

Social and Economic Challenges in Sápmi

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Networks**

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Contemporary development in the Arctic I:

Climate changes: The Arctic is warming:

- Melting of the Arctic Sea Ice
- Greenland Ice Sheet Melt Extent

Increased oil, gas and other industrial activities in Arctis:

- Environment (Sustainable development)
- Indigenous Peoples Rights

Contemporary development in the Arctic II

New geopolitical situation in the Arctic

- Race for the ownership and possession of the Continental Shelf (North Pole)
- Sovereignty "struggle" in the:
Barents Sea: Russia - Norway
Beaufort Sea-NWPassage: United States – Canada

Indigenous peoples position within their respective national state

Frontier versus Homeland

The North has a geographical and a mental orientation, and our understanding of the North is a combination of both. There are two competing visions on the North:

- **Frontier**
- **Homeland**

To be conscious of this matter is important for the future policy framing and knowledge development in the North/Arctic.

Frontier:

- Southern roots, with focus on exploiting natural resources
- Staples production - industrialisation
- Simplified and compartmentalized view on the society
- Bust and boom economy
- Main focus on delivery of staples to southern markets

Homeland:

- Origin in people who live, work and have their mental orientation in the north – especially among indigenous peoples
- Traditional lifestyle – subsistence
- Understand and respect diversity in demography, culture and economy
- Sustainable long term economy
- Circumpolar cooperation across national borders to face global challenges

Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic– New Challenges

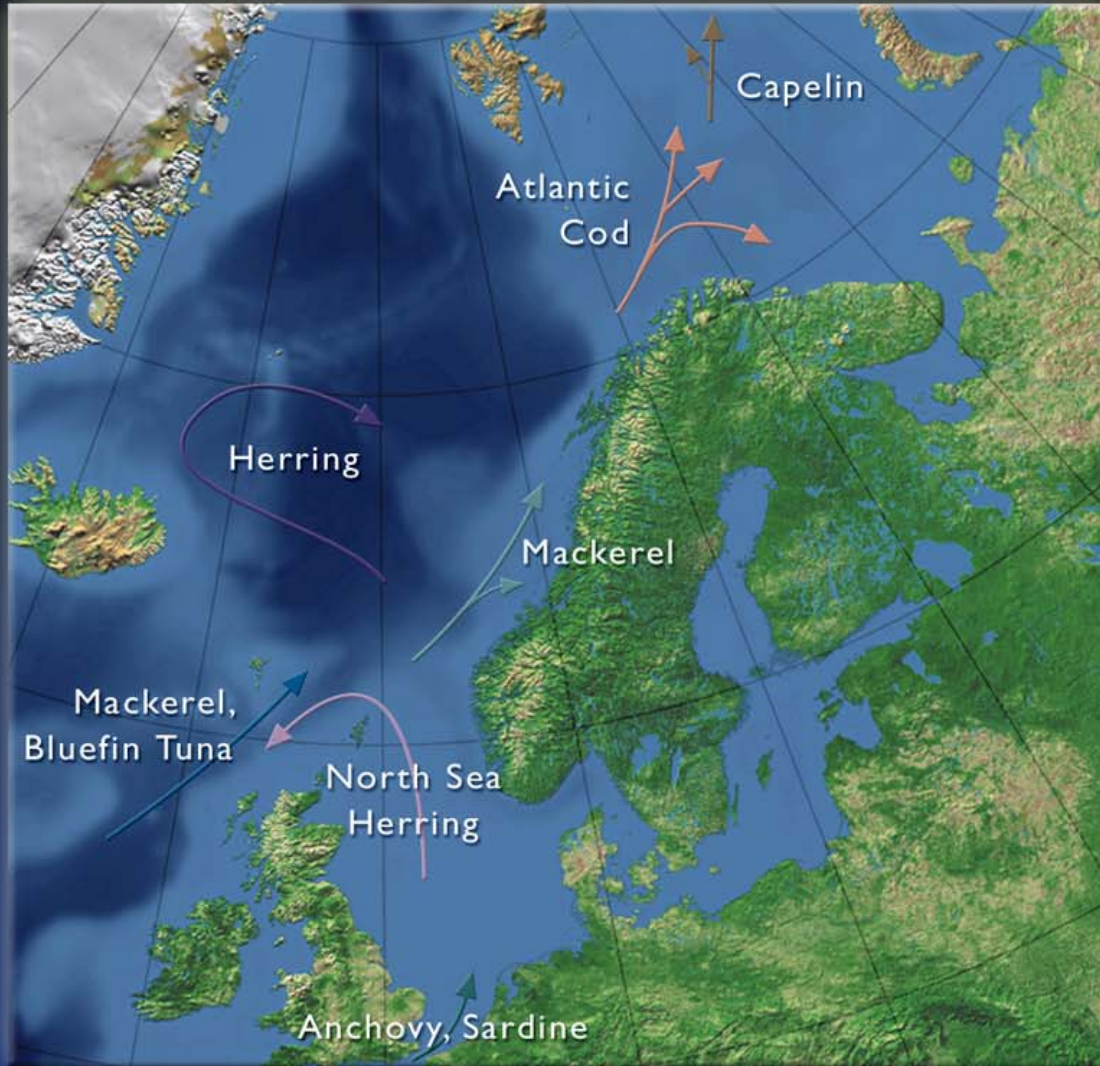
Are the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic prepared to face the new challenges in the Arctic in relation to:

