
IPS UPdate



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The Executive Secretary's Editorial

With this edition we revive our newsletter under the name: IPS Update. It will be a quarterly update. The former newsletter more or less faded away towards the end of 1999. This Sleeping Beauty rest period has given us time to ponder on and discuss aspects of the enormous scope of circum-arctic activities and developments and how to fruitfully consider them from the angle of Arctic indigenous peoples.

A recently concluded seminar (the IPS Stakeholder Seminar Feb 2000) discussing the future of the IPS, unanimously concluded that this secretariat has performed useful and important work. Worthwhile mentioning is also that an IPS/PPs' Staff Meeting in 2000 came to the same conclusion. It is therefore now less important to discuss whether the IPS should be maintained or not. It would be more important to look ahead to develop the IPS into an efficient and effective secretariat to facilitate the PPs to present the indigenous peoples' perspectives and contribute to the AC activities. This update is thus a natural follow-up of the recommendations of the Stakeholder Seminar (report of the seminar and the recommendations are included in this issue). It presents one of our attempts to fulfill the mandate and to become a useful tool. The indigenous peoples have committed themselves to embark on this joint struggle for the benefit of all peoples and the environment in the Circumpolar regions. The IPS wants to meet this challenge also by using this update to disseminate information and issues, which may be of relevance to the Arctic

communities in general and indigenous peoples of the region in particular. An important goal is to reach out to remote local communities around the Arctic and present news on matters of concern in an uncomplicated language. IPS Update will contribute to the debating of problems and participate in the search for remedial initiatives.

This time around, the contents in the IPS Update have been contributed by the IPS staff only. In the following Updates, we would very much like to have contributions from our readers and from our primary stakeholders, the PPs, in particular. We encourage you to give us ideas, comments and criticisms that could help us improve the contents and quality of the Update and thus serve the purpose better.

Nils Ole Gaup

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Sergei Haruchi Honoured

On 9 June, 2001, President of RAIPON, Mr. Sergei Haruchi received the Order of Friendship. The award was given in recognition of Mr. Haruchi, who has made a significant contribution to the legislation concerning the indigenous peoples of Russia and for the strengthening of co-operation and friendship between the peoples. The award was given by the President of Russia, Mr. Vladimir Putin. Mr. Haruchi was reelected as president of RAIPON on the IV Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East. See our article about the Congress on page 9.



Mr. Sergei Haruchi, President of RAIPON giving his report to the the IV Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East

The IPS Stakeholders Seminar Report

The IPS (Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat) stakeholders seminar funded by the Danish Environment Protection Agency (DEPA), was held in Vedbæk, Denmark from 22-24 February, 2001. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss the future activities of the IPS and come out with recommendations. The participants were representatives of member states, working groups, and Permanent Participants (PPs) of the Arctic Council (AC) and the IPS staff. Dr. Michael Dodson, an Aboriginal from Australia was the Chair /facilitator of the seminar. He is a lawyer and human rights activist, presently the Chairman of Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

The seminar started with a plenary session, which was opened by Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga, chair of the IPS Board. The key note address was given by Mr. Leo Larsen, Permanent Under Secretary of the Danish Ministry for Environment and Energy. Mr. Larsen briefly dwelled on the Arctic Environment

Protection Strategy (AEPS), which was established in 1993, partly out of concern of Long Range Transboundary Pollution. He then went on to talk about the Arctic environmental initiatives and the involvement therein of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. This would be possible with the contribution of the indigenous peoples to the AC sustainable development initiatives and that the thrust for such contribution has to come from the indigenous peoples themselves. According to Mr. Larsen, threats to the Arctic environment faced by the Arctic states have also meant a great deal of opportunity for the indigenous peoples to influence development and further their rights. He saw it as a government obligation to support the indigenous peoples' organisations. In turn the indigenous peoples have to voice their concerns about – for example: oil drilling, mining, as a mistake would have a tremendous effect on both human and the entire Arctic environment.

