

Human Dimension Steering Group EGs Resolutions

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Overview of expert groups transferred to Human Dimension Steering Group (HUDISG)

The following expert groups will be parented by the Human Dimension Steering Group from 1 January 2024:

WORKING GROUP	ACRONYM	TRANSFERRED FROM (SG)	CHAIR(S)
Working Group on Economics	WGECON	HAPISG	Arina Motova (UK), J. Rasmus Nielsen (Denmark), and Olivier Thébaud (France)
Working Group on the History of Fish and Fisheries	WGHIST	HAPISG	Bryony Caswell (UK), and Camilla Sguotti (Italy)
Working Group Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management	WGMPCZM	HAPISG	Caitriona Nic Aonghusa (Ireland), and Talya ten Brink (USA)
Working Group on Balancing Economic, Social and Ecological Objectives	WGBESEO	IEASG	David Goldsborough (Netherlands), David Langlet (Sweden), and Paulina Ramirez-Monsalve (Denmark)
Working Group on Maritime Systems	WGMARS	IEASG	Jessica Fuller (Norway), Patricia Clay (USA), Leyre Goti (Germany) and Jennifer Bailey (Norway)
Working Group on Social indicators	WGSOCIAL	IEASG	Amber Himes-Cornell (FAO) and Marloes Kraan (Netherlands)
Working Group on Resilience and Marine Ecosystem Services	WGRMES	EPDSG	Andrea Belgrano (Sweden), Yajie Liu (Norway), and Pablo Pita (Spain)

Draft Resolutions pending approval

Working Group on Economics (WGECON)

2023/MT/HUDISG00 *Placeholder – Submitted, pending internal review*

Working Group on the History of Fish and Fisheries (WGHIST)

2023/MT/HUDISG00 *Placeholder - Submitted, pending internal review*

Working Group on Balancing Economic, Social, and Ecological Objectives in Integrated Assessments (WGBESEO)

2023/MT/HUDISG00 *Placeholder - To be submitted (pending)*

Working Group on Social Indicators (WGSOCIAL)

2023/MT/HUDISG00 *Placeholder - To be submitted (pending)*

Working Group on Resilience and Marine Ecosystem Services (WGRMES)

2023/MT/HUDISG00 *Placeholder - To be submitted (pending)*

Resolutions approved in 2022

Working Group on Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM)

2022/FT/HAPISG05 The Working Group on Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM), chaired by Andrea Morf, Sweden; and Caitriona Nic Aonghusa, Ireland; and Talya ten Brink, USA; will work on the following ToRs and generate deliverables as listed in the Table below.

	MEETING DATES	VENUE	REPORTING DETAILS	COMMENTS (CHANGE IN CHAIR, ETC.)
Year 2023	27–31 March	Blanes, Spain		
Year 2024				Change in Chair: Outgoing: Andrea Morf, Sweden
Year 2025			Final report by September 2025 to SCICOM	

ToR descriptors

ToR	Description	Background	Science Plan Codes	Duration	Expected Deliverables
a	Review and report on progress of marine spatial planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (CZM) in ICES member states. This ToR will inform activities in other ToRs and following relevant developments in other ICES expert groups with special attention to recognised key themes.	Marine and coastal plans are being implemented and revised in many countries. This presents opportunities to learn from planning processes, as well as new trends and policy objectives in coastal and marine use. This ToR facilitates systematic reflection to develop understanding and institutional learning. It explores how different nations have progressed and managed their marine planning. The WG will share challenges and best practices. This ToR provides basic information and overviews supporting in-depth analysis in other ToRs. Current key themes include: 1. Use trends and key spatial demands, conflicts, coexistence and synergies; 2. Process management, implementation, monitoring & evaluation; 3. Stakeholder involvement; 4. Use of various types of information, under-represented types of data (e.g. social), decision support	Science Plan Codes	2.7, 6.2, 6.3, 3 years 6.6, 7.3, 7.4,	Y 1: Country update template for an annually updated baseline to inform other ToRs. Y 2: Streamlined template to follow identified key developments. Y 3: Policy brief describing key developments and trends in MSP.

