from threats;
- To improve conservation management laws, regulations and practices for the Arctic;
- To integrate Arctic interests into global conservation fora.

CAFF operates through a system of Designated Agencies and National Representatives responsible for CAFF in their respective countries. CAFF also has an International Working Group, which meets regularly to assess progress. CAFF is headed up by a chair and vice-chair who rotate among the Arctic countries. The CAFF International Secretariat, located in Akureyri, North Iceland, supports the chair and vice-chair; coordinates implementation of the CAFF Work Plan; coordinates cooperation with other Arctic Council working groups; and communicates CAFF goals and activities to the public.

The majority of CAFF's activities are directed to conserving Arctic biodiversity—the abundance and diversity of Arctic flora, fauna, and habitats—and to integrating indigenous people and their knowledge into CAFF. In recognition of this, the Arctic Ministers in 1998 endorsed CAFF's *Strategic Plan for Conservation of Arctic Biological Diversity* as a framework for future program activities. The Strategic Plan is built around five objectives addressing biodiversity monitoring, conservation of genetic resources, species and habitats, establishment of protected areas, conservation outside protected areas, and integration of biodiversity conservation objectives into economic plans and policies. Examples of major projects CAFF is currently working on are: a status report on Arctic biodiversity; development of a program to monitor Arctic biodiversity; assessment of climate change impacts on Arctic ecosystems in collaboration with AMAP and other Arctic organizations; assistance with implementation of circumpolar conservation strategies for murre (guillemots) and eiders; development of a Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN); preparing a Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map; and listing and mapping rare Arctic vascular plants. Whenever possible, CAFF works in co-operation with other international organizations and associations to achieve common conservation goals in the Arctic.



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Foreword

On behalf of the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group (CAFF), I am pleased to present CAFF's Biennial Progress Report for the 2002-2004 inter-ministerial period to the Arctic Council, and the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan.

This report represents the collective efforts of the Member States, Permanent Participants, CAFF Expert Groups, and Observer Organizations to CAFF. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to everyone who made CAFF a success during 2002-2004.

Arctic residents are dependent on the sustainable use of natural resources, making the conservation of biological diversity essential for long-term, social, cultural, and economic success in the Arctic. The Arctic Council advocates an ecosystem approach to the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable development in the Arctic. CAFF's primary goal is to ensure that Arctic ecosystems and their biodiversity remain viable and able to sustain socio-economic and cultural needs.

This report to the Arctic Council documents the results of CAFF's tenth meeting which was held in Anchorage, Alaska 14-16 September 2004, the deliverables for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting in Reykjavik, and presents the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan in English and Russian. It also documents a number of CAFF endorsements, and recognizes several projects that will be under development during this next inter-ministerial period. The recommended action items adopted by CAFF flow from the major issues identified in CAFF's popular book, Arctic Flora and Fauna: Status and Conservation (2001), and CAFF's Strategic Plan for the Conservation of Arctic Biological Diversity (1998). Both documents were intended to provide overall direction to the CAFF program. In addition, the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan addresses several projects reflecting the multi-disciplinary nature of many of the overarching issues of the Arctic Council, and the expanding necessity of cooperation with the other Working Groups to achieve the best results.

As is stated in CAFF's book Arctic Flora and Fauna: Status and Conservation (2001), "in much of the world, conservation is a matter of protecting what is left, or trying to restore what has been damaged. The Arctic offers a rare opportunity to demonstrate that humans can conserve a region not as an afterthought, but as a priority."

Kenton D. Wohl
CAFF Chair
2002-2004

Section I: CAFF Mandate from the Inari Declaration, Third Ministerial Meeting, Inari, Finland, 9-10 October, 2002

Ministers representing the eight Arctic states, convening in Inari, Finland, for the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council stated in the Declaration under the section titled: *BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES*

Welcome with appreciation the CAFF report *Arctic Flora and Fauna, Status and Conservation*; and **acknowledge** the recommendations arising from this report as a strategy for future biodiversity conservation work of the Arctic Council;

emphasize the significance of circumpolar cooperation aimed at promoting the conservation of biodiversity and unfragmented habitats and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources;

recognize that effective conservation of many circumpolar species and other natural resources requires close cooperation with non-arctic states;

recognize that enhanced monitoring of biodiversity at the circumpolar level, fully utilizing traditional knowledge, is required to detect the impacts of global changes on biodiversity and to enable Arctic communities to effectively respond and adapt to these changes;

take note of recommendations generated by projects on timberline forests, sustainable reindeer husbandry and sacred sites and encourage further dialogue among stakeholders on this basis;

recognize the potential for the development of oil, gas, metals and minerals in many Arctic regions to impact on the local standard of living and **emphasize** the importance of responsible management of these resources, including emergency prevention, to promote environmental protection and the sustainable development of the Arctic indigenous and local communities;

consider the ecological and other impacts of natural resource development, and undertake, as appropriate, strategic assessments;

acknowledge the need to pay particular attention to the impact of development and the use of natural resources on the traditional sources of livelihood of indigenous peoples and their communities.

Section II: CAFF Work Plan Review 2002-2004

The four expert groups of CAFF reported on their progress for the 2002-2004 inter-ministerial period at the CAFF X Biennial Meeting in Anchorage, Alaska, 14-16 September 2004. These four groups are the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program Group (CBMP); Circumpolar Protected Areas Network Expert Group (CPAN); Circumpolar Seabird Expert Group (CBIRD); and the CAFF Flora Expert Group (CFG). Progress reports from these four groups relate directly to the 2002-2004 CAFF Work Plan, and are briefly outlined below.

2.1 Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP)

Over these last two years, the Framework Document for the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (led by Iceland) has been further developed, and is now finalized. It is being submitted to the Senior Arctic Officials and Arctic Council Ministers for endorsement at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting in Reykjavik, November 2004.

The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) has evolved in response to the mandate of the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), and numerous international conventions and agreements which have stressed the inseparable link between conservation of biological diversity and sustainable development. The CBMP is rooted in the *Cooperative Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Arctic Region* (CAFF, 1997), which was endorsed by the Arctic Council Ministers. More recently in the Inari Declaration of 2002, the Arctic Council Ministers endorsed the book *Arctic Flora and Fauna Status and Conservation*, and the report titled *Arctic Flora and Fauna Recommendations for Conservation*, and directed CAFF to develop the CBMP. In 2002, the Arctic Council Ministers also referred to building up cooperative efforts for monitoring between CAFF and AMAP.

The CBMP is being developed by CAFF to serve as a coordinating body for currently existing biodiversity monitoring efforts in the Arctic, for data gathering and data analyses, and for coordinating the communication of results. The CBMP will serve to assist in the harmonization of currently existing monitoring efforts, and cooperate with other research organizations to identify gaps and deficiencies in the current knowledge base. New monitoring initiatives will be designed and implemented in conjunction with AMAP and other organizations, to make the most efficient use of financial, scientific and logistical resources, and to provide comprehensive data on the state of Arctic biodiversity on a circumpolar scale. The CBMP is a holistic, integrated ecosystem-based approach to conservation and sustainable use of the Arctic's living resources and the Arctic environment.

2.2 Circumpolar Protected Areas Network Expert Group (CPAN)

The CPAN process is a cooperative effort to protect important areas of the unique Arctic environment, including all levels of biodiversity through a system of protected areas. CPAN is intended to help member nations in a number of ways, including providing a baseline for identifying the most significant gaps in national protected area networks and by being an instrument for practical cooperation among participants. Additionally, CPAN promotes extant domestic and international policies and legislation with regard to protected areas throughout the Arctic.

The activities of CPAN are guided by the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan, which outlines recommended actions to be taken on national and circumpolar levels. The Strategy and Action Plan was ratified by the Arctic Council Ministers in 1996.

On the CAFF 2002-2004 Work Plan, six action items for CPAN were listed under the heading of *Conserving Arctic Ecosystems and Habitats*; and one was listed under *Engaging Society*. Progress on these seven action items is summarized below:

- The 2002 version of the Protected Areas Country Updates, being led by Canada, has been updated. The final draft of this document was circulated for review at the CPAN Expert Group meeting in Anchorage, Alaska 13 September 2004. The final

publication with maps will be released at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland in November, 2004.

- Led by Canada and the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA), a workshop titled: *Wild Places for Wild Life* was held in September, 2003 in Yellowknife, Canada, on the ecological value of protecting large unfragmented areas. The proceedings of this workshop were distributed at CAFF X. A follow-up project on designing northern protected areas is now underway with CCEA and partners.
- Led by the US, a workshop titled: *Compendium of Ecologically Important Marine Areas* was held in Akureyri, Iceland in October 2003. The workshop proceedings were completed with recommendations for follow-up actions.
- IUCN literature prepared for the 2003 World Parks Congress addressed the action item for analyzing regional and international agreements as they relate to CAFF's protected areas initiatives. In addition, a consulting firm contributed their own resources to investigate and report on the potential advantages of linking CPAN to the WSSD Plan of Implementation, the Global Millennium Development Goals and the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas; and to investigate and report on the potential use of CPAN to demonstrate implementation of global priorities at the regional level. It is expected that this report will be completed by November, 2004.
- CAFF Technical Report No. 11 titled: *The Conservation Value of Sacred Sites of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic: A Case Study in Northern Russia – Report on the State of Sacred Sites and Sanctuaries* was published in 2004. RAIPON led on this project with active involvement from IPS. A circumpolar workshop is now being planned in Russia, as a follow-up to this report and CAFF is working closely with RAIPON to facilitate this workshop.
- The ECORA project has been funded and is being implemented. CPAN will provide protected area input as required. Russia, Norway and UNEP/GRID-Arendal lead on this project.
- A display was produced for the 2003 World Parks Congress. This display will be exhibited at the Fourth Ministerial Meeting in Reykjavik. A brochure as a complement to this display was reviewed at CAFF X and will also be distributed at the Ministerial Meeting. Canada, and the US are the leads on this project.

