Annex to Agenda 8.1: Concept Paper

Table of Arctic Council Recommendations for engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities that apply to Offshore Oil and Gas Activities

Not Complete

AOOGG 2009 Principles: Sustainable Development (p 7)	In permitting offshore oil and gas activities Arctic governments should be mindful of their commitment to sustainable development, including, inter alia: • protection of biological diversity;… • development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs of the future; • integration of environmental and social concerns into all development processes; and • broad public participation in decision making.
AOOGG 2009 1.5 Potential Effects of Oil and Gas Activities on Environment and Society	Project planning, environmental assessments and regulations should take into account indigenous and traditional knowledge when addressing local concerns and developing ways to mitigate possible environmental damage and negative socioeconomic effects.
AOOGG 2009 1.5 Potential Effects of Oil and Gas Activities on Environment and Society	In addition to direct effect of oil and gas activities on indigenous communities, provision should be considered to address secondary and cumulative impacts from oil and gas activities and the possible role of additive effects from other social stressors to the arctic peoples.
AOOGG 2009 1.6 Institutional Strengthening in the Regional Context	Management of Arctic oil and gas activities and their effects on the Arctic offshore and near shore areas requires participation of governments, the public, non-governmental organizations and operators. In order to implement these Guidelines, institutional mechanisms or capabilities are required at the local, national and regional levels to: • enable government agencies, local communities and non-governmental organizations to participate as appropriate in environmental management • make sure that scientific, technical and indigenous traditional knowledge are available to the processes and are effectively used • facilitate regional activities and mechanisms that best suit the regional physical, biological and socioeconomic environments, and potential regional impacts; • promote communication between operators, government bodies and communities that is conducted in culturally appropriate ways and in local languages
AOOGG 2009 1.6 Institutional Strengthening in the Regional Context	Efforts to establish effective communication with local residents for all processes involved in oil and gas activities should make sure that: • technical terms and ideas are clearly presented and are not lost in translation to another language; • terminology is consistent; • summaries as well as the complete documents are available in advance of public review and comment meetings; and • adequate advance notice is given of public consultation meetings that take into account local communities harvesting, hunting and fishing annual

	schedules
AOOGG 2009 2 Arctic Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Sustainability and Conservation of Flora and Fauna	Offshore oil and gas activities should be conducted so as to protect, and avoid adverse impacts on, living resources and the ecosystems on which they depend; to avoid adverse impacts on the traditional ways of life, resource uses and cultural values of Arctic indigenous communities; and to coordinate with other human activities in the region
AOOGG 2009 Living Resources (2.1)	Measures should be taken as necessary to ensure that Arctic flora and fauna and the ecosystems on which they depend are protected during all phases of offshore oil and gas activities. Special attention - particularly with regard to intrusive activities - is required for species (e.g. fish, birds, whales, seals, polar bears, and other marine mammals), which are resources for human use, particularly by indigenous people, and for special habitats (such as ice-edge zones, coastal lagoons and barrier islands, wetlands, estuaries, bays, and river deltas).
AOOGG 2009 Living Resources (2.1)	Consistent with the interests of human safety and well-being, a primary governing policy in the Arctic should be the conservation of resources for sustainable use. This includes protection of subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering.
AOOGG 2009 2.2 Cultural Values	In planning and executing offshore oil and gas operations, necessary measures should be taken, in consultation with neighboring indigenous communities, to recognize and accommodate the cultural heritage, values, practices, rights and resource use of indigenous residents. Arctic States, in cooperation with the oil and gas industry, should address the economic, social, health and educational needs based on equal partnership with indigenous people.
AOOGG 2009 2.2 Cultural Values	Arctic States, in cooperation with the oil and gas industry, should address the economic, social, health and educational needs based on equal partnership with indigenous people.
AOOGG 2009 2.2 Cultural Values	All phases of oil and gas activity should avoid disturbance of historic or prehistoric resources including archeological and sacred sites, historic shipwrecks and other potentially important cultural sites.
AOOGG 2009 2.3 Other Human Activity	Offshore oil and gas activities should be conducted in coordination with other human activities in the region, such as tourism, fishing, shipping, and scientific research. There should be a solid understanding of other human uses in the area to forecast potential areas of conflict both annually and seasonally. Advanced information collection and analysis may permit improved consultation and dialogue to proactively avoid conflicts as well as target enhanced socio-economic impact analysis where required. Arctic governments should consider the use of integrated management schemes.
AOOGG 2009 2.4 Arctic States should	• incorporate local and traditional knowledge into the decision-making process including the initial siting studies and disposition of resource use rights. For example, ethnological expert studies are being used in Russia in which scientific and local knowledge are combined; • pursue regulatory and political structures that allow for participation of indigenous people and other local residents in the decision making process as well as the public at large; • urge and, where appropriate, require industry to integrate cultural and environmental protection considerations into planning, design, construction and operational phases of oil and gas activities; • improve cross-cultural communication methods to ensure full and