Mr. Larsen said that the IPS in the future must reflect the working group structure of the Arctic Council. With the establishment of the Arctic

Council (1996) and subsequent inclusion of the sustainable development programme, the focus, work and content of the IPS may have to be changed. The efforts at developing the IPS should direct attention to the question of why so few AC member countries give active support to the IPS. During the seminar deliberations the participants were urged to get a pledge from the governments of the Arctic countries to support the IPS. Mr. Larsen said that the Danish government, the Ministry of Environment were not backing out of their support, but they would be looking closely to the recommendations of the seminar. He suggested that the IPS and the involved parties begin delivering and also point to some added value of having the IPS. He also pointed out the preparations made by Finland to review the AC structure to which the IPS is not included. Thus it could be a good question for the participants of the seminar to consider why the IPS does not have full status in the AC. Could the concepts of the traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples and sustainable development be operationalised in an efficient way? And, if not, what then could be the role of the IPS? Mr. Larsen expressed optimism for the future of IPS.

As background information for the discussion on the future structure of the IPS, Ms. Hanne Petersen (Chair, AMAP), Mr. Sune Sohlberg (Chair, CAFF), and Mr. Joe Nazarath (EPPR/PAME) gave short presentations of their organisational set ups and their activities. Mr. Adam Worm (Greenland Home Rule), presented the participants with several possible secretariat models. The first plenary session concluded with Mr. Nils Ole Gaup, Executive Secretary of IPS, expressing gratitude to DEPA (Danish Environment Protection Agency) for providing core funding to the IPS since its inception. At the same time, he pointed out the importance of getting inputs from the PPs for the continued functioning of the IPS. The participants were then divided into four discussion groups to "brainstorm" on the following agenda items:

1. Mandate and Strategy
2. Status and Legal Framework of the IPS
3. Communication and Relationships
4. Governance and Management of the IPS

5. Financial Issues

6. Decision on Future Actions and Follow up Mechanism

Recommendations from each group on the above mentioned items were presented in the plenary sessions and discussed. The items agreed upon by consensus were adopted as seminar recommendations. Some of the issues could not find consensus agreement due to different levels of experience and involvement in the IPS work. However significant consensus was evident among the participants at the seminar regarding the future of the IPS to the AC. All believed that the IPS was performing useful and important work, but that modifications should be made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of IPS, and to put it on a firmer financial and legal footing. Importantly, all agreed that IPS should confine its activities to support the involvement of the PPs in the AC.

"On the question of funding IPS, all acknowledged and congratulated the Government of Denmark for its generous and ongoing financial contribution. It was also noted that the financial contributions from both Norway and Canada are much appreciated. The PPs requested the representatives of other Arctic states to advise as to impediments or difficulties preventing them from contributing funds to IPS.

Seminar participants recognized the key task before the Board of IPS is to restructure the organization. All felt confident that IPS is and will in the future add significant value to the work of the AC."

Shimreichon Luithui

Read the full recommendations on the next page

Recommendations of the Stakeholder Seminar

1. The Indigenous Peoples Secretariat should be included as an integral component of the Arctic Council with the overall goal of facilitating and supporting the involvement of the permanent participants in the various activities of the council. The purpose of IPS is to enhance the capacity of the Permanent Participants to pursue the objectives of the Arctic Council.
 - The mandate of the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat should be updated and amended to encompass the following objectives:
 - Facilitate and assist the Permanent Participants to prepare and submit proposals relevant to the work of the Arctic Council.
 - Gathering and disseminating information, and provide and list sources of different forms of knowledge.
 - Facilitating the presentation of the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples in the council's working groups and in meetings of Senior Arctic Officials and Ministers.
 - Raising public awareness of Arctic issues being addressed by the council through an updated web site, and a regularly produced newsletter and journal.
 - Facilitate meetings and communication between the Permanent Participants.
 - Provide opportunities for co-operative and coordinated activities among the Permanent Participants and IPS.
 - Assist the Permanent Participants develop their internal capacity to participate and intervene in the Arctic Council.
 - Support the Permanent Participants in carrying out actions for the sustainable development of Indigenous peoples.
 - Facilitate the translation of the communications between the Permanent Participants as far as possible.
2. The Board of IPS should seek professional advice to define the most useful and appropriate legal structure to enable IPS to achieve its objectives and to diversify its sources of funding. In particular, IPS should aspire to include financial contributions from foundations, corporations, and other non-governmental organizations. This professional advice should examine legal models provided by existing Permanent Participants and non-governmental organizations. This professional advice should be provided to the IPS Board as soon as possible. The Board of IPS should commit to and oversee the implementation of a long-range fundraising strategy for IPS, with the aim of making the organization financially self-sustaining.
3. Member States of the Arctic Council are urged to implement paragraph 29 of the Iqaluit declaration of September 17-18 1998 whereby they were requested to consider the financial questions involved in securing the participation of the Permanent Participants in the work of the Arctic Council.
4. **The IPS Board, its role and functions**