The CPAN Expert Group Charter can be found in Appendix IV.

2.3 Circumpolar Seabird Expert Group (CBird)

CBird facilitates seabird conservation, management and research activities between circumpolar countries, and works to improve communication between seabird scientists and managers. Conservation issues include exotic predators, habitat alteration, oil and contaminants pollution, seabird bycatch, subsistence harvesting, unregulated harvesting, and climate change. Further, CBird promotes conservation of seabirds outside the Arctic, coordinates research efforts with other seabird groups, and coordinates the circumpolar seabird monitoring network, in addition to developing seabird initiatives for CAFF. The CBird Expert Group meets annually, and held its 10th meeting in the Faroe Islands in February, 2004.

The CBird Expert Group addressed five action items on the CAFF 2002-2004 Work Plan. Progress on these action items follows:

- The preliminary reviews from country lists of priority birds has now been completed, and the *Birds of Arctic Conservation Concern* country update reports will be completed in 2005. This project is being led by the US, in cooperation with UNEP/WCMC and Wetlands International.
- Regarding seabird gillnet bycatch initiatives led by the US and Canada, each country has reported on seabird gillnet bycatch. CBird members and others will continue to work toward improving the reporting methods of seabird bycatch.
- The update of CAFF Technical Report no. 5, *Seabird Harvest Regimes in Circumpolar Nations*, being led by the US, has been delayed until 2006, as it was decided to apply focus to data that is now being collected on specific species such as Kittiwakes and Puffins, and produce annual reports on this data.
- Implementations of action items in the *Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan* and the *International Murre Conservation Strategy and Action Plan*, being led by the US and Canada, are ongoing.
- A draft of the *Circumpolar Murre Monitoring Plan*, as well as a draft of the *Circumpolar Seabird Monitoring Network* framework - projects being led by the US and Iceland - have been completed.

The Cbird Expert Group Charter can be found in Appendix IV.

2.4 CAFF Flora Expert Group (CFG)

With botanical expertise drawn from CAFF member countries, the CAFF Flora Expert Group promotes, encourages, and coordinates internationally the conservation of biodiversity of arctic flora and vegetation, habitats, and research activities in these fields; and works to enhance the exchange of information relating to arctic flora and vegetation and factors affecting them.

The CAFF Flora Expert Group addressed seven action items on the CAFF 2002-2004 Work Plan.

- CAFF Map No. 1 - the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map, CAFF Map No. 1, led by the US, was an international effort to map the vegetation and associated characteristics of the circumpolar Arctic region. This map was completed and printed in September 2003 and is one of the deliverables for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting. This map has been a hugely successful cooperative effort between the CAFF Flora Expert Group and the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Mapping Group (CAVM). In a quote from UNEP/GRID-Arendal, "Arctic vegetation mapping contributes to global efforts on improving understanding and communication to policymakers of what the potential risks are to humanity and our environment with continued development, exploitation and pollution." Funding sources included USFWS as the designated agency for CAFF in the US, and the National Science Foundation, US.

A project on the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan is to expand this map to include the boreal regions of the Arctic. It is widely agreed that such a map will be an

extremely important contribution to the understanding of shifting patterns in Arctic flora and vegetation due to climate change.

- The draft checklist of Arctic lichens being led by Iceland, is still in progress. It has been completed up to the state of knowledge in 1984 with Macrolichens in North America; 1997 with Microlichens in North America, Svalbard; and 1996 for the Russian Arctic. More recent literature is now under review. However, what has been completed to date is ready to be put up on the CAFF Website. The bryophyte checklist is being led by Canada. The two groups will ensure that the two lists reflect similar methodology so they can be used in a consistent fashion.
- A draft checklist of Panarctic Flora, being led by Norway, has been completed and is undergoing revisions.
- The report on the monitoring of local flora (presence and abundance) in Russia is being led by the US and Russia. The report was reviewed in 2003 at the 2nd CFG meeting in Helsinki with updates provided by Russia in July 2004. This project is ongoing.
- Originally led by Greenland, and then led by Norway, with the assistance of the US, the *Second International Workshop on Circumpolar Vegetation Classification and Mapping* was held in Tromsø, Norway, June 2004. The National Science Foundation provided the funding for this workshop. The CAFF Flora Group is working closely with the CAVM group in executing many of the action items on the CAVM resolution which resulted from this workshop. Similarly the CAVM will be assisting the CAFF Flora Expert Group in executing action items on the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan.
- In scoping the project being led by the US and Permanent Participants to gather and incorporate traditional knowledge pertaining to the use and conservation of Arctic plants, it was discovered that there was a wealth of information that existed on this topic and a number of organizations have been working in this area. The CFG will seek cooperation from these organizations on the further development of this project, and the AIA has submitted an action item to the CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan on *Traditional Use and Conservation of Plants From the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands*, to be completed by 2006.
- Led by the US and hosted by Finland, a CFG workshop was held in Helsinki, Finland, April 2003 to forward progress on the CFG Work Plan action items.

The CFG Expert Group Charter can be found in Appendix IV.

Section III: List of Deliverables for Fourth Ministerial Meeting, Reykjavik,

CBMP Deliverables for Fourth Ministerial

1. Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program Framework Document
2. Strategy for Coordination of Monitoring Activities between CAFF and AMAP
3. Expert Network Monitoring Plans - initial list includes
 - a. Shorebirds
 - b. Reindeer/Caribou
 - c. ITEX
4. Discussion Papers:
 - a. Wetlands International Cooperation Strategy with the CBMP
 - b. World Conservation Monitoring Centre Cooperation Strategy on Data Management and Communications
 - c. Community-based monitoring written by Permanent Participants with introduction by IPS

CPAN Deliverables for Fourth Ministerial

5. 2004 version of the Protected Areas Country Updates.
6. CAFF Technical Report No. 11 titled: *The Conservation Value of Sacred Sites of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic: A Case Study in Northern Russia – Report on the State of Sacred Sites and Sanctuaries* published in 2004.
7. Proceedings of the Wild Places for Wild Life Workshop.
8. Brochure based on the publication, Protected Areas of the Arctic: Conserving a Full Range of Values.

CBird Deliverables for Fourth Ministerial

9. *Distribution of Murres Outside the Breeding Season, “Circumpolar Murre Banding Program”, North Atlantic Region.* CBird – 2004.

CFG Deliverables for Fourth Ministerial

10. *CAFF Map No. 1: Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map.*

Section IV: CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan and Annotation – English and Russian Versions



CAFF 2004 –2006 Work Plan

INTRODUCTION

The 10th meeting of the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council took place in Anchorage, Alaska, 14-16 September 2004. The CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan represents a consensus of the expert groups of CAFF, the Arctic States National Representatives, Permanent Participants, and Official Observers to CAFF. The Work Plan follows the five major themes in CAFF's strategic document: *Arctic Flora and Fauna: Recommendations for Conservation*, which was endorsed at the third Arctic Council Ministerial meeting in 2002, in Inari, Finland. The CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan includes 23 action items listed below which will be implemented by CAFF XI, unless an earlier date is provided. An annotated version of the Work Plan is also presented.

CAFF's Work Plan for the period 2004-2006 emphasizes cooperation and collaboration with other Arctic Council Working Groups, and organizations outside of the Arctic Council, and makes efforts to actively contribute to the global conservation agenda. This Work Plan responds to the findings and recommendations of the ACIA report, the Oil and Gas Assessment, the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Strategic Plan and ECORA. There are several projects under consideration for the IPY initiative, which will be further discussed at the next board meeting of CAFF and then added to the Work Plan at that time. CAFF will also enhance efforts to communicate the results of its projects to ensure that communities, regional organizations, national audiences and international organizations are aware of CAFF's work, and the contribution of these efforts to the well being of Arctic residents, the conservation of Arctic flora and fauna, and sustainable development in the Arctic.