		tools; 5. Transboundary issues including the application of the ecosystem approach.		
b	Incorporating marine conservation and restoration needs into MSP by exploring if and how MSP can be used to deliver better protection and coexistence of protection and restoration areas with other activities.	On-going biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation are key challenges, both globally and at regional/local levels. There are various approaches to develop marine conservation and restoring and enhancing ecosystem functions. Principal among these is the aspiration to increase MPA coverage to 30% by 2030. However, institutional and management gaps in many countries make it difficult to efficiently address this. Not least marine planning law is only loosely connected to conservation planning and management. There is a need to identify institutional and structural issues associated with conservation and planning nationally and internationally, including gaps and linkages to EU, regional and global policies.	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 3 years 6.4	Y1: Document analysis (and if necessary expert workshop) to review a) current conservation/restoration planning requirements, b) the needs to scale up pilot efforts, and a stocktake of c) the current state of play and how MSP and conservation/restoration are addressed. Y2: Expert workshop to identify legislative and implementation barriers preventing the optimal use of MSP to support conservation and restoration goals. Y3: Report or scientific discussion paper with recommendations as to how MSP can better support conservation and restoration goals.
c	Supporting the development of climate-smart MSP by: a) improving the understanding of the impacts of climate change on the development and implementation of MSP and of the alignment between climate- and MSP-policies. b) exploring how MSP can be used as a mechanism to implement climate action, supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation.	Climate Change (CC) pressures cause changes to the spatial distribution of marine biodiversity which, in turn, impacts on coastal and marine human activities. Marine spatial plans now generally acknowledge this though dedicated policies. There is a need to analyse how CC impacts MSP and how well relevant policies are aligned and to explore concretely how MSP can promote CC adaptation and mitigation. Some of the known issues relate to (i) the land-sea boundary; (ii) how to address differing time scales between policy and user needs; (iii) how to support truly adaptive, flexible MSP and management that can incorporate change; (iv) the need to provide solutions, from plan to implementation; and (v) coexistence and offshore wind as a mitigating solution.	1.1, 1.3, 1.9 3 years	Y1: ICES/PICES Symposium session on MSP addressing CC (Bergen, April 2023); expert workshop (WKCCCMSP) to assess the current status and inform the next steps; scientific paper based on the results. Y1/Y2: Improved understanding of how CC is addressed in the implementation of marine plans globally. Y:3 Framework to inform the implementation of climate smart plans.
d	Identifying spatial planning requirements for large scale scenarios of	In light of energy security, offshore wind is causing major changes in how many ICES	2.7, 6.2, 6.3, 3 years 7.3, 7.4, 7.6	Y1-2: Collect and analyse current status of offshore wind and offshore hydrogen in MSP plans in

	<p>Offshore Wind and Hydrogen by (1) analysing how existing plans balance energy requirements with other spatial interests, support co-existence and manage related conflicts, (2) analysing upcoming planning challenges arising from various available large scale (trans-)national scenarios for offshore wind and hydrogen, (3) identifying requirements for transboundary planning and cooperation and for sharing opportunities and burdens at sea basin scale in a context of ecosystem management, cumulative effects, energy security, and transnational infrastructure and policy development.</p>	<p>Member States are using their seas. Areas such as the North Sea are turning rapidly into energy powerhouses to meet renewable energy targets. Besides electricity, the production of hydrogen for industrial use is evolving as a complementary policy target. This puts marine planning under stress to deploy ever larger areas for renewables. However, these spatial needs and policy targets have to be balanced with other interests, such as fisheries and conservation.</p>	<p>selected ICES Member States, specifically how they cope with spatial requirements of renewables policies and trade-offs with other marine policies.</p> <p>Y2: Analysing transboundary planning challenges for large scale offshore wind scenarios including issues of co-existence and co-use, specifically cross-boundary trade-offs and conflicts from cumulative impacts at a Regional Seas scale.</p> <p>Y3: Synthesis report on institutional requirements, transboundary planning needs and potential transnational trade-offs for large scale offshore wind scenarios.</p>
e	<p>Addressing education and training needs in marine spatial planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (CZM) by following the development of practice and profession and by developing relevant educational and training materials in collaboration with the ICES secretariat and with other interested actors.</p>	<p>As marine and coastal planning are evolving rapidly, there is a need to promote the understanding of marine and coastal planning and management and help training relevant practical skills. This includes appropriate and up-to-date education and training materials – both for planning experts, decision makers and wider society. The group will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Follow the education and training needs for marine and coastal planners and policy makers. 2. Work with the ICES secretariat to develop and deliver training materials / courses as required. 3. Act as scientific advisory board to the MSP Challenge serious game - sensitive to developments and capacity needs. 4. Advise on how MSP and CZM can make platforms to enhance Ocean Literacy within society. 	<p>6.3, 6.4, 7.4 3 years</p> <p>Y1-3: Follow the developments and report on education and training needs. Advice on request to the ICES Secretariat and other interested parts.</p> <p>Y2: A workshop or a conference session on MSP/ICZM as platforms for OL to share experiences, in collaboration with other interested organisations (e.g. IOC UNESCO, VASAB).</p> <p>Y3: Policy brief or training module (as appropriate) covering identified current needs.</p>

f	Develop a better understanding of how social considerations are addressed in MSP by mapping current planning practices and assessing which practices are suitable for various MSP purposes and situations.	Given the ongoing roll-out of MSP, the relationship between MSP/ CZM and the social dimensions of sustainable development is of high interest to planners and academics; this dimension remains an important gap in both planning evidence and practice. Over the past period the WG has collected data on how marine spatial plans are referring to social aspects and whether/ how the participation of vulnerable groups, e.g. small-scale fishers, is actively encouraged. The aim is to provide documentable and comparable knowledge on relevant MSP practices and on their suitability for different purposes and contexts, on the basis of systematic data collection and analyses.	6.3, 7.1, 7.5, 3 years 7.6	Y1: Scientific paper on how current marine plans refer to social dimensions. Y2: Synthesis workshop on how social considerations can be enhanced in MSP. Y3: Scientific paper on enhancing social considerations in MSP.
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Summary of the Work Plan