- Climate changes
- Increased economic activities and transport
- The new geopolitical situation – Sovereignty struggle



IMPACTS OF A WARMING ARCTIC

Possible Changes in Fish Distribution



These shifts are governed by (1) changes in oceanic temperatures, (2) salinity, (3) nutrients, (4) changing patterns in North Atlantic Deep Water formation, and (5) interspecies interactions.

Climate driven changes in marine ecosystems.

Oarjjevuodna - Salmon farms



Steel salmon
farm



Måsske late fall

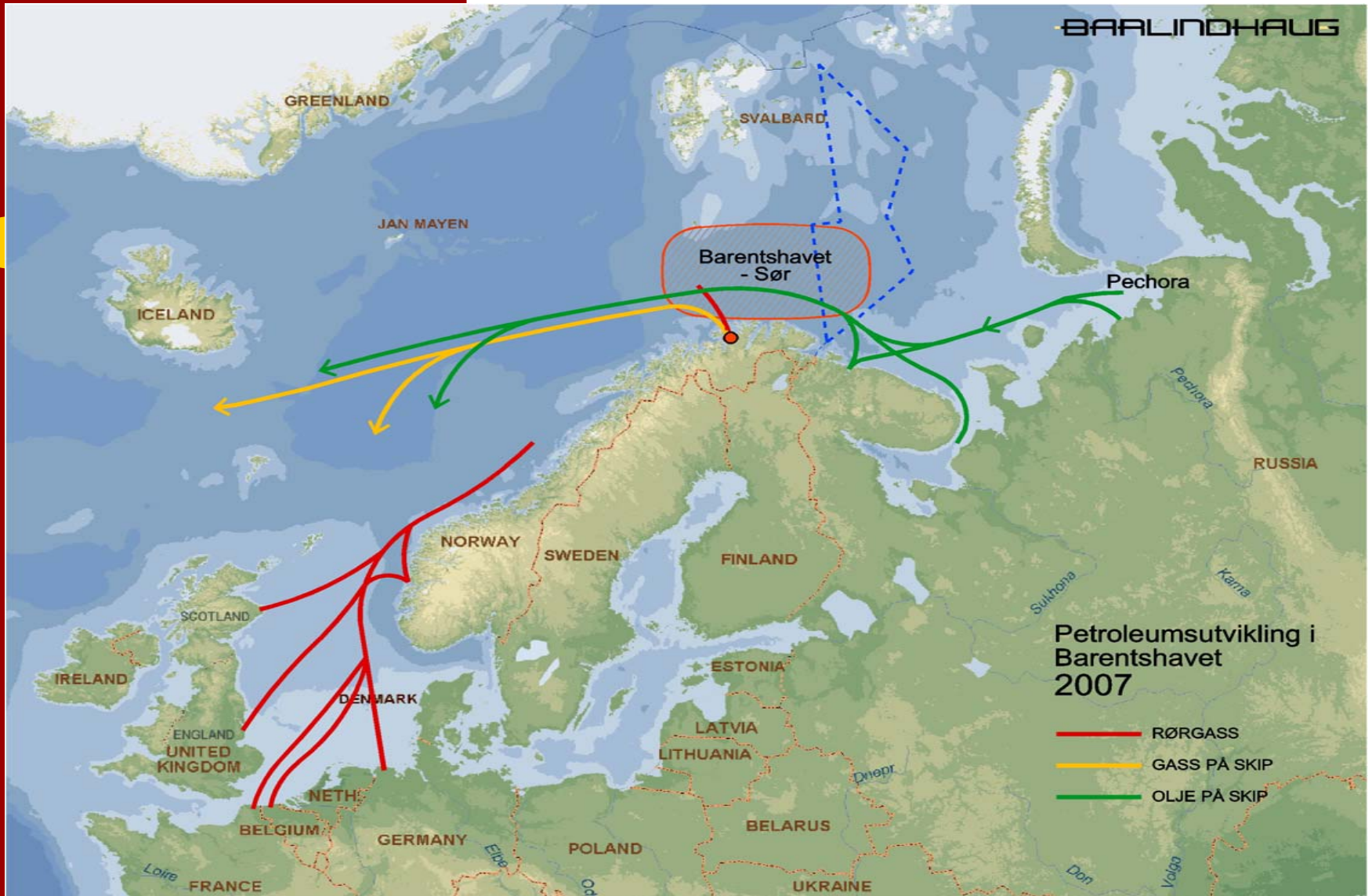


BB Neptun - The main feeding vessel

Salmon farms in Oarjjevuodna

- The growing season for salmon 6-8 months shorter than in any other place in Norway
- Economic success. Profit from the 1th delivery
- Moving salmon licenses from other places. Plans for cod and lobster farming (world northernmost natural lobster stock?)

Local peoples needs: - The carrying sustainable capacity of the fjord? - Any other comparative advantages? – What kind of impacts will climate changes have on the duration of the growing season of the salmon?



2030 Vision



Oil & Gas development Barents Sea 2030

- PIPELINE GAS
- LNG SHIPPING
- CRUDE OIL SHIPPING

Oil and gas installations and activities – local people needs

- Environmental impacts – Transport – oil spill, spill-water from vessels with microbiological organisms from South → Fjords and rivers
- Changes in the social structures of the societies – Hundreds of construction workers (men) into villages/municipalities → family structures, crime, culture, health service, etc
- Investments, new job opportunities ↔ skills
- Impacts on local economy and industry – Subsistence activities, level of wages, etc.

Competition on the Arctic sovereignty – Impacts on Indigenous Peoples?

- Conflicts on the sovereignty of territories in the Arctic. Clear borders are needed onshore and offshore. Canada's "Inuit-card" and the impact on the Indigenous Peoples circumpolar solidarity and cooperation?
- States are mixing together the politics of sovereignty with outstanding issues on indigenous peoples land claims and resource rights. Sovereignty is not the same as ownership of land and natural resources. Indigenous Peoples are living on and across national borders – arouses suspicion?

The contemporary situation - The Sami people and the Government in Norway

- Norwegian legislation; Sami protected in the Constitution – Sami Act,