I. Conserving Arctic Species

FAUNA

- 1.1 Complete a review on “Birds of Arctic Conservation Concern” in 2005.
Lead: US and Wetlands International
- 1.2 Complete a review of impacts of bycatch and harvests on seabirds by 2006.
Lead: Greenland and US
- 1.3 Complete a review of progress on the CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy by 2006. *Lead: Canada*
- 1.4 Complete a Circumpolar Ivory Gull Conservation Strategy by 2006.
Lead: Canada and Norway

FLORA

- 1.5 Complete checklists of Arctic lichens and bryophytes.
Lead: Iceland and Canada
- 1.6 Complete a project on “Traditional Use and Conservation of Plants from the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands by 2006.
Lead: Aleut International Association
- 1.7 Publish results of the “Second International Workshop on Circumpolar Vegetation Classification and Mapping” by 2006. *Lead: Norway, Greenland and US*

II. Conserving Arctic Ecosystems and Habitats

- 2.1 Prepare an Implementation Plan for the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Strategy and Action Plan. *Lead: CPAN Chair Country - to be determined*
- 2.2 Contribute to the identification of large marine ecosystems of the Arctic in cooperation with PAME per the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan.
Lead: US and Canada
- 2.3 Develop a framework and criteria to identify marine sensitive areas in the Arctic in cooperation with PAME and other Working Groups per the AC Arctic Marine Strategic Plan. *Lead: Greenland*
- 2.4 Convene a circumpolar workshop, in cooperation with Permanent Participants, based on RAIPON’s Sacred Sites Project to address the importance of sacred sites in biodiversity conservation, *inter alia* identification and protection of sacred sites, and management of ethnographic and cultural landscapes in the Arctic in 2005. *Lead: RAIPON*
- 2.5 Conduct a workshop on the values of protected areas, and indigenous subsistence lands in Russia by 2006. *Lead: Finland, Norway, Sweden, [Russia], RAIPON, and UNEP/GRID-Arendal*

III. Assessing and Monitoring Arctic Biodiversity

- 3.1 Complete the framework for a circumpolar seabird monitoring network in 2005.
Lead: Iceland and US
- 3.2 Complete a review of the status and trends of Arctic seabirds in 2006.
Lead: Iceland
- 3.3 Complete an evaluation of monitoring of local flora in Russia, and determining its application in a circumpolar context by 2006. *Lead: Russia and US*
- 3.4 Implement the CAFF/AMAP Strategy for Cooperation as endorsed by the SAOs.
Lead: Iceland
- 3.5 Complete an inventory of active Arctic biodiversity monitoring programs and projects in each CAFF country and complete a gap analysis by 2005.
Lead: Canada
- 3.6 Implement the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) as endorsed by the SAOs. *Lead: Iceland*

IV. Global Issues

- 4.1. Implement priority CAFF-relevant recommendations of the ACIA report in cooperation with the other Working Groups and IASC. *Lead: To be determined*
- 4.2. Continue to implement the ECORA project in the three model areas in Russia.
Lead: Russia, Norway, RAIPON, UNEP/GRID-Arendal
- 4.3. Implement priority CAFF-relevant action items of the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Strategic Plan (AMSP). *Lead: To be determined*
- 4.4. Contribute to the Arctic Council's Oil and Gas Assessment in cooperation with AMAP. *Lead: US*

V. Engaging Society

- 5.1 Produce a CPAN Poster. *Lead: US*

Annotation of CAFF 2004-2006 Work Plan

- 1.1 Complete a review on “Birds of Arctic Conservation Concern” in 2005.**
Lead: US and Wetlands International

The project will describe the international and rangewide approach to the conservation and management of migratory birds that breed in the Arctic. It will document the Birds of Arctic Conservation Concern and describe their migration flyways, status and trends, and international instruments available to implement collaboration throughout the flyways.

- 1.2 Complete a review of impacts of bycatch and harvests on seabirds by 2006.**
Lead: Greenland and US

These two reviews will document the status of seabird harvests and seabird bycatch in commercial gillnet fisheries in the Arctic. These two stressors are high priority conservation issues in the Arctic. The reviews are updates of previous CAFF Technical Reports.

- 1.3 Complete a review of progress on the CAFF Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy by 2006.** *Lead: Canada*

The CAFF Eider Strategy was published in 1997. Since that time, CAFF countries have pursued many of the action items. This review will document and summarize accomplishments to date and will serve to identify and direct future activities on eiders in the Arctic.

- 1.4 Complete a Circumpolar Ivory Gull Conservation Strategy by 2006.**
Lead: Canada and Norway

The Ivory Gull population is experiencing a steep decline and there is concern for its current status in the Arctic. The success of the circumpolar murre and eider strategies in creating cooperation and focusing conservation and management efforts in the Arctic have provided the impetus to develop this strategy.

- 1.5 Complete checklists of Arctic lichens and bryophytes.** *Lead: Iceland and Canada*

Few flora checklists exist for the Arctic. Documenting the occurrence of species in the Arctic is therefore a high priority. This project addresses lichens and bryophytes.

- 1.6 Complete a project on “Traditional Use and Conservation of Plants from the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands by 2006.** *Lead: Aleut International Association*

Although there is a growing interest in, and body of information on, traditional use of plants in the Arctic, this information has not been synthesized for the Aleutian and Beringian regions. This project will serve as a prototype for other regions in the Arctic and constitutes an important effort of cooperation between CAFF and the Permanent Participants.

1.7 Publish results of the “Second International Workshop on Circumpolar Vegetation Classification and Mapping” by 2006. Lead: Norway, Greenland and US

Since the early 1990s a fair amount of new scientific results pertaining to Arctic flora have been published. A workshop was conducted in 2004 to evaluate recent progress in Arctic vegetation classification and mapping and determine future research priorities. This project will publish the results of the workshop.

2.1 Prepare an Implementation Plan for the Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Strategy and Action Plan. Lead: CPAN Chair Country - to be determined

The CPAN Project Team, which preceded the CPAN Expert Group, developed a Strategy and Action Plan which was approved by the AC Ministers in 1996. The Implementation Plan is the next step and will function to focus the CPAN program by identifying priority action items.

2.2 Contribute to the identification of large marine ecosystems of the Arctic in cooperation with PAME per the Arctic Marine Strategic Plan. Lead: US and Canada

The identification of large marine ecosystems is a major gap in the overall understanding of Arctic marine biodiversity. CAFF will assist in completing this important action item with PAME, in accordance with AMSP strategic action item 7.4.1.

2.3 Develop a framework and criteria to identify marine sensitive areas in the Arctic in cooperation with PAME and other Working Groups per the AC Arctic Marine Strategic Plan. Lead: Greenland

The identification and conservation of high value marine areas and ecoregions is a major biodiversity gap and project initiative in the Arctic. This action item documents a commitment by CAFF to assist in implementing strategic action item 7.3.2 in the AMSP, promoting WSSD actions related to the marine and coastal environment, including the application of an ecosystem approach and establishment of marine protected areas, including representative networks.

2.4 Convene a circumpolar workshop, in cooperation with Permanent Participants, based on RAIPON’s Sacred Sites Project to address the importance of sacred sites in biodiversity conservation, *inter alia* identification and protection of sacred sites, and management of ethnographic and cultural landscapes in the Arctic in 2005. Lead: RAIPON

RAIPON and CAFF published the Sacred Sites report in 2004. There have been discussions concerning expanding this pilot project to other regions in the Arctic. This workshop is intended to highlight the accomplishments of this project and showcase its value to other regions. It will also focus on demonstrating the connection between biodiversity conservation and Sacred Sites.

2.5 Conduct a workshop on the values of protected areas, and indigenous subsistence lands in Russia by 2006. *Lead: Finland, Norway, Sweden, [Russia], RAIPON, and UNEP/GRID-Arendal*

This workshop is intended to review protected areas and their values to biodiversity conservation in Russia, and will document gaps in the priority needs of Russia.

3.1 Complete the framework for a circumpolar seabird monitoring network in 2005. *Lead: Iceland and US*

This project is intended to assist in implementing CAFF's Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) by developing a monitoring framework specifically for seabirds. It will recognize existing national seabird monitoring programs and develop and promote monitoring at the circumpolar scale.

3.2 Complete a review of the status and trends of Arctic seabirds in 2006. *Lead: Iceland*

This project will document the status and trends of seabirds in the Arctic. It is intended to assist CAFF in further defining biodiversity program gaps and priorities.

3.3 Complete an evaluation of monitoring of local flora in Russia, and determining its application in a circumpolar context by 2006. *Lead: Russia and US*

This report will describe methods of monitoring the presence and abundance of flora in Russia. The potential for its application to other areas in the Arctic will be reviewed with the possibility of coordinating flora and vegetation monitoring in the Arctic.

3.4 Implement the CAFF/AMAP Strategy for Cooperation as endorsed by the SAOs. *Lead: Iceland*

CAFF and AMAP were tasked with developing a strategy for coordinating their monitoring programs. This strategy documents the two Working Groups' roles and responsibilities, and provides several recommendations to enhance a coordinated approach to biodiversity and contaminants monitoring in the Arctic.

3.5 Complete an inventory of active Arctic biodiversity monitoring programs and projects in each CAFF country and complete a gap analysis by 2005. *Lead: Canada*

This is a project being conducted to support the implementation of CAFF's Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP).

3.6 Implement the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) as endorsed by the SAOs. *Lead: Iceland*

The CBMP is a major accomplishment and deliverable for CAFF during the 2002 – 2004 period. Upon endorsement, a Steering Committee will be formed to initiate the implementation phase. This monitoring program will be launched as a corner-stone program of CAFF, and will serve to support many other monitoring initiatives, including 7.1.1 of the AMSP strategic actions on enhanced research and monitoring activities for the observation and conservation of the Arctic marine and coastal ecosystems. This program will also work cooperatively with AMAP on joint monitoring initiatives.

4.1 Implement priority CAFF-relevant recommendations of the ACIA report. *Lead: To be determined*

The 4-year long ACIA project is coming to a conclusion with two publications describing the status of climate change in the Arctic with priority recommendations for follow-up actions. Although the reports are not available at this time, it is anticipated that CAFF will begin implementing priority biodiversity recommendations. A lead country will be identified when specific projects are identified in 2005.

4.2 Continue to implement the ECORA project in the three model areas in Russia. *Lead: Russia, Norway, RAIPON, UNEP/GRID-Arendal*

The Russian ECORA project (*An Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach to Conserve Biodiversity and Minimise Habitat Fragmentation in Three Selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic*) is a \$6 million “ecosystem management” initiative that is beginning the implementation phase in 2005. Major outcomes of the project will include approved integrated ecosystem management strategies and action plans in three selected Model Areas in the Russian Arctic. In support of these strategies and action plans, the project will implement a number of activities including biodiversity and socio-economic inventories and assessments; targeted training programs; legislative, administrative and institutional capacity building; specific conservation measures; and pilot activities to test integrated ecosystem management approaches for conserving and sustainably using natural resources. The project will help to secure the integrity of some of the world's last remaining pristine areas and support livelihoods of indigenous and local peoples.

