

ARCTIC COUNCIL

# A short Presentation of The Arctic Council

Bruxells, 27<sup>th</sup> of Feb



SÁMIRÁÐDI  
SAAMELAISNEUVOSTO  
SAMERÁDET  
COHO3 CAAMOB  
SAAMI COUNCIL

Jannie Staffansson,

Sáminraddi/ Saemien Raerie /Saami Council

# History

- 1991- Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy
- 1994- Indigenous Peoples Secretariat
- 1996- Arctic Council  
(Member states, Permanent Participants, Observers)



# Arctic Council

- Consensus
- Chairmanship rotates every 2<sup>nd</sup> year.
- 6 Working Groups
- Task forces and expert groups
- Ministerial meeting- Declarations
- Senior Arctic Official meeting
- Legally binding documents



# Arctic Council

## Working Groups:

- Arctic Contaminants Action Program (ACAP)
- Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP)
- Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF)
- Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR)
- Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME)
- Sustainable development Working Group (SWDG)

## Task Forces (current):

- Arctic Marine Cooperation
- Telecommunications Infrastructure in the Arctic (finished)
- Arctic Marine Oil Pollution Prevention
- Black Carbon and Methane
- Facilitate the Circumpolar Business Forum
- Short lived climate forces

## Expert Groups:

- In support of implementation of the framework for action on Black Carbon and Methane
- Ecosystem-Based Management

## Legally binding Agreements:

- Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic
- Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic





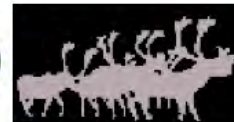
# Permanent Participants

Represents A single Indigenous People that lives in more than one Arctic State,  
Or more than one arctic Indigenous People resident in one arctic state.

- Saami Council
- Inuit Circumpolar Council
- Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North
- Arctic Athabaskan Council
- Aleut International Association
- Gwich'in Council International

## Active Participation and full consultation

- Address meetings
- Agendas /declarations of ministerial meetings
- propose new agenda items
- Propose cooperative projects



# Effective Participation

## Preamble of the Stockholm Convention:

*“Acknowledging that the Arctic ecosystems and indigenous communities are particularly at risk because of the biomagnification of persistent organic pollutants and that contamination of their traditional foods is a public health issue.”*

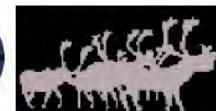
## Preamble of the PA:

*“Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities (..) “*

- **Research is extremely important to inform decision making**
- **Publishing research is only a first step**
- **Need for use of results in policy development, decision making**
- **People that are affected need to be involved and represented:  
Indigenous peoples, civil society**

# Fundamental Principles for the Use of Traditional Knowledge in Strengthening the Work of the Arctic Council

1. The use of Traditional Knowledge is an overarching mandate of the Arctic Council and is a central commitment for implementation by the Senior Arctic Officials, Permanent Participants, and all Arctic Council Working Groups.
2. Traditional Knowledge enhances and illuminates the holistic and shared understanding of the Arctic environment which promotes and provides a more complete knowledge base for the work of the Arctic Council.
3. Recognition, respect, trust, and increased understanding between Traditional Knowledge holders, scientists, and representatives of the Arctic States are essential elements in the meaningful and effective inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council.
4. The inclusion, use, review, and verification of Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council will occur at all stages of every agreed-to initiative and will be led and facilitated by the Permanent Participants. Recognizing that Permanent Participants will determine the appropriate use of Traditional Knowledge in work of Arctic Council.
5. Traditional Knowledge is the intellectual property of the indigenous knowledge holders, therefore policies and procedures for accessing data and information gathered from Traditional Knowledge holders should be developed at the appropriate ownership level, recognizing and adhering to each Permanent Participants' protocols.
6. In order to maintain the integrity of specialized information and avoid misinterpretation of Traditional Knowledge, it is crucial that evaluation, verification and communication of analyzed information be conducted by Traditional Knowledge holders with appropriate expertise, to be identified by Permanent Participants.
7. Each of the Permanent Participants represent their respective cultures, communities, peoples and Traditional Knowledge systems and holders; processes of including Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council will respect and reflect this diversity.
8. The inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council requires adequate capacity and resources to address the unique needs and circumstances of the cultures, languages, communities, governance processes, and knowledge systems of Arctic indigenous peoples represented by the Permanent Participants.
9. Traditional Knowledge and science are different yet complementary systems and sources of knowledge, and when appropriately used together may generate new knowledge and may inform decision making, policy development and the work of the Arctic Council.
10. The use of Traditional Knowledge within the Arctic Council must benefit the knowledge providers and appropriately credit indigenous contributions.
11. The co-production of knowledge requires creative and culturally appropriate methodologies and technologies that use both Traditional Knowledge and science applied across all processes of knowledge creation.
12. Communication, transmission and mutual exchange of knowledge using appropriate language conveying common understanding, including strategies to communicate through indigenous languages, is critical to work of Arctic Council.
13. Recognize the need to bridge knowledge systems, including leveraging existing indigenous knowledge networks, institutions and organizations, as well as developing education strategies to broaden mutual understanding.