- Procedures for Consultations Between Central Government Authorities and the Sami Parliament (SP) (May 11, 2005)
- Regional agreements between the County Councils where Sami lives and the SP (2004-2006)
- Mandatory system on annual reports to the Norwegian Parliament from the Government on the work of the Sami Parliament
- Annual grants to Sami affairs on the state budget

The contemporary situation between the Sami people and the Government II

- Sami institutions taking care of important social and community issues as;
 - Research, education, museum, culture, etc.
- The Sami are very well organized on the community, regional and national level. There are several Sami organisations working across national borders;
 - Political issues – indigenous politics, Gender issues, Reindeer herding issues and Cultural issues
- The Sami Parliaments are cooperating across national borders; The Sami Parliamentary Council
 - **Nordic Sami Convention**

Contemporary situation - Land claim settlements

The Finnmark Act (2005) – Finnmark County

- Partial incorporation of ILO Convention 169
- Land Right Commission and Court
- "The Finnmark Estate" owns the 96 % of previous "Crown land" (45 000 km²)– Board: 6 seats: 3 Sami Parliament - 3 Finnmark County Council

The land claims in Troms, Nordland and South-Sami area are under consideration in the Sami Rights Commission II – Proposal in Desember 2007

The Post-Subsistence Sami Society

- The majority of the Sami lives not any longer only by subsistence income. Additional cash income.
- The educational level of the Sami is rapidly increasing. Especially among young women
- The social structure of the Sami societies are changing: Men ↔ Women, Traditionality ↔ Modernization, Urbanization.
- Renewed need for Sami infrastructure - institutions
- The Sami are becoming increasingly an integral part of the society life of their municipalities, regions and countries. More focus in Sami politics on taking care of their own future destiny also in economical terms.

Conclusion – Need for statistics

There is a lack of statistics on Sami in Fenno-Scandia. Can't measure the results of efforts to develop our societies. This applies in varying degree on indigenous peoples in generally in the Arctic. We need both statistics on biophysical and social conditions in monitoring the development in the Arctic. In shaping of the benchmarks and indicators, the indigenous peoples have to be involved both in the scientific and political field.