4.3 Implement priority CAFF-relevant action items of the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Strategic Plan (AMSP). *Lead: To be determined*

The AMSP is a deliverable for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting and will require implementation of specific CAFF-related biodiversity actions. Further CAFF-related projects, in addition to action items 2.2 and 2.3 above, will be identified and lead countries established in 2005.

4.4 Contribute to the Arctic Council's Oil and Gas Assessment in cooperation with AMAP. *Lead: US*

CAFF will appoint a member to the Steering Committee of the Oil and Gas Assessment; recommend lead authors for chapters relevant to conservation of biodiversity; and contribute actively to this project.

5.1 Produce a CPAN Poster. *Lead: US*

Numerous reports have been produced for the CPAN initiative. This poster is an attempt to enhance the visibility of these products, and CAFF's role as a leader in promoting protected areas in the Arctic.



CAFF План работы на 2004 –2006 гг.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

С 14 по 16 сентября в г. Анкоридже, штат Аляска, проходила десятая встреча Рабочей группы Арктического совета по охране флоры и фауны Арктики. В ходе встречи на основе консенсуса подгрупп экспертов CAFF, Арктических государств, Постоянных представителей и Официальных наблюдателей был разработан план работы CAFF на 2004-2006 гг.. Рабочий план составлен по пяти основным направлениям работы, определенным в стратегическом документе CAFF *“Рекомендации по сохранению флоры и фауны Арктики”*, принятом на третьем заседании министров стран Арктического совета в г. Инари, Финляндия, в 2002 году. План работы CAFF на 2004-2006 гг. состоит из 23 перечисленных ниже пунктов, которые должны быть выполнены ко времени проведения одиннадцатой встречи CAFF, за исключением тех случаев, когда для выполнения того или иного пункта предусмотрен более ранний срок. Краткое описание всех пунктов плана приводится в Приложении I.

В плане работы CAFF на 2004-2006 гг. особое значение придается сотрудничеству и взаимодействию с остальными рабочими группами Арктического совета и другими организациями, а также прилагаются все усилия для обеспечения активного вклада в дело охраны природы во всемирных масштабах. В плане также учитываются выводы и рекомендации отчетов по Оценке воздействия климатических изменений (ACIA), Оценке воздействия нефтегазовых разработок, Стратегического плана по охране морской среды Арктики и проекта ECORA. В настоящее время идет изучение ряда проектов в рамках инициативы Года коренных народов, которые подлежат дальнейшему обсуждению на следующем заседании руководства CAFF с последующим включением их в рабочий план. CAFF также намеревается усовершенствовать работу по обнародованию результатов проектов с целью информирования жителей поселков, региональных организаций, национальной общественности и международных организаций о работе CAFF и о том, какой вклад данная работа вносит в улучшение жизни жителей Арктики, сохранение арктической флоры и фауны, а также в устойчивое развитие арктических регионов.

I. Сохранение арктических видов

ФАУНА

- 1.1 Завершение в 2005 году обзора «Арктические птицы, требующие охраны». *Руководители проекта: США и организация Wetlands International*
- 1.2 Завершение к 2006 году обзора воздействия прилова и промысла морских птиц на состояние их популяций. *Руководители проекта: Гренландия и США*
- 1.3 Завершение к 2006 году обзора работы по Циркумполярной стратегии по охране гаги. *Руководитель проекта: Канада*
- 1.4 Завершение к 2006 году разработки Циркумполярной стратегии по охране белой чайки. *Руководители проекта: Канада и Норвегия*

ФЛОРА

- 1.5 Завершение составления контрольных перечней арктических лишайников и бриофитов. *Руководители проекта: Исландия и Канада*
- 1.6 Завершение к 2006 году проекта «Традиционное использование и сохранение растений Алеутских островов, островов Прибылова и Командорских островов». *Руководитель проекта: Международная ассоциация алеутов*
- 1.7 Публикация к 2006 году результатов «Второго международного семинара по классификации и картографированию циркумполярной растительности». *Руководители проекта: Норвегия, Гренландия и США*

II. Сохранение экосистем и сред обитания в Арктике

- 2.1 Подготовка плана осуществления Стратегии и плана действий по созданию Циркумполярной сети охраняемых территорий (SPAN), утвержденных министерской встречей Арктического совета в 1996 году. *Руководитель проекта: Страна-председатель SPAN - подлежит определить*
- 2.2 Участие совместно с РАМЕ в определении крупных арктических морских экосистем в рамках Стратегического плана охраны морской среды Арктики. *Руководители проекта: США и Канада*
- 2.3 Разработка системы и критериев для выявления уязвимых участков морской среды Арктики в сотрудничестве с РАМЕ и другими рабочими группами в рамках Стратегического плана охраны морской среды Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: Гренландия*

- 2.4 Организация, совместно с постоянными участниками, циркумполярного семинара в 2005 году по результатам проекта Ассоциации коренных малочисленных народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока Российской Федерации (RAIPON) по охране священных мест коренных народов для обсуждения важной роли священных мест в сохранении биоразнообразия, а также выявления и охраны священных мест и управления этнографическими и культурными ландшафтами Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: RAIPON*
- 2.5 Проведение к 2006 году семинара о значении охраняемых территорий и земель традиционного природопользования коренных народов в России. *Руководители проекта: Финляндия, Норвегия, Швеция, [Россия], RAIPON, и UNEP/GRID-Arendal*

III. Оценка и мониторинг биоразнообразия Арктики

- 3.1 Завершение разработки циркумполярной сети мониторинга морских птиц в 2005 году. *Руководители проекта: Исландия и США*
- 3.2 Завершение в 2006 году обзора состояния и тенденций в развитии популяций морских птиц Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*
- 3.3 Завершение к 2006 году оценки мониторинга местной флоры в России и определение его применимости в циркумполярном контексте. *Руководители проекта: Россия и США*
- 3.4 Осуществление утвержденной высшими должностными лицами Арктики стратегии сотрудничества CAFF/АМАР. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*
- 3.5 Завершение составления каталога действующих программ и проектов мониторинга биоразнообразия в Арктике во всех странах-участницах CAFF и завершение анализа потребностей в недостающих программах мониторинга к 2005 году. *Руководитель проекта: Канада*
- 3.6 Осуществление циркумполярной программы мониторинга биоразнообразия (СВМР), одобренной высшими должностными лицами Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*

IV. Вопросы глобального характера

- 4.1 Выполнение приоритетных, относящихся к сфере деятельности CAFF, рекомендаций отчета ACIA в сотрудничестве с другими рабочими группами и IASC. *Руководитель проекта: Подлежит определить*
- 4.2 Продолжение осуществления проекта ECORA в трех регионах России. *Руководители проекта: Россия, Норвегия, RAIPON, UNEP/GRID-Arendal*
- 4.3 Осуществление приоритетных относящихся к сфере деятельности CAFF пунктов Стратегического плана Арктического Совета по охране морской среды Арктики (AMSP). *Руководитель проекта: Подлежит определить*

- 4.4 Участие в проводимой Арктическим советом Оценке воздействия нефтегазовых разработок на окружающую среду совместно с АМАР. *Руководитель проекта: США*

V. Работа с общественностью

- 5.1 Выпуск плаката SPAN. *Руководитель проекта: США*

Краткое описание пунктов Плана работы CAFF на 2004-2006 гг.

1.1 Завершение в 2005 году обзора «Арктические птицы, требующие охраны».

Руководитель проекта: США и Wetlands International

Проект должен дать описание подхода к охране и управлению ресурсами гнездящихся в Арктике перелетных птиц, как в международных масштабах, так и с точки зрения всего ареала их обитания. Проект должен описать проблемы охраны птиц Арктики и путей их миграции, состояние и тенденции в развитии популяций, а также механизмы международного сотрудничества в сфере охраны птиц на всем протяжении миграционных маршрутов.

1.2 Завершение к 2006 году обзора воздействия прилова и промысла морских птиц на состояние их популяций. Руководители проекта: Гренландия и США

Два данных обзора дадут документальное описание текущего положения дел в области промысла морских птиц, а также их прилова в ходе коммерческого арктического рыбного промысла с использованием жаберных сетей. Оба фактора стресса представляют собой приоритетные проблемы охраны птиц Арктики. Вышеуказанные обзоры представляют собой обновленные варианты предыдущих технических отчетов CAFF.

1.3 Завершение к 2006 году обзора работы по Циркумполярной стратегии CAFF по охране гаги. Руководитель проекта: Канада

Стратегия CAFF по охране гаги была впервые опубликована в 1997 году. С тех пор страны CAFF вели активную работу по осуществлению разработанных мер. Настоящий обзор призван обобщить и документально оформить достигнутые на сегодняшний день результаты и определить направление дальнейшей деятельности по охране гаги в Арктике.

1.4 Завершение к 2006 году разработки Циркумполярной стратегии по охране белой чайки. Руководители проекта: Канада и Норвегия

На сегодняшний день имеет место резкое сокращение численности белой чайки, что вызывает озабоченность текущим состоянием популяции этого вида в Арктике. Стимулом для разработки данной стратегии послужил успех стратегий сотрудничества и концентрации усилий по сохранению кайры и гаги в Арктике.