	meaningful participation of indigenous residents including procedures to incorporate local knowledge; • identify and appropriately manage oil and gas activities in ecologically and culturally sensitive areas; • for use in planning and decisions, identify species, which are resources for human use and their ecological requirements, and identify patterns of their use as resources.
AOOGG 2009 3 Environmental Impact Assessment	PEIAs and EIAs should consider, in particular, the following effects (for example contamination, habitat disturbance and alteration) on: human society including indigenous ways of life; cultural heritage; socio-economic systems; other human activities (e.g., tourism, scientific research, fishing, and shipping); overall landscape (e.g., fragmentation); subsistence ways of life (e.g. harvest practices and availability of food supply); oil spill preparedness and response in sea ice conditions; permafrost and transition zones; climate; sustainability of renewable resources; flora and fauna including marine mammals; air, water and sediment quality; ports and shore reception facilities; Arctic shipping routes; ice dynamics; human health; and the interaction among any of the above.
AOOGG 2009 Environmental Impact Assessment	When monitoring biodiversity the best available knowledge, including indigenous and traditional knowledge should be employed. Independent scientific peer review and public input should be used to assure program quality.
AOOGG 2009 3.2 Technique and Process	Sources of Information: Data for EIA purposes may be gathered from existing sources (scientific literature, databases, registers, indigenous and traditional knowledge, public hearings and comments, etc.) and necessary additional information may be obtained through baseline investigations or monitoring programs.
AOOGG 2009 3.2 Technique and Process	Consultation should also include input from local communities and interested parties for risk criteria analysis.
AOOGG 2009 3.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	As part of an SEA it is recommended that all available regional baseline monitoring information be used, as well as meaningful stakeholder and public involvement, and incorporation of indigenous traditional ecological knowledge.
AOOGG 2009 3.4 Preliminary Environment Impact Assessment (PEIA)	A PEIA (or similar process) is a screening level review that should contain sufficient detail to permit assessment of whether a proposed activity may have a significant impact and should include: a description of the proposed activity, including its purpose, location, duration, and intensity; consideration of alternatives to the proposed activity and any impacts that the activity and its alternatives may have, including consideration of cumulative impacts in the light of other existing and known planned activities; a determination whether significant impacts, that would require further assessment, are likely to occur; and consideration of input from early engagement with local communities potentially impacted from the development.
AOOGG 2009 3.5 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An SEA should contain potential socio-economic effects and the effects on traditional ways of life of indigenous people;
AOOGG 2009 3.5 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An SEA should contain a summary in non-technical language, assisted with figures and diagrams, of the information specified above. If need be, other means of displaying this information, based on cultural heritage of the local

	and indigenous residents should be prepared;
AOOGG 2009 3.5 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A SEA should contain an assessment of human health effects involving a systematic consideration of public health status baseline and analysis of oil and gas activity
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	Consultation is an effective dialogue between and amongst regulators, potential operators and stakeholders. In general, consultation should commence at the planning stage and continue throughout the lifetime of a project.
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	Some guiding principles promote effective consultation include: • effective consultation is two-way; • identifying and building relationships with potential consultees can take considerable time; • consultation programmes are integral to project planning and decisions making; • there are limits to the consultation process; and • consultation should be open and transparent
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	Such information, including vital indigenous and traditional knowledge can enhance the understanding of the project on all sides, including its social setting, the stakeholder community and the issue and values that are important to those stakeholders.
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	To ensure that various deliberative processes protect social and environmental values, timely release and dissemination of critical information to potentially affected parties is essential.
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	In order to ensure that local communities are informed and involved in all appropriate phases, alternative methods for communicating information such as translation into indigenous languages, multimedia, radio, TV, public meetings, etc. should be explored.
AOOGG 2009 3.6 Consultations and Hearings	States should consult and cooperate with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to understand and integrate their needs and concerns with any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources, such as oil and gas.
AOOGG 2009 4.1 Environmental Monitoring: Aims and Objectives	Priority monitoring should comprise the following areas during all phases of oil and gas activities to assess and minimize or mitigate adverse effects:... • effects of petroleum activities on local human populations, subsistence access and harvest and other human activities; • subsistence hunting and fishing activities such as the timing, position of harvest, search areas, and species, to aid in conflict avoidance;
AOOGG 2009 4.3 Standards and Practices for Environmental Monitoring	Whenever appropriate, operators should consider local indigenous populations for contractual monitoring activities as well as drawing upon indigenous and traditional knowledge for the identification of historical environmental extremes and trends. Establishment of cooperative relationships with resident indigenous communities for biological sample collection, environmental observation and monitoring, should be pursued.
AOOGG 2009 5.14 Planning	Whenever appropriate, operators should consider local indigenous populations for contractual monitoring activities as well as drawing upon indigenous and traditional knowledge for the identification of historical environmental extremes and trends. Establishment of cooperative relationships with resident indigenous communities for biological sample

