



HORIZON 2020
Coordination and Support Action
Grant Agreement No: 652641



CONNECTING SCIENCE WITH SOCIETY

Deliverable No. 4.5
A Stakeholder Map

Submission of Deliverable

Work Package	WP 4
Deliverable no. & title	D4.5 A Stakeholder Map
Version	1
Creation Date	17.09.2015
Last change	25.05.2016
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WP lead accepted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Executive Board accepted
Dissemination level	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PU-Public <input type="checkbox"/> PP- Restricted to programme partners <input type="checkbox"/> RE- Restricted to a group specified by the consortium <input type="checkbox"/> CO- Confidential, only for members of the consortium
Lead Beneficiary	RUG (partner 8)
Contributors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 – AWI, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 – CNRS, <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - NERC-BAS, <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - CNR-DTA, <input type="checkbox"/> 5 – SPRS, <input type="checkbox"/> 6 – IPEV, <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - IGOT-UL, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 – RUG, <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - RCN, <input type="checkbox"/> 10 – MINECO, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11 – CSIC, <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - UW-APRI, <input type="checkbox"/> 13 – BAI, <input type="checkbox"/> 14 – GEUS, <input type="checkbox"/> 15 – VUB, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 16 – UOULU, <input type="checkbox"/> 17 – RBINS, <input type="checkbox"/> 18 - IGF PAS, <input type="checkbox"/> 19 - IG-TUT, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 – AMAP, <input type="checkbox"/> 21 – WOC, <input type="checkbox"/> 22 - GINR
Due date	01.03.2015
Delivery date	24.05.2016

Executive summary

An overview is given of the stakeholders and end-users of EU-PolarNet. The stakeholder map will form the basis for the stakeholder engagement. We have identified the research communities, parliaments and policy, local inhabitants, polar organisations, NGOs, international networks and agencies, the media and business and industry sectors as the stakeholder groups of EU-PolarNet. The stakeholder groups are related to the key research questions, defined in deliverable 2.1. From all different stakeholder groups a large group of stakeholder organisations is addressed in a separate excel document. This document needs to be up-dated during the whole project, since it is possible that during the stakeholder engagement process that new stakeholder groups will emerge.

Introduction

An important objective of EU-PolarNet is to initiate, conduct and sustain an on-going dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders for the Polar Regions. EU-PolarNet wants to create and deliver a framework and implementation plan to facilitate mutually beneficial engagement and interaction between EU-PolarNet research programme participants and stakeholders. The identification of key stakeholders is critical for successful engagement [See deliverable 4.3 for the communication and engagement strategy]. The stakeholders are those who are potentially affected by or concerned about, interested in, important to, or having any power over the polar research agenda or will be end-users of polar research outcomes. Stakeholders form a wide variety of public and private sectors including policy, business, governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and a wider society, including local and indigenous peoples. But also the polar research community itself is regarded as an important stakeholder group. In the stakeholder consultation process it is important to include minority and vulnerable groups as well as to pay attention to existing stakeholder coalitions, partnerships and working groups.

Mapping Key Stakeholder Groups

Different guides and reports have suggested a number of criteria for highlighting key stakeholders [e.g. The FRP Guide to Stakeholders Engagement - November 2007; The UNEP guidance manual 2009 -Integrated Assessment: Mainstreaming sustainability into policymaking]. With some minor variations in ordering the stakeholders, most come to similar stakeholder target groups.