1.5 Завершение составления контрольных перечней арктических лишайников и бриофитов. *Руководители проекта: Исландия и Канада*

В настоящее время имеется лишь незначительное количество контрольных перечней флоры Арктики. Следовательно, документирование встречаемости в Арктике тех или иных видов имеет первостепенное значение. Данный проект посвящен лишайникам и бриофитам.

1.6 Завершение к 2006 году проекта «Традиционное использование и сохранение растений Алеутских островов, островов Прибылова и Командорских островов». *Руководитель проекта: Международная ассоциация алеутов*

Несмотря на наличие растущего интереса и значительного количества информационного материала по традиционному использованию растений Арктики, данная информация не систематизирована по Алеутскому и Берингийскому регионам. Настоящий проект может служить прототипом для других регионов Арктики, а также является хорошим примером сотрудничества между САФФ и Постоянными представителями.

1.7 Публикация к 2006 году результатов «Второго международного семинара по классификации и картографированию циркумполярной растительности». *Руководители проекта: Норвегия, Гренландия и США*

С начала 1990 годов было опубликовано значительное количество новых научных материалов о флоре Арктики. В 2004 году проводился семинар, давший оценку проделанной работе по классификации и картографированию растительности Арктики и наметивший приоритетные направления будущих исследований. Настоящий проект предполагает публикацию результатов семинара.

2.1 Подготовка плана осуществления Стратегии и плана действий по созданию Циркумполярной сети охраняемых территорий (CPAN). *Руководитель проекта: Страна-председатель CPAN - подлежит определить*

Стратегия и план действий по созданию циркумполярной сети охраняемых территорий (CPAN) была подготовлена Проектной группой CPAN, являющейся предшественником экспертной группы CPAN, и утверждена министрами Арктического совета в 1996 году. Следующим шагом является План осуществления Стратегии, который должен определить приоритетные меры и их связь с общемировыми усилиями и программой по охране природы/охраняемым территориям.

2.2 Участие совместно с РАМЕ в определении крупных арктических морских экосистем в рамках Стратегического плана охраны морской среды Арктики (AMSP). Руководители проекта: США и Канада

Определение крупных морских экосистем является недостающим звеном в общем понимании морского биоразнообразия Арктики. CAFF будет выполнять данный пункт в сотрудничестве с РАМЕ на основании пункта 7.4.1 Стратегического плана AMSP.

2.3 Разработка системы и критериев для выявления уязвимых участков морской среды Арктики в сотрудничестве с РАМЕ и другими рабочими группами в рамках Стратегического плана охраны морской среды Арктики. Руководитель проекта: Гренландия

Выявление и охрана высоко ценных морских районов и экорегионов является важной инициативой, направленной на ликвидацию пробела в понимании биоразнообразия в Арктике. Данный пункт плана действий документально оформляет твердое намерение CAFF содействовать осуществлению пункта 7.3.2 Стратегического плана AMSP и решений Йоханнесбургской встречи на высшем уровне (WSSD) в отношении морской и прибрежной окружающей среды, включая применение экосистемного подхода и создание морских охраняемых территорий.

2.4 Организация, совместно с постоянными участниками, циркумполярного семинара в 2005 году по результатам проекта RAIPON по охране священных мест коренных народов для обсуждения важной роли священных мест в сохранении биоразнообразия, а также выявления и охраны священных мест и управления этнографическими и культурными ландшафтами Арктики. Руководитель проекта: RAIPON

RAIPON и CAFF опубликовали отчет по проекту Священных мест в 2003 году. В настоящее время ведутся дискуссии по расширению масштабов данного пилотного проекта и распространению его на другие регионы Арктики. Планируемый семинар должен будет осветить достижения данного проекта и продемонстрировать его ценность для других регионов. Основное внимание семинара будет посвящено демонстрации связи между священными местами и сохранением биоразнообразия.

2.5 Проведение к 2006 году семинара о значении охраняемых территорий и земель традиционного природопользования коренных народов в России. Руководители проекта: Финляндия, Норвегия, Швеция, [Россия], RAIPON и UNEP/GRID-Arendal

Данному семинару предстоит провести обзор охраняемых территорий и их значения для сохранения биоразнообразия в России, а также определить пробелы, подлежащие устранению в первую очередь.

3.1 Завершение разработки циркумполярной сети мониторинга морских птиц в 2005 году. *Руководители проекта: Исландия и США*

Данный проект должен помочь в осуществлении разработанной САФФ Циркумполярной программы мониторинга биоразнообразия (СВМР) за счет разработки сети мониторинга морских птиц. Помимо признания существующих национальных программ мониторинга морских птиц, проект будет содействовать разработке и осуществлению мониторинга в циркумполярных масштабах.

3.2 Завершение в 2006 году обзора состояния и тенденций развития популяций морских птиц Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*

Проект фиксирует текущее состояние и тенденции развития популяций морских птиц в Арктике. Он также поможет САФФ в работе по дальнейшему выявлению пробелов и приоритетных потребностей в программе по сохранению биоразнообразия.

3.3 Завершение к 2006 году оценки мониторинга местной флоры в России и определение его применимости в циркумполярном контексте. *Руководители проекта: Россия и США*

Проект должен изучить и описать методы мониторинга наличия и обилия флоры в России. В процессе осуществления проекта будет также изучаться потенциал применения такого мониторинга в других районах Арктики и возможность согласования мониторинга флоры и мониторинга растительности в Арктике.

3.4 Осуществление утвержденной высшими должностными лицами Арктики стратегии сотрудничества САФФ/АМАР. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*

САФФ и АМАР было поручено разработать стратегию координации проводимых ими программ мониторинга. Данная стратегия документирует роли и обязанности обеих рабочих групп, а также предлагает ряд рекомендаций по развитию согласованного подхода к мониторингу биоразнообразия и загрязнителей в Арктике.

3.5 Завершение составления каталога действующих программ и проектов мониторинга биоразнообразия в Арктике во всех странах-участницах САФФ и завершение анализа потребностей в недостающих программах мониторинга к 2005 году. *Руководитель проекта: Канада*

Данный проект проводится в поддержку осуществления разработанной САФФ программы мониторинга биоразнообразия (СВМР).

3.6 Осуществление циркумполярной программы мониторинга биоразнообразия (СВМР), одобренной высшими должностными лицами Арктики. *Руководитель проекта: Исландия*

Программа СВМР является одним из основных достижений и результатов работы САФФ в течение 2002 – 2004 гг.. После ее утверждения будет сформирован Руководящий комитет, который начнет работу этапа ее осуществления. Данная программа мониторинга станет одной из основных программ САФФ, поддерживающей другие инициативы в области мониторинга, включая пункт 7.1.1 стратегических мер АМСП по повышению научно-исследовательской и мониторинговой деятельности по изучению и сохранению морских и прибрежных экосистем Арктики. Данная программа также будет сотрудничать с АМАР в области совместных мониторинговых инициатив.

4.1 Выполнение приоритетных, относящихся к сфере деятельности САФФ, рекомендаций отчета АСИА. *Руководитель проекта: Подлежит определит*

Четырехлетний проект АСИА завершается двумя публикациями, описывающими состояние климатических изменений в Арктике, и дающими рекомендации в отношении приоритетности дальнейших действий. Несмотря на то, что в настоящее время данные отчеты еще не опубликованы, ожидается, что САФФ начнет осуществление приоритетных рекомендаций по биоразнообразию. Руководитель будет определен по мере определения конкретных проектов в 2005 году.

4.2 Продолжение осуществления проекта ECORA в трех регионах России. *Руководители проекта: Россия, Норвегия, RAIPON, UNEP/GRID-Arendal*

Российский проект ECORA (*Комплексный экосистемный подход к сохранению биоразнообразия и уменьшению фрагментации среды обитания на трех модельных территориях в российской Арктике*) представляет собой шестимиллионную инициативу «экосистемного подхода к управлению ресурсами», вступающую в фазу осуществления в 2005 году. Основные результаты этого проекта включают в себя комплексные стратегии управления экосистемами и планы действий на трех «модельных» территориях в российской Арктике. В поддержку данных стратегий и планов действий проект предполагает осуществить ряд мероприятий, включая оценку биоразнообразия и социально-экономического развития, проведение программ обучения, наращивание законодательного, административного и учрежденческого потенциала, конкретные природоохранные мероприятия, а также пилотные меры для испытания комплексного экосистемного подхода к сохранению и устойчивости использования природных ресурсов. Проект будет способствовать сохранению этих регионов, относящихся к последним регионам нетронутой дикой природы, и поддержанию жизненного уровня коренного и местного населения.

4.3 **Осуществление приоритетных, относящихся к сфере деятельности САФФ, пунктов Стратегического плана Арктического Совета по охране морской среды Арктики (AMSP).** *Руководитель проекта: Подлежит определить*

Ожидается, что план AMSP будет докладываться министерскому заседанию Арктического совета, за чем последует осуществление относящихся к сфере деятельности САФФ рекомендаций по биоразнообразию. Поскольку на момент составления данного документа работа над AMSP не была завершена, дополнительные относящиеся к сфере деятельности САФФ проекты, помимо перечисленных выше пунктов 2.2 и 2.3, будут определены в 2005 году.

4.4 **Участие в проводимой Арктическим советом Оценке воздействия нефтегазовых разработок на окружающую среду совместно с АМАР.** *Руководитель проекта: США*

САФФ назначит одного из своих членов в Руководящий комитет по Оценке воздействия нефтегазовых разработок, порекомендует ведущих авторов для глав, касающихся сохранения биоразнообразия, а также примет активное участие в данном проекте.