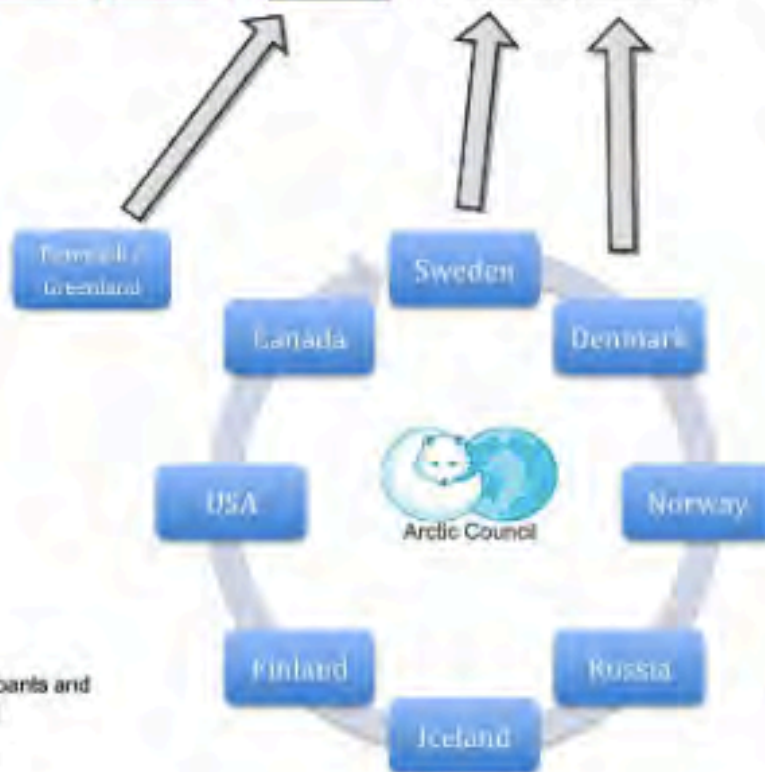
# CELEBRATING THE 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF IPS: Building on Indigenous Achievements in the Arctic Council



Arctic Council  
Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat



IPS Board Members



IPS Terms of Reference:

"The number of the Board members shall be nine and will consist of  
 a) an authorised representative from each of the six Permanent Participants and  
 b) a representative from each of three Arctic States, these states being  
 1) the current chair of the Arctic Council,  
 2) the host country state of IPS, and  
 3) the last Arctic Council Chair."



## Čoahkkáigeassu policydahkkiide

Árktisa nuoskkideapmi 2015

Bissovaš orgánalaš nuoskkideaddjit;  
Radioaktiivvalaš suonjardeapmi Árkttis;  
Olbmuid dearvvašvuohta Árkttis



## Čoahkkáigeassu policydahkkiide

Árktalaš dálkkádatáššit 2015  
Dálkkádaga oanehisáigásaš  
nuoskkideaddjit

AMAP



## Jieknaábi suvrun 2013: Oppalaš geahčastat

AMAP

Árktalaš vákšun- ja árvvoštallanprográmma (AMAP)



## Árktalaš dálkkádatáššit 2011: Rievdadusat Árktisa muohttagis, čázis, jienas ja agibeaiduolus

Árktalaš dálkkádatáššit 2011: Rievdadusat Árktisa muohttagis, čázis, jienas ja agibeaiduolus

AMAP

Árktalaš vákšun- ja árvvoštallanprográmma (AMAP)



**Gaejtoe! Thank you!**