The Board should assume all control and responsibility of the activities of IPS. It should appoint the Executive Secretary and approve all criteria for hiring staff. The Board shall approve all operating budgets within the constraints proposed by the funding agencies and the objectives of the Arctic Council.
5. **The Board Structure**

Decisions of the Board are to be achieved by consensus. The Board shall meet at least once a year in person with additional teleconferences as needed. Meetings can be held outside of Denmark/Greenland. The Chair of the Board shall rotate every two years, between the Permanent Participants. The Executive Secretary is hired by the Board on a two year contract, and shall not be from the same organisation as the IPS chair.
6. **Recruitment of the IPS staff**

The staff should consist of people with a working knowledge of Arctic affairs. Employment should also be based on professional qualifications with special emphasis given to those having knowledge of Arctic indigenous peoples and cultures. It will also be possible for the Permanent Participants to make available to the IPS their own staff to assist in special projects. Cost for this must be provided by the Permanent Participant providing staff.
7. **Financial Issues**

All Arctic states are urged to pledge financial contributions to ensure the continuation of IPS as a vibrant and essential component of the Arctic Council according to the paragraph 29 of the Iqaluit Declaration of September 17-18, 1998. These financial contributions should in no way detract from the responsibility of Arctic states to fund the Permanent Participants to effectively participate in the work of the Arctic Council. Administrative control of the funding of the IPS is the responsibility of the IPS Board subject to and in accordance with the requirements of funding bodies.
8. **Decision on future actions and follow up mechanisms**

The Board shall consider the recommendations proposed by the Stakeholders Seminar. A full report shall be given to the Arctic Council of the decisions/actions taken. The Board will provide a formal review of the structure and membership to assess that this restructuring is effective to promote the objectives of the Permanent Participants in the work of the Arctic Council. This review is to take place within four years.

Pondering on Capacity Building and Traditional Ecological Knowledge

An Arctic Council workshop on Capacity Building is going to be held in Helsinki in November this year. The goal of the workshop is to prepare a capacity building strategy for implementation by the Arctic Council. This entices me to dwell on the subject and the denominations capacity, competence, knowledge and education.

In relation to the Arctic Council's activities, we have reached some kind of common understanding of what these denominations can and should mean. Stretching our common understanding a bit, below I make an attempt to envisage a bridge, a linkage between ancient, local, traditional habits, behaviours or rituals and advanced technological education. So, in bringing together the concepts of traditional knowledge and capacity building, I propose to conceive of traditional knowledge as a capacity to build on. This I do by looking back at my own life experience and try to insert things into to-day's society and environment.

Development moves on, steps forward incessantly using compiled knowledge to explore new inventions and technologies, replacing them by still newer inventions and technologies. If we imagine the evolution as a continuous flow, an eternal plait or chain, we may catch a glimpse of a link backward in time. The past was a prerequisite for the present, and the present conditions the achievements to come, old habits and new merge and become elements of existing and future lifestyles. The knowledge from before still has value, is still applicable, distinctively or in combination with the new, perhaps appearing obsolete, yet enhancing the new. With the examples in the following, I make an unassuming attempt to observe how this can be spotted in different aspects of our present daily lives.