5.1 **Выпуск плаката SPAN.** *Руководитель проекта: США*

В рамках инициативы SPAN было написано значительное количество работ и материалов. Данный плакат явится попыткой пропаганды данных материалов, а также роли САФФ в поддержке охраняемых территорий в Арктике.

Section V: CAFF Working Group: Management and Organization

5.1 CAFF Management Board

The CAFF Management Board from 2002-2004:

National Representatives	Designated Agency	Country
Kenton Wohl, Chair	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska	USA
Kevin McCormick	Environment Canada	Canada
Esko Jaakkola, Vice Chair	Ministry of the Environment	Finland
Marianne Jensen	Ministry of the Environment and Nature	Greenland
Aevar Petersen	Icelandic Institute of Natural History	Iceland
Berit Lein	Directorate for Nature Management	Norway
Sune Sohlberg	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden
Permanent Participants		
Cindy Dickson	Arctic Athabaskan Council	
Victoria Gofman	Aleut International Association	
Craig Fleener	Gwich'in Council International	
Aqqaluk Lynge	Inuit Circumpolar Conference	Greenland
Duane Smith	Inuit Circumpolar Conference	Canada
Pavel Sulyandziga	RAIPON	
Ritva Torikka-Gelencsér	Saami Council	
Gunn-Britt Retter	Indigenous Peoples Secretariat	Denmark
Observers		
Vincent Flemming	JNCC	UK
Janet Hohn	IUCN	US
Maarten Loonen, Ph.D.	Arctic Centre	The Netherlands
Tiina Kurvits	UNEP/GRID-Arendal	Canada
Christoph Zöckler	World Conservation Monitoring Center	UK
Ward Hagemeijer	Wetlands International	The Netherlands
Samantha Smith/Stefan Norris	WWF-Arctic	Norway

Esko Jaakkola of Finland will be the next Chair of CAFF beginning in November 2004. Marianne Jensen of Greenland will serve as Vice Chair.

An ongoing issue of concern regarding the management board of CAFF is that for the past two years CAFF has not had a designated National Representative from Russia. This issue had not yet been resolved as of the CAFF X Biennial meeting in Anchorage, though there has been ongoing correspondence between the CAFF Chair and Russia in this regard.

The Faroe Islands have requested to join CAFF, however nothing formal has been forthcoming from Denmark or the Faroe Islands to further this request. It is also unclear at this time how Denmark/Greenland/Faroe Islands will organize their participation at CAFF meetings and their voluntary contributions to the CAFF International Secretariat.

5.2 CAFF Operating Budget

The projected operating budget for CAFF for the year 2005 will be 269,000 USD, up from 252,800 USD in 2004. If voluntary contributions remain unchanged, the CAFF International Secretariat will have a shortfall of approximately 16,000 USD in 2005. This is due in part to the devaluing of the US dollar against the Icelandic kronur. The International Secretariat receives contributions in US dollars, but the majority of expenses are in Icelandic kronur. Over the last four years, operating revenue has dropped almost 25% due to the drop in the exchange rate, but voluntary country contributions have remained unchanged for the last eight years.

5.3 Secretariat Staff and Location Changes

There was a staff change in the position of Executive Secretary in May 2004. Magdalena Muir was replaced by María Victoría Gunnarsdóttir, who holds an MS in Environmental Sciences with concentration in Conservation Biology, and a BA in Earth and Planetary Sciences, both from Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, USA. María resides near Akureyri.

Olga Pálsdóttir has returned from her one-year maternity leave. Anna Guðmundsdóttir, who worked as the Administrative Assistant for CAFF and PAME during Olga's maternity leave, has left the Secretariat.

The CAFF International Secretariat continues to be located in Akureyri, Iceland. However, the Secretariat moved to a new research science park building on the campus of the University of Akureyri, October 2004. The PAME Secretariat has also moved into this same office space, and Olga will continue to serve as Administrative Assistant to both the CAFF and PAME Secretariats.

5.4 Cooperation with other Arctic Council Working Groups

There have been strong efforts made by CAFF in establishing cooperation with other Arctic Council Working Groups: CAFF, AMAP and IASC will be hosting the ACIA meeting in November in Reykjavik. CAFF participated actively in the drafting of the Arctic Council's Arctic Marine Strategic Plan, being led by PAME. CAFF has been asked by AMAP to appoint a member to the Oil and Gas Assessment Steering Committee; and also to suggest chapter leads and supporting authors for biodiversity-related chapters in the assessment. CAFF is actively involved in the implementation phase of the ECORA project. CAFF was invited to participate in the most recent ACAP meeting but due to timing and resource restrictions linked to preparations for the Ministerial in November, CAFF was unable to attend. However, CAFF will stay informed on the outcome of this meeting and future needs for CAFF involvement.

There are several initiatives that CAFF and AMAP are now actively working together on. There have been five meetings of the CAFF and AMAP Secretariats on these issues since June 2004. (1) CAFF has now completed development of the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) Framework Document, and will be proceeding to develop a coordinated monitoring pilot project with AMAP. With Ministerial endorsement of the CBMP in November, 2004, CAFF will proceed with the establishment of a CBMP steering committee which will execute the next steps required in CAFF/AMAP cooperation. (2) CAFF and AMAP have written a strategy for cooperation on monitoring

which is being submitted as a deliverable at the November 2004 Ministerial. (3) CAFF will be using the template on the AMAP website to establish a database on the CAFF website of current biodiversity monitoring projects. (4) CAFF will be cooperating with AMAP on a GIS pilot project involving the creation of a web-based portal for data analyses and data mapping. (5) CAFF and AMAP are discussing possibilities for cooperation with respect to the IPY.

5.5 Cooperation with Arctic Council Observers and Other Organizations

The World Conservation Monitoring Center (WCMC) has been actively assisting CAFF in development of the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program. The WCMC has also submitted a discussion paper on how they can assist CAFF and the CBMP in data management and communications. In addition, Wetlands International has submitted a discussion paper on how they envision cooperation with the CBMP. CAFF is actively seeking cooperation from IASC and CEON as well. Several organizations are being asked by CAFF to submit discussion papers on remote sensing capabilities and the possibilities to assist the monitoring efforts of the CBMP.

The African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) Secretariat attended CAFF X and has expressed strong interest in project cooperation. This will be pursued over the next several months.

UNEP/GRID-Arendal has expressed interest in working with CAFF to develop a project idea for the IPY. This will be pursued over the next few months as well.

WWF and UNEP/GRID-Arendal will be assisting CAFF in the development of a mapping report on the state of the Arctic's living resources. This project is now in the proposal development phase.

5.6 IPY Initiatives

There have been several discussions over the last few months on possible CAFF projects for the International Polar Year. CAFF is currently in discussions with AMAP, UNEP/GRID-Arendal, AEWA, and Wetlands International for development of possible projects. Increasing the terrestrial vegetation component in science initiatives for the IPY is also a focal point for CAFF. These ideas are being more fully developed and proposals will be presented at the next board meeting of CAFF in 2005, at which time the accepted projects will be added formally to the 2004-2006 Work Plan.

5.7 Communications

The CAFF Website will be upgraded this year to better serve as a communications tool. There will be more information put up for each of the expert groups of CAFF. CAFF will also be developing a database, with the assistance of AMAP, following as an example the database AMAP launched. CAFF will be requesting all who are participating in biodiversity monitoring projects in the Arctic to register in this database.

All meeting reports and CAFF publications are put up on the CAFF website. Please refer to Appendix IV for a list of all CAFF publications to date.

The National Representatives of CAFF receive monthly status reports from the Secretariat detailing the past months events, expenditures, and issues coming up in the near future.

Section VI: Appendices

Appendix I: Projects under development or consideration

1. Complete the third edition of the Circumpolar Seabird Bulletin in 2005. *Lead: US*
2. Evaluate the need for a CAFF Technical Report “Circumpolar Status and Trends of Arctic Seaducks”. *Lead: US*
3. Evaluate the need for a CAFF Technical Report “Circumpolar Status and Trends of Arctic Kittiwakes”. *Lead: Norway*
4. Complete a CAFF Technical Report “Circumpolar Murre Monitoring Plan” in 2005. *Lead: US*
5. Complete eight action items in the CAFF Murre Conservation Strategy by 2006. *Lead: US, Canada, Norway*
6. Develop a strategy to identify, map and analyze bioclimatologically defined ‘Arctic hot spots’ as a research project, based on the ideas put forth in a discussion paper submitted by Norway. *Lead: Norway*
7. Encourage the development of an international web-based geographic information system (GIS) for analysis and distribution of circumpolar Arctic mapped vegetation data, and prepare a progress report prior to CAFF XI. *Lead: US.*
8. Conduct a workshop on the findings of the sacred sites project to model the connection of biodiversity conservation with the protection of culturally significant areas for Indigenous Peoples of North America. *Lead: GCI, AIA, Canada*
9. Develop a proposal for international and regional workshops to develop regional protected area networks as a follow-up to recommendations of the World Parks Congress, the protected areas programme of work under the CBD, the WSSD recommendations and other international agreements and conventions promoting a multilateral, regional approach to protected areas. *Lead: Canada and UNEP/GRID-Arendal*
10. Prepare a discussion paper on the existing and potential role and contribution of existing monitoring programs within Arctic protected areas to the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program. *Lead: Canada*
11. Prepare a proposal to review the threats and changes to the circumpolar land and seascapes from climate change to demonstrate the need for additional protected areas in the Arctic. *Lead: Finland*
12. Prepare initiatives for contribution of CAFF to the IPY to be taken up at the next NR meeting. *Lead: Finland and Secretariat*
13. Prepare a proposal for fundraising, public outreach, and educational initiatives for CAFF. *Lead: Secretariat*
14. Encourage the completion of the Panarctic Flora Checklist. *Lead: Norway*
15. Develop an issue paper on the concept of designating protected areas by other than government departments and agencies. *Lead: Canada*

