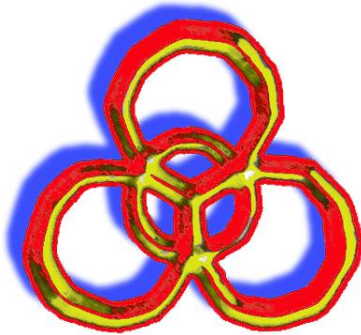


Status of the Indigenous Marine Environment in the Arctic



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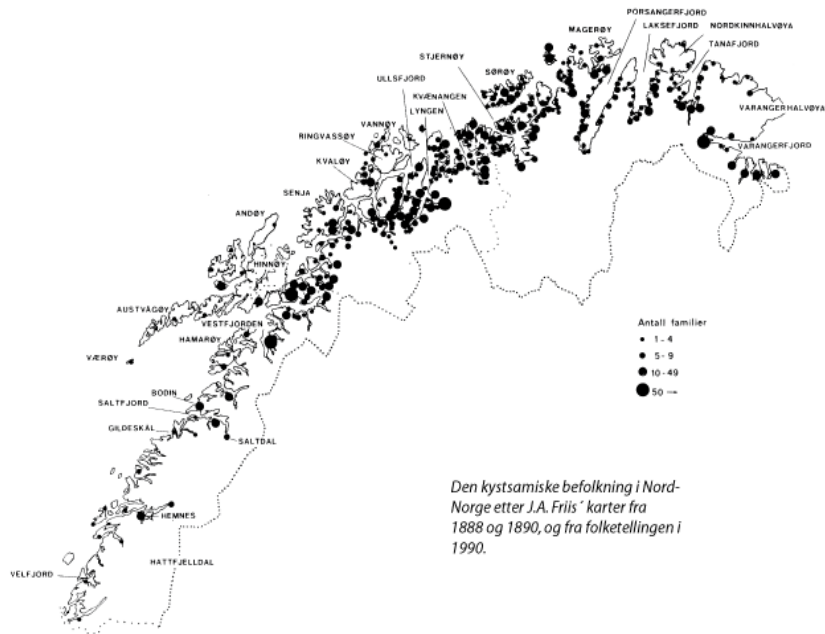
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A map of the Arctic region, showing the Arctic Ocean and surrounding landmasses. A red and yellow path is overlaid on the map, starting from the North Pole and moving southwards. The word "Outline" is written in large black letters in the upper right quadrant of the map.

Outline

- 1) Summarize status and emerging trends of the AME and the relevant governance context from the indigenous perspective
- 2) Highlight possible omissions in the Draft AOR report
- 3) Key relevant international and regional agreements pertaining to IPs
- 4) Are there actions or measures that can be undertaken to help secure the health and productivity of the AME?
 - Mainly a Sami perspective

AOR report omissions



Kart: Olga Kvalheim ©Tromsø Museum Universitetsmuseet

- No special human dimension and indigenous peoples' perspective, no coastal habitats perspective in the AOR report
- Of the 4 mill inhabitants in the Arctic, IPs are especially vulnerable to changes and have different values and priorities for the AME
- Disturbance, harvest levels and allocations, self-determination significant issues in oceans management for IPs (Huntington in the Best Practices Report, 2009)

Additions

- Chapter 2.6: Traditional economic activities (hunting and fishing)
- Participation in commercial marine industries in indigenous areas
- Marine co-management arrangements with indigenous organizations
/governments (could be included under 4.6)
- Already some good examples (cf. Beaufort Sea?)





- Integration of indigenous peoples' knowledge (LEK/TEK) and science (4.4)
- Ex. Mapping of spawning grounds, nursery areas, migration routes for fish and marine mammals

Relevant international and regional instruments

- Disputed indigenous rights to marine resources (chapter 3)
- 2010 UN Report on indigenous fishing rights in the seas with case studies from Australia and Norway (Carsten Smith and Michael Dodson)
- UNDRIP (right to natural resources)
- ICCPR art. 27(material basis for culture and right to special measures)
- ILO no. 169 (ownership over and participation in use, management and conservation of resources)
- Nordic Saami Convention – fundamental right to fishing and use of coastal and fjord areas (dependent on Norwegian statute on indigenous fishing rights in the sea)

Measures to ensure healthy and productive AME



- Ecosystemsbased management: mapping and monitoring of vulnerable areas, zoning and establishment of protected areas (follow up on CBD)
- AMSA Survey on indigenous marine use
- Identify vulnerable indigenous use marine areas in the Arctic (Areas of Heightened Ecological and Cultural Significance)
- Development of marine conservation and management categories to include these
- Commercial and traditional fisheries, salmon, aquaculture some of the issues

Conclusion



- Supporting traditional marine use is keeping the AME healthy
- Little knowledge of exactly how and to what degree different indigenous communities are vulnerable or not
- Which key species/areas are most important for indigenous communities in the LMEs