	collection, environmental observation and monitoring, should be pursued.
AOOGG 2009 6.1 Waste Management	• The operator should prepare a plan connected to waste, including possibilities for waste reduction, waste segregation, reuse, recycling, energy recovery or treatment. The need for enhanced onshore infrastructure should be looked into. • If the option of land disposal is used, then both the properties of the drilling fluid and the environmental conditions at the proposed disposal site should be carefully considered to determine acceptability of the disposal site. • Facility plans, minimization efforts and controls shall be applied to, but not limited to, material storage areas, loading and unloading operations, oil/water separation equipment, wastewater treatment, waste storage areas, and facility runoff management systems. • The availability of adequate disposal facilities should be ensured prior to allowing an activity to generate hazardous wastes.
AOOGG 2009 6.6 Transportation of supplies and transportation infrastructure	Information gathering and mitigation measures identified at the environmental assessment stage of project planning should be fully utilized for minimizing the environmental impacts associated with transportation of supplies and people to and from offshore operations.
AOOGG 2009 6.7 Training	Where appropriate, indigenous and traditional knowledge should be used in training programs.
AOOGG 2009 7.1 Preparedness	The preparedness should also address protection of public health, environmental resources including shorelines, ice and water interfaces, and economic and cultural resources. The health and safety of all persons who may be involved in an incident (e.g., local populations and their representatives, responders, volunteers, etc.) should be a predominant consideration, and should be integrated into the overall emergency preparedness regime.
AOOGG 2009 7.2 Response	• The Plan should be supplemented by resource sensitivity maps arranged sequentially by month for those areas identified by spill trajectories as being potentially exposed to oil pollution. The plan should also describe the process for its development, which should include involvement by response entities, both government and private, health officials, scientists, local populations that may be affected, wildlife experts, trustees of resources, and anyone else who may be affected or who may have a role in the response. • Operators should allow the opportunity for public review and comment of the Plan.
AOOGG 2009 8 Decommissioning and Site Clearance	Decommissioning plans should be developed in consultation with the competent authorities and stakeholders, including indigenous residents, fishing groups and other interested parties.
AOR Chapter 6	Arctic states should continue to identify, monitor and assess the combined effects of multiple stressors – inter alia climate change, ocean acidification, shipping, living marine resource use, regional and long-range pollution, and offshore oil and gas exploration and extraction – on Arctic marine species and ecosystems. Support the ongoing work under EBM, AMAP and CAFF including the initiative "Adaptation Actions for a Changing Arctic" to achieve this endeavor and strengthen the link between the current known status and future management of Arctic marine species and ecosystems.
OGA Summary Report	Prior to opening new geographical areas for oil and gas exploration and development, or constructing new infrastructure for transporting

	oil and gas, local residents including indigenous communities should be consulted to ensure that their interests are considered, negative impacts are minimized and advantage is taken of opportunities afforded by the activity, especially during the early, intensive phases of development and construction.
OGA Summary Report	Consideration should be given to securing lasting benefits from oil and gas activities for Arctic residents, for example through the establishment of infrastructure and health-care facilities, so that northern economies and people benefit over the longer-term and so that infrastructure and services are maintained in the period after the activity has declined or ceased.
OGA Summary Report	Emergency preparedness should be of the highest levels, including continued review of contingency plans, training of crews to operate and maintain equipment, and conducting regular (and unscheduled) response drills. Cooperation and emergency communications between operators and local, regional, national and international authorities on routes and schedules of transport and response capabilities need to be established and maintained.
OGA Summary Report	Oil spill response capabilities should be maintained and, where necessary, strengthened. Spill response technology should be further developed, especially technology or techniques for dealing with spills in water where ice is present. More (modern) combating equipment should be deployed in the Arctic, and distributed more widely to enable a rapid and effective response to the challenges associated with an acute spill in the Arctic environment.
OGA Summary Report	The benefits and costs of decommissioning and removing abandoned oil and gas facilities and remediation of affected areas should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Action is required to remediate sites that are polluted or severely contaminated in order to significantly reduce or prevent threats to the environment and the health of affected local populations.
OGA Summary Report	The ways in which local and indigenous knowledge has been and can be used in project planning, environmental assessment and monitoring, and regulatory decision-making should be evaluated to determine how best to involve such knowledge and its holders.
OGA	Oil and gas activities and their consequences for the environment and humans should be given high priority in the future work of the Arctic Council, focussing in particular on: b. research, assessment and guidelines leading to improved management of social and economic impacts on local communities;
Arctic Biodiversity Assessment: Effects on the Environment and Ecosystems	c. Encourage local and national action to implement best practices for local wastes, enhance efforts to clean-up legacy contaminated sites and include contaminant reduction and reclamation plans in development projects.
ABA Implementation Actions (draft)	Recommendation 14: Indigenous perspectives of changes in biodiversity; Lessons learned from ABA; AC guidelines on