One of to-days most conspicuous problems stems, I believe, from our treatment of food. That which

used to be good food now goes to waste. "We must do something to reduce the flooding of waste", is often heard. We could argue that the waste eventually comes to re-circulation in nature's processes if properly handled, if we manage to do so. Yes, it could be true, but to what cost in respect to production and consumption of the needed energy?

Bio-technologically food waste is probably the easiest to usher back to nature. But, food can be scarce and contaminated, as we know. Therefore available food should not go to waste. We are however increasingly seduced and brainwashed by consumer industry, taught to neglect. Forgetting that we are scrapping valuable nutrition, we begin to lose respect for the knowledge gained during our upbringing, or from our forefathers.

Moreover, statutory requirements lead to more waste as the common apprehension for contagious diseases denies flexibility in our dealings with foodstuff. We all accept that mass production and distribution must adhere to high standards of hygiene. Still, this should not make us do away with good old knowledge and use of natural resources that our ancestors and even our parent generation taught us to eat.

Adding to that, the "refined prominence", the upper classes have influenced the way in which food is perceived today. Almost all of these attitudes have sifted down to "ordinary" people, as we more or less uncritically adopt these habits. As an example, take rye bread, which was removed from the English diet during this century. It is a fact that to become a cook you have to spend several years of studying before you will be entitled to prepare food for the customer. And of course good training is needed in all professions.

But not all of this is good if seen in the perspective of preserving traditional knowledge. People go abroad to learn proper cooking. My likes, grown up in the coasts of rivers, lakes and sea, are presented with cooking and handling curricula on ocean and anadrome fish by tutors with no knowledge whatsoever of these species in their environment.

Not wishing to be offensive to anyone, I am merely trying to exemplify how absurd modern learning in some scopes can seem to a remote rural, indigenous or local, person.

Conflicting with our childhood enjoyments of festive meals, we are told to cleanse, remove and throw away skin, gristle, bones, fins, blood, and intestines. It came as a surprise the first time I was told to bleed the fish, and to cut the throat to open the veins. Asking why, I was told by my friend that this is how it is today, everyone does it, the fish will be better food this way. He could not tell why it is so - at least it becomes cleaner and looks nicer, he implied. Thus food turns to waste and becomes an environmental problem to deal with.

Several times I have been asked why I do not remove the foam in the boiling kettle when preparing a traditional reindeer meal. They always do it, they say, it looks awful if you don't. If I were to do as requested, most of the flavour would evaporate. Afterwards they have to admit. It really tasted well. They themselves had not managed to make it so nice. In this way I give a small contribution to preserving traditions.

There are however many welcoming signs of time turning in favour of appreciation and appraisal of traditional food handling. And the participants in AC works have little problems coming to grips with this. The positive trend is enhanced through affirmation by experts and public health authorities that traditional viewpoints on good food have some sound footing.

The negative learning in this respect has however settled very firmly in peoples' minds, so deeply that a person having to face food prepared on guts in most cases gets nausea, she or he may even start puking. It can appear that disgusting to some. This can be remedied only in the course of a lasting education process, prepared and carried out as a common upbringing right from childhood on. Yet we must keep in mind and give room to the fact that some are naturally sensitive to food and thus have difficulties eating this kind of "speciality".

Let me return to the aforementioned influence which forcefully and overwhelmingly is brought

forth by the commercialised system, still prevailing and to some extent supported even today by governmental institutions. Daily we may notice this in the behaviour of our own family members: having checked the date of expiry stamped on a pre-packed merchandise (milk, juice, fish, meat, nuts, fruit etc.) and seeing that it is exceeded, they throw the food in the bin. They seem not to trust their own abilities to check by sniffing, smelling, observing and tasting. Yet on second thought they would know and understand perfectly well that a date stamp is of no value if the storage conditions have not been followed to exact detail. A thorough brainwash has cleansed their minds. Their sense of criticism has become weak in this regard, which precisely was the aim of the marketer, the seller. This is how knowledge gets lost: we let others tell us what is good or bad for our well being. The responsibility is shifted to others and, gradually, important knowledge goes to oblivion.