16. Develop an issue paper on Cold Water Corals as a contribution to the concept of marine sensitive areas. *Lead: USA*
17. Develop an issue paper proposing metadata standards. *Lead: US*

Приложение I: Дополнительные проекты CAFF, находящиеся на стадии рассмотрения или разработки

1. Завершение в 2005 году третьего издания Циркумполярного бюллетеня по морским птицам. *Руководитель проекта: США*
2. Оценка необходимости технического отчета CAFF «Состояние и тенденции развития популяций морских уток Арктики в циркумполярных масштабах». *Руководитель проекта: США*
3. Оценка необходимости технического отчета CAFF «Состояние и тенденции развития популяций миевки в циркумполярных масштабах». *Руководитель проекта: Норвегия*
4. Завершение технического отчета CAFF «Циркумполярный план мониторинга кайры» в 2005 году. *Руководитель проекта: США*
5. Завершение восьми пунктов Стратегии по сохранению кайры к 2006 году. *Руководители проекта: США, Канада, Норвегия*
6. Разработка стратегии выявления, картографирования и анализа биоклиматологических «горячих точек Арктики» в качестве научно-исследовательского проекта на основании идей, выдвинутых в предложенной Норвегией дискуссионной работе. *Руководитель проекта: Норвегия*
7. Содействие развитию на базе Интернет международной географической информационной системы (ГИС) для анализа и рассылки данных по циркумполярной растительности и подготовки отчета по проделанной работе к 11 встрече CAFF. *Руководитель проекта: США.*
8. Проведение семинара по собранным материалам проекта по священным местам с целью создания модели связи сохранения биоразнообразия с охраной культурно-значимых и священных мест для коренных народов Северной Америки. *Руководители проекта: GCI, AIA, Канада*
9. Разработка предложения по проведению международного и региональных семинаров по созданию региональных сетей охраняемых территорий в свете рекомендаций Всемирного конгресса, программы охраняемых территорий CBD, рекомендаций WSSD и прочих международных соглашений и конвенций, выступающих за многосторонний региональный подход к проблеме охраняемых территорий. *Руководители проекта: Канада и UNEP/GRID-Arendal*
10. Подготовка дискуссионного документа по текущей и потенциальной роли проводящихся на охраняемых территориях Арктики программ мониторинга и их вкладу в Циркумполярную программу мониторинга биоразнообразия. *Руководитель проекта: Канада*

11. Подготовка предложения по проведению обзора угроз и изменений, вызываемых климатическими изменениями в циркумполярных сухопутных и морских ландшафтах, с целью демонстрации потребности в создании в Арктике дополнительных охраняемых территорий. *Руководитель проекта: Финляндия*
12. Подготовка инициатив CAFF в свете проведения Года коренных народов для представления следующему совещанию NR. *Руководители проекта: Финляндия и Секретариат*
13. Подготовка предложения по мероприятиям CAFF по сбору средств, работе с общественностью и просветительским инициативам. *Руководитель проекта: Секретариат*
14. Содействие завершению контрольного перечня панарктической флоры. *Руководитель проекта: Норвегия*
15. Разработка концептуального документа по облечению неправительственных органов правом создания охраняемых территорий. *Руководитель проекта: Канада*
16. Разработка концептуального документа по холодноводным кораллам в качестве вклада в концепцию уязвимых участков морской среды. *Руководитель проекта: США*
17. Разработка концептуального документа по стандартам метаданных. *Руководитель проекта: США*

Appendix II: CAFF Endorsements

The following is a list of projects and concepts which were discussed at the CAFF X Biennial Meeting in Anchorage, Alaska 14-16 September 2004, and which CAFF now formally endorses:

1. CAFF endorses the development of a Circumpolar Boreal Vegetation Map, related to global change and modeling vegetation change, expanding the region covered by the Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map (CAVM) into CAFF boreal regions to the south, and endorses the preparation of a progress report prior to CAFF XI.
2. CAFF endorses the concerted effort to increase the terrestrial vegetation components in science initiatives proposed for the International Polar Year.
3. CAFF welcomes the Northern Forum's Brown Bear Working Group's offer to develop a proposal for their expansion into a circumpolar monitoring network that might connect to the CAFF Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program.
4. CAFF recognizes the efforts of the ITEX, Reindeer/Caribou, Shorebirds and Polar Bear circumpolar monitoring networks.

Appendix III: CAFF List of Publications

Arctic Flora and Fauna – Status and Conservation (2001)

Arctic Flora and Fauna – Recommendations for Conservation (2002)

CAFF Habitat Conservation Reports (HCR)

- No. 1: The State of the Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic (1994)
- No. 2: Proposed Protected Areas in the Circumpolar Arctic (1996)
- No. 3: National Principles and Mechanisms for Protected Areas in the Arctic Countries (1996)
- No. 4: Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Principles and Guidelines (1996)
- No. 5: Gaps in Habitat Protection in the Circumpolar Arctic (1996)
- No. 6: Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Strategy and Action Plan (1996)
- No. 7: Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Progress Report 1997 (1997)
- No. 8: Summary of Legal Instruments and National Frameworks for Arctic Marine Conservation (2000)
- No. 9: Gap analysis on the Russia Arctic (2000)
- No. 10: Protected Areas of the Arctic: Conserving a Full Range of Values (2002)

CAFF Technical Reports

- No. 1: Incidental Take of Seabirds in Commercial Fisheries in the Arctic Countries (1998)
- No. 2: Human Disturbance at Arctic Seabird Colonies (1998)
- No. 3: Atlas of Rare Endemic Vascular Plants of the Arctic (1999)
- No. 4: Global Overview of the Conservation of Arctic Migratory Breeding Birds Outside the Arctic (1998)
- No. 5: AMAP/CAFF Workshop on Climate Change, Rovaniemi. 24-25 March 1998 (1998)
- No. 6: CAFF/AMAP Workshop on a Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program, Reykjavik 7-9 Feb, 2000: Summary Report (2000)
- No. 7: Workshop on Seabird Incidental Catch In the Waters of Arctic Countries, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia 26-28 April 2000; Report and Recommendations (2000)
- No. 8: CAFF Workshop on Conservation of Migratory Arctic Birds, Songli, Norway, 10-11 September 2000: Summary Report (2001)
- No. 9: Seabird Harvest Regimes in the Circumpolar Nations (2001)
- No. 10: Proceedings of the First International Conservation of the Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Flora Group Workshop (2002)
- No. 11: The Conservation Value of Sacred Sites of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic: A Case Study in Northern Russia (2004)
- No. 12: Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) Coordination Meeting, Akureyri, Iceland, 11-12 April 2002 (2003)
- No. 13: Distribution of Murres Outside the Breeding Season, "Circumpolar Murre Banding Program", North Atlantic region, CBird (2004)

CAFF Map Series

- No. 1: Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map. Scale 1:7,500,000. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) Map No. 1. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska (2003).

CAFF Strategies

Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) Strategy and Action Plan (1996)

International Murre Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (1996)

Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (1997)

The Co-operative Strategy for Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Arctic Region (1997)

Strategic Plan for the Conservation of Arctic Biological Diversity (1998)

Program Management and Meetings

Report of the Working Group 1992-1993 (1993)

Circumpolar Seabird Working Group Bulletin, Vol 1-2 (1995-1996)

CAFF Newsletter Vol 1-2 (1995-1996)

CAFF Report to Ministers 1996 (March 1996)

CAFF Report to SAOs 1997 (June 1997)

Third Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF III), Reykjavik 1994:
Proceedings (1994)

Fourth Annual Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF IV), Moscow 1995:
Summary Report (1996)

Fifth Annual Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF V), Rovaniemi 1996:
Summary Report (1997)

Sixth Annual Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF VI), Nuuk 1997:
Summary Report (1998)

Seventh Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF VII), Yellowknife 1999:
Summary Report (1999)

Eighth Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF VIII), Trondheim 2000:
Summary Report (2000)

Ninth Meeting of the CAFF International Working Group (CAFF IX), Abisko, 2002:
Summary Report (2002)

Circumpolar Seabird Group, CBird IX, Tromsø 2003, Progress Report (2003)

Appendix IV: CAFF Expert Group Charters

CONSERVATION OF ARCTIC FLORA AND FAUNA

CAFF FLORA EXPERT GROUP (CFG)

CHARTER

During the next few decades the Arctic will be strongly affected by forces within and from outside the region, including the impacts of global climate change, resource development, changes in numbers of wildlife species, increases in permanent residents, and burgeoning tourism. The relatively simple and often fragile arctic ecosystems are dramatically altered through changes to the species composition of the vegetation, destruction of wetlands, and thawing of ice-rich permafrost, as well as through feedbacks of these effects to global hydrologic and atmospheric systems. To preserve plant diversity, conservation programs must be guided by the biological requirements of species and ecosystem components as biological diversity ensures a healthy biosphere.

Traditionally, conservation and research activities for arctic plants have not been well coordinated in terms of common direction, concerns, reporting, and information exchange. Except for two CAFF action items, Panarctic Flora Project (PAF) and Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Mapping Project (CAVM), governmental and non-governmental groups are often organized bilaterally. Therefore, plant conservation and research activities have not had a fully circumpolar perspective. Creating the CAFF Flora Group (CFG) within the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) of the Arctic Council, will ensure that scientists, conservationists, and managers interested in arctic flora and vegetation will have a forum to promote, facilitate, and coordinate conservation, management, and research activities of mutual concern. To these ends, the CFG is created.