The FRP Guide to Stakeholders Engagement - November 2007, suggests a number of criteria for selecting high priority stakeholders. Taking into consideration the EU-PolarNet target, the selection of eligible and credible Stakeholders should meet the following requirements [see also Deliverable 4.3]:

- stakeholders who are charged with legal, financial, and operational responsibilities of Polar scientific activity in the form of regulations, contracts, policies, or codes of practice.
- stakeholders who are substantially affected by Polar or Polar-related activities, products or services, or who closely interact with scientific activity, including those stakeholders that the European Polar facilities depend on in day-to-day operations.
- stakeholders who have influence on or decision-making power over scientific activities and/or their effect at societal, economic and environmental level.
- stakeholders who are legitimate recipients of policy and value statements, including early warning about emerging issues and risks, or who reflect a wide range of societal

expectations, impacted groups, and issue areas or legitimately represent (through regulation, custom, or culture) a relevant constituency, including those representing the "voiceless" (e.g., the environment, children, future generations)

As already stated in Deliverables 4.2 and D4.3 key stakeholders include the research communities, parliaments and policy, local inhabitants, polar organisations, NGOs, international networks and agencies, the media and business and industry sectors. For all key stakeholder groups, different stakeholder subgroups are identified. In some cases, groups of stakeholders are well structured and have good organisations that can be contacted to represent a stakeholder group by themselves. This is for instance the case with the different societies for indigenous peoples. More diverse to identify are for instance the industry and other business. A short description of the different stakeholder groups is proposed below.

Research communities

The research communities include a large group of research institutions, universities and national polar operators. The partners of EU-PolarNet represent largely these research communities. Each EU-PolarNet partner (except AMAP and WOC) is representing the research community of their country. The research communities are also addressed by mapping the important and relevant conferences and symposia.

Parliamentary and policy

For the EU-PolarNet project, the European Commission and the European Parliament are very important stakeholders. Besides that there are the national governments of the EU and Arctic countries, the Arctic Council and the countries that signed the Antarctic Treaty. There are also the governance organisations of regional and local communities in the Arctic.

European public

This group is very hard to address in the stakeholder identification. This target group will be reached through the three primary types of engagement:

- engagement for awareness (make user groups/audiences aware of the work of the project);
- engagement for understanding (make user groups/audiences to understand the work of the project);
- engagement for action (make user groups/audiences to adopt actions)

These ways of engagement are further described in deliverable 4.3.

Local Arctic communities; indigenous communities;

The indigenous peoples are well organised and can be reached by their different organisations. The key indigenous organisations are the six so-called permanent participants in the Arctic Council: Aleut International Association (AIA), Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC), Gwich'in Council International (GCI), Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) and Saami Council (SC). Some other organisations can be named here as well, like the Association of World Reindeer Herders, Sami Education and the International Workgroup for Indigenous Affairs.

The non-indigenous communities are not as well organised. They can be reached through the local, regional and national governments. For this group the above engagement strategies will be used as well.

Polar organisations

In both the Arctic and Antarctic there is a group of very well functioning organisations that are key stakeholder partners for the EU-PolarNet. These are organisations like IASC, SCAR, IASSA, Arctic Council, the Barents Council and the Antarctic Treaty Secretariat.

NGOs

The NGOs can be subdivided in those engaged in environmental issues and those that have a focus on the indigenous rights.

International networks and agencies

These include amongst others the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes (COMNAP); the Forum of Arctic Research Operators (FARO), INTERACT; networks, like EUAIC, IASSA, SEARCH, APECS, Arctic Science Partnership and ArcticNet.

WOC as an industry partner in EU-PolarNet, GINR with its strong relation to residents in the Arctic and ESA will also be major contributors, and all other WP4 partners will contribute as well.

The media

The media can be used as a way to reach stakeholders, but is also a stakeholder in its own right.

Business and Industry sectors

This is a large sector of stakeholders. It can be divided in different stakeholder subgroups.

For the Antarctic the range of businesses and industries is limited. The most important are tourism, fishery and the infrastructure services. Also the military can be mentioned here. Note that there is also a lot of research done by the industry and the military.

Jóhannsdóttir and Cook¹ recently identified the economic opportunities in the Arctic region, presented in the table below. In red the additions of the World Ocean Council are added. These opportunities give us a good overview of the key stakeholder industries and other activities.