Year 1	<p>ToR A: Country update form and presentation template for an annually updated baseline, also informing other ToRs.</p> <p>ToR B: Document analysis and (as necessary) expert workshop to review current conservation and restoration practice and needs in relation to MSP.</p> <p>ToR C: Workshop product from 2022 (Nov) to inform next steps and conference session on MSP addressing CC and a scientific paper based on the results of workshop.</p> <p>ToR D: Current of status of offshore wind and hydrogen in marine plans.</p> <p>ToR F: Scientific paper on how current marine plans refer to social dimensions.</p>
Year 2	<p>ToR A: Streamlined template to follow identified key developments.</p> <p>ToR B: Expert workshop to identify legislative and implementation barriers preventing the optimal use of MSP to support conservation and restoration goals.</p> <p>ToR D: Analysing transboundary planning challenges for large scale offshore wind scenarios.</p> <p>ToR E: Workshop or a conference session on MSP/ICZM as platforms for OL to share experiences, in collaboration with other interested organisations (e.g. IOC UNESCO, VASAB)</p> <p>ToR F: Synthesis workshop on how social considerations can be enhanced in MSP.</p>
Year 3	<p>ToR A: Policy brief on the main insights regarding the key themes.</p> <p>ToR B: Report or scientific discussion paper with recommendations as to how MSP can better support conservation and restoration goals.</p> <p>ToR C: Framework to inform the implementation of climate smart marine plans.</p> <p>ToR D: Synthesis report.</p> <p>ToR E: Policy brief or training module covering current training and education needs.</p> <p>ToR F: Scientific paper on enhancing social considerations in MSP.</p>

Supporting information

Priority	<p>WGMPCZM activities cover many priority areas across the ICES science plan and should therefore be of high to very high priority. The activities of WGMPCZM are urgent in terms of the current marine and coastal problems to address requiring an integrative perspective and a rapidly developing practice of MSP/ICZM in need of relevant knowledge and training: climate change and biodiversity and habitat loss and how to address these (restoration, carbon sequestration), pressure on deep sea areas, fast evolving blue economy activities, current rapid development of marine and coastal management institutions and related need for capacity development and institutional learning. Most ToR topics are somehow included in the ICES science plan, but often lack links to relevant R&D, training, education and capacity development in marine and coastal planning and management (both students, practitioners and decision makers). There are important links to other ICES initiatives and working groups working with CC, integrated ecosystem assessments, social dimensions, marine uses and pressures and would like to develop these. This group is still relatively unique within ICES as one with a highly interactive science policy interface – ascertained through the composition of the group, encompassing researchers, planners and policy experts from various disciplines and fields of practice.</p>
Resource requirements	<p>The research programmes which provide the main input to this group are already under way, and resources are committed. Group members will also continue to apply for resources as the issues develop.</p>
Participants	<p>The Group is normally attended by some 20–25 members and guests.</p>
Secretariat facilities	<p>Standard EG support.</p>
Financial	<p>No financial implications.</p>
Linkages to ACOM and groups under ACOM	<p>There are no obvious direct linkages. But the WG can support advice requested based on its ToRs and capacity.</p>
Linkages to other committees or groups	<p>There is a working relationship amongst all the groups within HAPISG (in particular, WGOWDF, WGOORE) and contacts to expert groups under other steering groups (e.g. Integrated Ecosystem Assessments, WGIPEM and other WGs addressing offshore wind farm issues). ToR A expressly wants to follow relevant developments and invite sharing across EGs.</p>
Linkages to other organisations	<p>National organisations responsible for the implementation of marine and coastal planning and related knowledge, EU DGMARE, EU MSP Expert Group, the HELCOM-VASAB MSP working group, the OSPAR MSP initiative, the IOC UNESCO MSP Global initiative, the United Nations (e.g. treaty negotiations for BBNJ, Ocean Literacy, Ocean Sciences Decade).</p>

Working Group on Maritime Systems (WGMARS)

2022/FT/IEASG02 A Working Group on Maritime Systems (WGMARS), chaired by Jessica Fuller, Norway, Patricia Clay, USA, Leyre Goti, Germany, and Jennifer Bailey, Norway, will work on ToRs and generate deliverables as listed in the Table below.