I. GOALS

With botanical expertise drawn from CAFF member countries, to promote, encourage, and coordinate internationally the conservation of biodiversity of arctic flora and vegetation, habitats, and research activities in these fields; and to enhance the exchange of information relating to arctic flora and vegetation and factors affecting them.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. Seek international opportunities to support the conservation needs of the biodiversity of arctic flora and vegetation.
2. Create conservation partnerships within the Arctic.
3. Support research and education for conservation partnerships.
4. Exchange published information and unpublished data concerning arctic flora and vegetation.
5. Develop cooperative botanical activities for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna annual work plan.

III. DESCRIPTION

The CFG complements global and other regional botanical committees of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The CFG is comprised of up to 16 representatives, i.e., up to two representatives from each of the eight Arctic Council member states and permanent participants. The representatives come from the range of organizations and geographical. The CFG meetings, however, are open to botanical specialists of all governmental and non-governmental organizations with proven interest and expertise in the Arctic.

A chairperson administers the CFG. The chairperson facilitates and coordinates the work of the CFG between annual meetings and facilitates the annual meeting. The meeting agenda is developed by the chairperson in consultation with the other representatives.

The CFG conducts meetings as necessary to fulfill its goals and objectives. The meetings will be conducted in Europe whenever possible for maximum efficiency and to minimize costs; otherwise the meetings will be conducted in each country on a rotational basis.

Materials and records of each CFG meeting are provided to each CAFF National Representative, CFG representative, and other attendees as soon as possible following a meeting. The chairperson is responsible for preparing and distributing the materials unless other arrangements are concluded during the meeting.

Unless there is prior agreement for logistics, the host country is responsible for all in-country meeting expenses and arrangements for the CFG representatives. Expenses for lodging, meals, and transportation are the responsibility of each representative, unless prior arrangements are concluded.

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CONSERVATION OF ARCTIC FLORA AND FAUNA

CIRCUMPOLAR SEABIRD EXPERT GROUP (CBIRD)

CHARTER

I. INTRODUCTION

Marine and coastal ecosystems are socio-economically and biologically important features in circumpolar regions. Populations of seabirds in the circumpolar region are large and diverse. About 16 species of seabirds have circumpolar distributions while several other species are shared between two or more countries. Arctic countries often share the same seabird populations. Consequently, there is a joint and equal responsibility for the conservation of seabirds in and outside the Arctic. Arctic countries also share common population and habitat threats in marine and coastal ecosystems that seabirds depend on for their survival.

Traditionally, conservation, management, and research activities for seabirds in the Arctic have been poorly coordinated in terms of common direction, concerns, field methods, reporting and information exchange. Existing governmental and non-governmental regional seabird groups are organized in a north-south or latitudinal manner and not in an east-west or longitudinal manner. Therefore, seabird activities have been poorly coordinated in a circumpolar context. Circumpolar Seabird Group (CBird) was a recognition that seabird conservation, management, and research activities could most effectively be achieved and harmonized by a multilateral approach of all Arctic countries. It was in this simple context that CBird was approved in 1993 within the organizational structure of the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna program, a component of the Arctic Council. CBird will ensure that scientists and managers interested in northern seabirds will have a common forum to promote, facilitate and coordinate conservation, management, and research activities of mutual concern.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. GOAL

To promote, facilitate, coordinate, and harmonize seabird conservation, management and research activities among circumpolar countries, and to improve communication between seabird scientists and managers in and outside the Arctic.

B. OBJECTIVES

- To identify current and emerging seabird conservation, management, research, monitoring, and public outreach problems and opportunities in the Arctic and corresponding information and coordination needs.
- To facilitate exchanging and publishing seabird information of mutual interest to scientists and managers in the circumpolar countries.
- To facilitate harmonizing objectives, field methods and data analyses for similar studies of seabirds in the Arctic.

- To facilitate development and coordination of cooperative research and management projects and conservation plans for circumpolar seabirds of mutual concern in the Arctic.
- To promote and facilitate coordinating conservation initiatives for those Arctic seabirds that primarily winter outside the Arctic.
- To coordinate CBird initiatives with activities of other seabird groups as appropriate.
- To develop an integrated package of cooperative seabird activities or initiatives for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna annual work plan.
- Coordinate the CAFF Circumpolar Seabird Monitoring Network project.

III. ADMINISTRATION

A. Membership

The CBird complements other international seabird working groups of governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

The CBird is comprised of up to 16 National Representatives; i.e., up to two representatives from each of the eight member countries of the Arctic Council, and representatives from the Council's Permanent Participants and Official Observers. CBird National Representatives are appointed by their respective CAFF National Representatives. The representatives represent the range of organizations and geographic areas important to seabird research, management and conservation in the Arctic. Participation in CBird meetings, however, is open to seabird experts of all governmental and nongovernmental organizations interested in Arctic seabirds. Decision-making within the CBird is by consensus of the designated official representatives.

B. Leadership

The CBird is administered by a Chair or Co-chairs. The Chair or Co-chairs selected from the group of official Representatives. The Chair or Co-chairs are selected by the CBird and approved by CAFF National Representatives. They serve for two-year terms which can be renewed at the discretion of CBird representatives. The Chair or Co-chairs are responsible for scheduling and facilitating meetings, preparing and distributing materials prior to meetings, and completing appropriate records of meetings. Materials and records are provided to CAFF National Representatives, the Secretariat, and all attendees within 60 days of completed meetings. Meeting agendas are developed by the Chair or Co-chairs in consultation with other CBird representatives. The Chair or Co-chairs also coordinate the work of CBird between meetings.

C. Meetings

The CBird will conduct meetings as necessary and possible to fulfil its objectives and approved action items. The Chair or Co-chairs, in consultation with other CBird representatives will determine the timing and location of meetings. Generally, meetings will rotate among the eight member countries. The CBird representatives from the host country are responsible for meeting logistical arrangements.

D. Expenses

Unless there is prior agreement, CBird representatives and other meeting attendees are responsible for their travel and per diem expenses.

CONSERVATION OF ARCTIC FLORA AND FAUNA

CIRCUMPOLAR PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK EXPERT GROUP (CPAN) CHARTER

I. INTRODUCTION

The Arctic is a climatically extreme and ecologically unique region characterized by expansive, sensitive, and relatively undisturbed habitats populated by highly adapted flora and fauna. The region is shared by eight Arctic nations, each of which individually and as a group has committed to the conservation of its diverse biosystems using a variety of techniques, including establishing protected areas as an important tool for the ecosystem, species, and habitat conservation. Under the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), and later, the Arctic Council (AC), the countries agreed to work together to create a protected areas network that will encompass the circumpolar Arctic. This Circumpolar Protected Areas Network (CPAN) is being developed in recognition that the Arctic is a shared ecosystem, with many species having circumpolar distribution, and many common conservation issues .

The CPAN process is a cooperative effort to protect important areas of the unique Arctic environment, including all levels of biodiversity through a system of protected areas. CPAN is intended to help member nations in a number of ways, including providing a baseline for identifying the most significant gaps in national protected areas networks and by being an instrument for practical cooperation among participants. Additionally, CPAN promotes extant domestic and international policies and legislation with regard to protected areas throughout the Arctic.

The activities of CPAN are guided by the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan, which outlines recommended actions to be taken on national and circumpolar levels. The Strategy and Action Plan was ratified by the AC Ministers in 1996.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Goals

1. To promote the development of a protected area network that has a high probability of maintaining ecosystem health and dynamic biodiversity of the Arctic region.
2. To improve the implementation of the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan.

B. Objectives

3. Identify current and emerging protected area issues and concomitant initiatives to resolve them.

4. Exchange information on, and harmonize management for, protected areas in the Arctic.
5. Facilitate development and coordination of cooperative projects which support ecological linkages among protected areas within and outside the Arctic.
6. Periodically review and revise the CPAN Strategy and Action Plan.
7. Develop protected area activities and initiatives for the CAFF Work Plan.
8. Complement and coordinate with other global and regional protected area programs and initiatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations.
9. Develop and implement a standard protocol for reporting on protected area issues in the circumpolar countries.

III. ADMINISTRATION

A. Participation

The CPAN Expert Group comprises representatives from each Arctic Council national government, Permanent Participants and Official Observers. National Representatives of CPAN will be selected by their respective CAFF National Representatives; representatives of Permanent Participant and Observer organizations will be selected by their respective organizations. Participation in CPAN meetings is open to any environmental and protected area experts interested in Arctic conservation and protected area management.

B. Leadership

The CPAN Expert Group is administrated by a chair or co-chairs approved by the CAFF National Representatives. The chair or co-chairs serve for two year terms which can be renewed at the discretion of the Expert Group and approved by the CAFF National representatives. The chair or co-chairs facilitate and coordinate work of the Working Group between and during meetings. Meeting agendas are developed by the Chair or Co-chairs in cooperation with other CPAN members. The Chair or Co-chairs are responsible for overseeing meeting logistics and ensuring preparation and distribution of all meeting materials and records.

C. Meetings

The CPAN Expert Group holds meeting as necessary and possible in order to fulfill its goals, objectives, and approved action items. Participating countries host CPAN meetings on a rotational basis, unless prior agreements have been made. Host countries will manage all logistics and in-country meeting expenses.

D. Expenses

Unless prior agreements have been concluded, CPAN participants are responsible for their travel and per diem expenses.

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