KEY INDUSTRIES IDENTIFIED	OPPORTUNITIES
Oil and gas	Exploitation of fossil-fuel energy resources, including onshore and offshore projects in shallow and deep water
Land-based mining / mineral resources	Exploitation of resources, e.g. gold, platinum, uranium, iron ore and diamond and improved shipping out from Arctic ports
Fisheries	Increased fishing productivity and increased access to ice free waters

¹ Lára Jóhannsdóttir & David Cook (2015). *AN INSURANCE PERSPECTIVE ON ARCTIC OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS: Hydrocarbon exploration & shipping*. Reykjavik: Institute of International Affairs / The Centre for Arctic Policy Studies

Aquaculture	Increased fish farming in some northern coastal waters, e.g. Norway
Shipping	Shorter distances for transit shipping, cost savings in terms of time (days at sea) and fuel, saving of tolls For destination shipping, improved access and support services
Ports and infrastructure	Development and investment opportunities for coastal infrastructure to support the other industries
Logistics, maritime services	Development and investment opportunities to support the other industries
Tourism	Development of tourism in remote areas, increased frequency of cruises
Submarine cables	First ever transarctic cable, decreased latency in Asia-Europe telecommunications, increased web access for remote northern communities
OTHER ACTIVITIES	OPPORTUNITIES
Wind and hydro power production	Exploitation of wind and water resources
Consulting and advisory services	Need for specialised knowledge, e.g. on risk management and safety issues
Science, technology and data	Need for data collection, special technology withstanding Arctic conditions, e.g. satellite, gliders, ROVs, data analysis and software, etc.
Insurances	Growing markets for specialised insurance solutions Rising insurance capacity
Marine biotechnology	Potential for new biological materials for biotech, e.g. new genetic sources from Arctic marine species
Scientific research	Rising need for scientific research

This overlaps to a large extent with the focus of Arctic Economic Council:

- Infrastructure and related matters including maritime transportation, communications and IT and aviation;
- Energy, including oil, gas and renewable sources;
- Mining;
- Tourism;
- Fishing;
- Human resources investments and capacity building

Stakeholder identification

Following the defining of the stakeholder target groups, the identification of the individual organisations, businesses etc. needs to take place. As a starting point for the Arctic stakeholder identification the European Arctic Information Centre Preparatory Phase (EUAIC), EC DG Environment-funded, is used. It conducted a comprehensive survey (2012 and 2014) of the major Arctic Stakeholders. Although the focus of this study was different, e.g. considering the trends and

developments taking place in the European Arctic, the societal challenges addressed are largely overlapping. The analysis has been conducted on the basis of seven themes focused on change: climate change, maritime transport, fisheries, oil & gas, mining, activities affecting land use and social and cultural changes.

To add Antarctic organisations and more relevant Arctic organisations in the private sector and civil society realm, the most influential polar conferences and other events like the Arctic Circle, Arctic Frontiers, Arctic Shipping Conference, Arctic Energy Summit, SCAR conference were scanned. See for a complete list the stakeholders' overview document. Also several experts were and still are consulted to help expand this already large list (more than 700 entries). The stakeholder identification will be an on-going process during the whole EU-PolarNet project and after the end of the project. The stakeholder dialogue will start based on research topics drawn out of existing projects. During the stakeholder consultation these topics will be further shaped and changed. In this process it is possible that new stakeholder groups will emerge.

Stakeholders related to the key research topics

In deliverable 2.1 (D2.1) the key research topics are being identified based on a list of about 146 documents describing the polar research priorities of the EU countries and other relevant organisations. Since these research topics are not final yet a preliminary list is being addressed in annex 1. For each of these topics the societal challenges are also described in D2.1. Based on these descriptions, the key stakeholders need to be identified for each topic. The willingness to engage and the related reasoning need also be addressed. The willingness to engage depends also on the capacity of EU-PolarNet to convince the stakeholders group of the critical importance to participate. But the willingness to participate will also greatly depend on how much a stakeholder group has to gain from their engagement. For the local communities this is clearer than, for instance, for the European public or the media.