	traditional knowledge; Knowledge co-production project; Building partnerships;
ABA Implementation Actions (draft)	Recommendation 15: Community guide to participatory monitoring.
AMSP 2004	Strategic Action 7.1.2: Evaluate and incorporate, as appropriate, traditional ecological knowledge and community-based scientific monitoring in marine research, assessments and reports; involve indigenous and local people and consult communities in the distribution and use of the information.
AMSP 2004	Strategic Action 7.6.1: Promote oceans education through appropriate institutions and organizations, such as the University of the Arctic; encourage training related to best operating practices.
AMSP 2004	Strategic Action 7.6.2: Encourage the development of mechanisms to enhance local involvement in the collection of marine information and monitoring
AMSP 2004	Strategic Action 7.6.3: Encourage improved communication by ensuring that the latest scientific, human development and economic information is available in forms appropriate for communities; improve two-way communication and access to information (e.g., through websites), and develop protocols for the sharing of information.
AMSP 2004	Strategic Action 7.6.4: Encourage coastal community pilot projects related to integrated ocean management.
AMSP 2014 Draft Strategic Actions from Oil and Gas Contact Group	1. Knowledge and Information Improve, synthesize, and respond to emerging knowledge across all disciplines and sectors [for offshore oil and gas activities] through coordination of knowledge holders and researchers, and sharing scientific and technical data, analysis, protocols, techniques, as well as policy, management and operational procedures, practices and standards. This includes government and industry information, and Traditional Local Knowledge.
AMSP 2014 Draft Strategic Actions from Oil and Gas Contact Group	2. Meaningful Engagement with Local Communities and Indigenous People Improve meaningful engagement of local communities in offshore oil and gas project planning, environmental assessment, operations, monitoring, regulatory decision-making, and economic opportunities, including the consideration and use of Traditional and Local Knowledge (TLK) to avoid or mitigate negative environmental, subsistence and cultural impacts, and maintain or increase well-being and socioeconomic opportunities.
AOOGG 2014	Operators should be encouraged to make public their safety plans, contingency plans, emergency response plans, and environmental protection plans.
AOOGG 2014	Accident, Incident and Near-Miss Data, methodologies, analyses, and

	trends should be shared between operators and regulators and, where appropriate, non-attribution reporting and trend analyses, be made publicly available
RP3	1. Building on existing resources, consider further measures to enhance the sharing of information related to oil spill prevention/response including updated best practices , regulatory processes, and compliance and operational information (including near miss data), R&D on technology development and testing; key international contacts; and information about use of dispersants.
EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6)	Local residents, should be properly trained in response planning and measures in order that they can take the crucial first steps in an emergency situation before other responders can reach the area. Examples of training initiatives could include: • basic emergency preparedness training including concepts, simulations, communications and planning • oil spill response training including planning, assessment of a spill, deployment of equipment for containment and protection, oil recovery, shoreline cleanup, and safety at the spill site • evacuation training including planning and immediate response simulations • community response training addressing such issues as coordination and cooperation between community response groups, working as a team, and clarifying responsibilities.
EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6)	Indigenous people's traditional, ecological and local knowledge should be regarded as a valuable component of their participation in the development of preparedness and response plans.
EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6)	By utilizing local resources in responding to emergencies, indigenous peoples and communities are involved as allies in providing their abilities and knowledge in planning and responding as part of the solution, and the initial response time is speeded up in most cases. Respect for land claims and provisions for indigenous peoples employment are also factors for consideration in applying local resources.
EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6)	Communicating and coordinating with indigenous peoples regarding industrial or development activities and response plans can be an important factor in mitigating or even avoiding accidents and environmental emergencies. An example could be a shipping company communicating with indigenous peoples prior to voyages into remote Arctic communities. Timing can be mutually agreed upon

	to serve both the company's purposes and aboriginal hunting activities that may be impacted by ice navigation.
EPPR Arctic Guide (Sec 6)	The APELL (Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level) part of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) process can also be used as an instrument for cooperative measures among authorities and indigenous peoples. APELL has been developed in response to several major industrial accidents. It is based on the need to develop tools to assist communities to deal with technological or man-made disasters. The objectives of the program are to create or increase community awareness of local potential hazards and to develop cooperative plans to respond to emergencies that these hazards may cause.