



Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna: Rapid Assessment for Rapid Change "information for adaptation in the North"

Climate Change in Northern Territories August 2013

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Arctic Council:

- Eight nations
- Six Indigenous organizations
- CAFF one of six
 working groups





EPPR

PAME

SDWG

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Rapid assessments for rapid change



Move towards dynamic, forward-looking analysis



CBMP: Coordinated monitoring

CINCUMPOLAR INCOMENT

- International network improving detection, understanding and reporting of Arctic biodiversity trends
- Focal point for Arctic biodiversity information
- Development of integrated monitoring plans
 - Marine (2011)
 - Freshwater (2012)
 - Terrestrial (2013)
- Indices and indicators





Arctic Biodiversity Assessment (ABA)



Purpose:

- To synthesize and assess the status and trends of Arctic biodiversity
- The ABA:
 - provides a description of the current state of Arctic ecosystems and biodiversity
 - creates a baseline for use in global and regional assessments
 - provides a basis to inform and guide future Arctic Council work
 - provides up-to-date scientific- and traditional knowledge
 - identifies gaps in the data record
 - identifie key mechanisms driving change
 - produce scientific and policy recommendations

ABA: Policy Recomendations



The ABA provide 9 key findings under Three Cross-Cutting themes:

- Climate change as the most serious underlying driver of overall change in biodiversity
- Necessity of taking an ecosystem-based approach to management; and

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

Ecosytem Based Management



 Necessity of taking an ecosystem-based approach to management

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

Mainstreaming Biodiversity



Requires the incorporation of biodiversity objectives and provisions into all Arctic Council work and encourage the same for on-going and future international standards, agreements, plans, operations and/ or other tools specific to development in the Arctic. This should include, but not be restricted to, oil and gas development, shipping, fishing, tourism and mining.

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- Public web-based data management system to make up-todate ABA, CBMP and other CAFF data easily accessible
- Allows the combination of geo-referenced data at various spatial, temporal and taxonomic scales
- Allows users to integrate, analyze and display data, relationships and factors driving change
- A work in progress; launched at IPY
- www.abds.is





- Species
- Stressors
- Indices
- Networks
- Data
- Maps
- Graphics









Seabird Information Network (SIN)

The Seabird Information Network focuses on the development of a data entry and analysis portal system that will allow for circumpolar seabird colony information to be contributed, mapped, and shared by scientists and monitoring programs around the Arctic. Data will be compiled to generate a circumpolar seabird colony assessment.



The site is in its initial stages and data will be added as it becomes available. Information can be downloaded and used provided proper citation is given. By downloading data the user acknowledge to provide correct citation for the data/graphic. If you have any comments or queries then please contact us at caff@caff.is If you have any data you would like to contribute in the ABDS please contact caff@caff.is



Arctic Sea Bird Colonies





Photo: Dan Bach Kristensen/Shutterstock.com

Migratory birds





Photo: Jochen Dierschke



Thank you



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