A few things need to be considered:

- The long-term results of the engagement of stakeholders can make it more challenging to engage them;
- More and more projects are trying to increase the stakeholder involvement. These means that stakeholders are increasingly asked to engage in different projects. Not only is there a risk of stakeholder fatigue, there is also a need to coordinate the process of engaging stakeholders in different projects, especially in the (upcoming) EU calls;
- In general it can be said that the indigenous peoples' organisations and some NGOs have capacity problems to address their involvement in many different projects and working groups;
- The research community is a key stakeholder by itself and will not be addressed separately.

Annex 1

For a list of preliminary research-topics, the stakeholder groups are identified.

Key Research topics	Key stakeholder groups (other than researchers)	Likelihood to engage	Reasoning (position, influence, impacts etc.)
Polar climate systems	Local communities and governments	Medium	Directly impacted
	Governments and communities outside polar regions affected by changes in weather patterns	Medium	Directly impacted
	Insurance and reinsurance companies	High	Economic interest
	Oils and gas, Shipping, Fisheries, Tourism, Ports	High	Directly impacted
Cryosphere	Oils and gas, Shipping, Fisheries, Tourism, Science and research	High	Changing ice conditions; Data collection and analysis opportunities
	Terrestrial Infrastructure	High	Changing permafrost, seasonally frozen ground and snow conditions
	Coastal non-Arctic countries	Medium	Influence from sea level rise
Solid earth and its interactions	Mining, Oil and gas; Ports and infrastructure	Medium	Economic interest
	National governments	Medium	Intrinsic value
Palaeoclimate and Palaeo Environment	Oil and gas	Medium	Economic interest
	National and regional government (i.e. National Park service's Nature Reserves)	Medium	Intrinsic value
Astronomy, Astrophysics and Space	National government; Science and technology	Medium	Data collection and analysis opportunities
	Space agencies/ Business	High	Economic interests/communications
Human impacts	Local communities and governments	High	Directly impacted
	Industry operating outside the region	Low	Distant pollution
	Oil and gas, shipping, tourism	High	Local pollutions sources and potential pollution emergencies

Key Research topics	Key stakeholder groups (other than researchers)	Likelihood to engage	Reasoning (position, influence, impacts etc.)
	NGOs	High	Intrinsic values
Polar ecosystems and biodiversity	Fishery industry	High	Economic interest in resource use
	Oil and gas, shipping, tourism	High	Potential impacts
	Indigenous peoples organisations	High	Depend on living natural resources
	Non-polar communities with cultural tradition related to the polar regions ¹	High	Traditions depend on living national resources
	Tourist industry	High	Nature interest
Ecosystem Services and Sustainable management of resources	Fishery industry and aquaculture	High	Economic interest in resource use; Potential impacts
	Agriculture / forestry	High	Economic interest
	Living resources industry	High	Economic interest
	Mining, oil and gas and tourism	High	Economic interest
	NGOs	High	Intrinsic values
People, Societies and Cultures	Indigenous peoples organisations	High	Directly impacted
	Local communities and governments	High	Directly impacted
	All industries	High	Concerns about impacts local and indigenous people
	Non- Arctic people	High	Intrinsic values associated to conservation of a common Earth
	NGOs	High	Intrinsic values
Human health and Wellbeing	Arctic Communities	High	Directly impacted
International relations and legal dimension	National governments	Low	Ensure national interests
	All trans-boundary industries	Medium	Concerns about governance
	Multinational corporations	Medium	Economic interest
New technologies	Industry	Medium	Economic interest
	Engineering	Medium	Economic interest

ⁱ For example, Portugal has a hugely important tradition linked to codfish consumption, largely dependent on North Atlantic and Arctic fisheries. This is more than only the fishery industry since these are deeply embedded traditions.