### **Progress Report, Action #3**

# 2018-2020 Bilateral and Multilateral Actions, Circumpolar Action Plan:



## **Conservation Strategy for the Polar Bear**

Action	Define and Identify Essential Polar Bear Habitat and Document
	Change over Time
Point(s) of contact or	Greenland
Lead country	Amalie Jessen, Heidi Hansen
	hmha@nanoq.gl; AMALIE@nanoq.gl
Partner Countries	
Timeline Description as	Carried over from 2018-2020; additional progress could be made in
per 2018-2020	2020-2022 and beyond, pending funding
implementation table	
Baseline status	PBSG regularly updates sea ice metric for subpopulations, but
	assessment does not consider other essential polar bear habitat
	features.
	Work has been conducted at national levels, but has not been
	coordinated internationally (between Range States jurisdictions).
Planned Outputs	Status report that would lay the groundwork for the Range States
	to take climate change effects into account in polar bear
	management.
Modifications made to	None.
date	
Progress Report Date	September 30, 2019

#### **Progress Report on Activity**

No progress made 2018-2020 due to lack of funding.

From 2015-2017

A peer-reviewed paper on sea-ice metrics has been published:

Stern, H.L., and K. L. Laidre. 2016. Sea-ice indicators of polar bear habitat. The Cryosphere 10, 2027-2041, doi:10.5194/tc-10-2027-2016

This metric has been used in the IUCN global conservation assessment under the Red List (Wiig et al. 2015 Red List document, Regehr et al. 2016) and as part of the PBSG Status Table. The metric has also been used in analyses related to individual subpopulations, specifically Kane Basin, Baffin Bay, and East Greenland (see SWG 2016 and Laidre et al. 2015).

Other relevant materials published to support the ongoing accomplishment of this action item are following:

Laidre, K. L., E. W. Born, P. Heagerty, Ø. Wiig, R. Dietz, H. Stern, J. Aars, M. Andersen. 2015. Shifts in habitat use by female polar bears (Ursus maritimus) in East Greenland. Polar Biology 38: 879-893. doi: 10.1007/s00300-015-1648-5

Regehr, E.V., K. L. Laidre, H. R. Akçakaya, S. Amstrup, T. Atwood, N. Lunn, M. Obbard, H. Stern, G. Thiemann, & Ø. Wiig. 2016. Conservation status of polar bears (Ursus maritimus) in relation to projected sea-ice declines. Biology Letters. 12: 20160556. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2016.0556">http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2016.0556</a>

SWG [Scientific Working Group to the Canada-Greenland Joint Commission on Polar Bear]. 2016. Re-Assessment of the Baffin Bay and Kane Basin Polar Bear Subpopulations: Final Report to the Canada-Greenland Joint Commission on Polar Bear. 31 July 2016: x + 636 pp.

#### **Next Steps**

Possible with funding:

- The current status table metric can be refined to a higher resolution analysis across the Arctic on a grid-cell by grid-cell basis. This would be an improvement over the current broad scale subpopulation-based analysis. This would provide a finer scale assessment of polar bear habitat change over the satellite record and can be used to address multiple other action items (e.g., #2). It can also be used to look at breakpoints.
- In addition, there could be an updated circumpolar resource selection model (RSF) (following on work similar to Durner et al. 2009, Laidre et al. 2015 and others) but using updated satellite telemetry data from multiple subpopulations.
  - (This would take about one year of a research scientist's time and requires telemetry data from several nations for collaboration).
- Detailed maps could be generated showing how critical habitat will be distributed through Arctic areas at different time steps and under different sea ice conditions.
- Essential terrestrial habitat could also be determined by looking at denning sites or use of land habitat from telemetry as part of the circumpolar RSF (e.g., identify areas of frequent land use, similar to Rode et al. 2015).

Funding needed to progress on these issues: \$120,000 USD for sea ice portion only, \$200,000 USD to do RSF.

#### **Considerations Going Forward:**

The action item should be retained as is, and will provide substantial conservation information and benefit, if funding can be secured for the specific projects described above.