	MEETING DATES	VENUE	REPORTING DETAILS	COMMENTS (CHANGE IN CHAIR, ETC.)
Year 2023	30 May–2 June 30–31 October	Online Online	Interim E-eval by 14 November 2023	Jessica Fuller, Norway, as incoming chair
Year 2024	USA/Hybrid		ICES Scientific report and E-eval by 31 August 2024	Patricia Clay, USA, outgoing chair
Year 2025	Europe/Hybrid		Final ICES Scientific report by 31 August 2025	

ToR descriptors

TOR	DESCRIPTION	BACKGROUND	SCIENCE PLAN CODES	DURATION	EXPECTED DELIVERABLE
a	Analyse how the use of behavioural economics can support EBFM implementation	Fisheries management requires insight into human behaviour to understand how users respond to policy interventions. WGMARS will use behaviour economics as a tool to provide insight in behavioural mechanisms and responses.	6.3, 7.4, 7.5	Years 1 and 2	Paper submitted to peer-reviewed journal
b	Apply Social Network Analysis as a tool to assess ICES network connectivity and preparedness to address IEAs and the ICES Science Plan	Finalize analyses for ICES IEA Expert Groups and complete and submit the current SNA draft that was initiated with support from the ICES Science Fund	6.3, 7.4, 7.5	Year 1	Paper submitted to peer-reviewed journal
c	Investigate how/to what extent sex and gender (of Expert Group (EG) participants and of human research populations) are considered in the science of ICES EGs, through review of their Terms of Reference and	The terms “sex” and “gender” are often conflated or overlooked, in science generally and within ICES. This work will provide an important baseline and contribution to the ICES Gender Equality Plan and the qualitative target “Awareness of	6.4, 6.6, 7.1, 7.2	1-3	Creation of an initial dataset; A news article featured in the ICES Newsletter

	interaction with the chairs.	sex/gender issues in research and projects”.			
d	Analyse and compare the implementation and linkages of IEA/EBM/MSP and fisheries in the EU, and a selection of individual European and non-European member states.	EBM is a core ICES goal, and it may be implemented via the MSP or IEA tools. ICES has supported the use of both. This work will provide more detailed information on current uses of and connections between IEA and MSP at multiple and cross-jurisdictional levels.	7.4, 6.2, 6.1	1, 2	ICES Cooperative Research Report
e	WGMARS' IEA paper uncovered some facilitating factors and barriers to the uptake of IEAs in ICES. Organisational theory, based in sociology and including new-institutionalism and meta-organizational theory, offer avenues to improving understanding these and other barriers and facilitating factors to fulfilling ICES' goals. Outputs will be used to inform ACOM, SCICOM and IEASG Chair on possible tools to overcome identified barriers. Possibilities to connect with ICES's IEA work will be further explored.	Use organizational theory to understand mechanisms and barriers to implementation of IEAs in ICES.	6.2, 6.3, 6.4	1-3	Paper submitted to peer-reviewed journal Identified barriers detailed in end of year/term WG report/s

Summary of the Work Plan

YEAR 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAP THE USE OF ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT (EBM VIA INTEGRAED ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT (IEA), AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING (MSP) IN A VARIETY OF CONTEXTS. • SUBMIT PAPER REPORTING ON SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS (SNA) OF ICES. • CONTINUE AND CONSOLIDATE WORK IN BEHAVIOURAL ECONOMICS • BEGIN EXPLORATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY AND GENDER ISSUES IN CONNECTION WITH ALREADY COMPLETED SNA WORK.
Year 2	Continue development of organizational theory and gender themes with respect to the operation of ICES and its work.
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit papers to journals on the applicability of organizational theory and gender analysis • Explore feasibility of future work.

Supporting information

Priority	ICES continues to use and promote interdisciplinary approaches to explore how to improve ICESs' management and advice. WGMARS will be building on its own work in this area, in particular work designed to enhance ICES' ability to support IEAs and other fisheries management tools. Consequently these activities are considered to have a very high priority.
Resource requirements	Resource requirements are covered by WGMARS members, including through already funded projects and in some cases with institutional support.
Participants	The Annual Meeting is normally attended by some 10-15 members and guests.
Secretariat facilities	None.
Financial	No financial implications.
Linkages to ACOM and groups under ACOM	There are no obvious direct linkages.
Linkages to other committees or groups	There is a very close working relationship with the IEASG. WGMARS is also very closely connected to the Strategic Initiative on Human Dimensions and involved in its activities. WGMARS will seek to enhance linkages with other WGs, especially those dedicated to the integration of social and economic approaches and data, in the coming ToR period. WGMARS is very relevant to the Integrated Ecosystem Assessment Working Groups, and involved in Workshops such as the recent WKCCMM.
Linkages to other organizations	WGMARS reaches out to various stakeholders and EBM professionals outside of ICES.