Peoples' approach to ice is another study worthy of attention. Moving on ice over deep waters must be done with great skill and caution. It is necessary to have knowledge of ice conditions. Previously one learned this as part of the traditional upbringing. Now our welfare society, and in most aspects rightfully so, guarantees that we will be taken care of in case of damage or injury. We are insured against material or physical/psychical injury, that is, as long as we behave ourselves. If you drive your car, bike, or otherwise enter upon the ice before the relevant roads department has tested it and given admission, and you fall through, the insurance will not cover your losses. You will not be helped because you have behaved "badly". The result is that people do not go out on the ice until the official admission has been given. And they do not any longer need a whole lot of knowledge about ice. Examples of these aspects of life are in abundance, but suffice for this time.

I conclude by reiterating the message: Ancient competence can contribute in most capacity building efforts. It is possible to encompass and benefit from traditional habits. It should be possible to adapt traditional ecological knowledge and other experience into education plans as important integrals. Already some schools apply

local and traditional harvesting techniques and environmental approaches in their education. In general, we could train ourselves to see and sense developments in our surroundings. By paying due respect to ancestral advice we can contribute positively to the maintenance of traditions by preserving and applying useful survival techniques in a sustainable lifestyle.

Rounding up this brief I suggest the reading of the draft paper by UNECE/Committee on Environment Policy "*Possible Elements for a Ministerial Statement*" ref. CEP/AC.12/2001/3 of 18 June 2001. The paper will be presented as a basis for discussion at the Regional Consultative Meeting in Geneva 12-13 July, in preparation for the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Nils Ole Gaup

10 years of Arctic Co-operation

Rovaniemi June 11, 2001

On June 11th in the city of Rovaniemi, where the rivers Ounasjoki and Kemijoki meet, more than 140 delegates were gathered in the City Hall convention room to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Arctic Co-operation.

An impressive list of high ranking politicians, experts and guests attended and presented statements and visions on the issues, faced by the Arctic Council partners. Except for the Aluet International Association, all the Permanent Participants (indigenous peoples organisations who have permanent status in the Arctic Council): Arctic Athabaskan Council, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Gwich'in Council International, RAIPON and the Sami Council, participated in the anniversary. The Finnish press gave broad coverage to the anniversary.

The general impression of the participants is that the work of the Arctic Council has moved forward to a level of significant international attention. The achievements seem impressive compared to other

global co-operative efforts in tackling environmental problems in the North. Many speakers stated that the Arctic Council is a highly positive example to the outside world.

At the opening of the celebration, the Prime Minister of Finland, Mr. Paavo Lipponen spoke, crediting the results achieved without in any way playing down the seriousness in the challenges still to be dealt with. The Prime Minister remarked that the expansion of AC's agenda need not cause reason for concern, assuring that the environment aspect will not get out of focus due to this. He hoped that the adopted POPs Convention will be ratified by a sufficient number of countries so it could be in force before the Johannesburg Summit 2002. He promised that Finland intends to increase efforts on fighting POPs urging the other AC countries to follow suit. Mentioning that 10 years ago climate was not a topic. "Today we are very concerned" referring to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report. It is important that the Kyoto recommendations be adhered to and expressed some optimism regarding the USA's position in this. Interesting was to see the reports on the Northern Sea Route project. He invited countries outside the AC sphere to join the works of the AC. He mentioned UNEP, the Euro-Barents Co-operation, the Nordic Council of Ministers and the EU as partners. He applauded the enthusiasm and competence of NGOs in particular, the WWF that had presented recommendations on tourism in pristine areas.

The modern technology should be applied to reduce remoteness and isolation, giving education opportunity, distance learning, developing an arctic curriculum e.g. the telemedicine network. The former attitudes of top-down exercise must change to processes involving peoples at all levels.

Welcoming remarks were also given by the Minister of Environment, Governor of Lapland and Chair of the City Council, Rovaniemi.



During a break, two Saami female dancers accompanied by a male drummer, entertained the delegates. The meeting

went on with greetings and presentations by heads of delegations, UNEP, Saami Council, ICC and RAIPON. A keynote speech delivered by Dr. D. Stone, concentrating on the fight against pollution in the North, attracted remarkable interest.

Some new NGOs were given ad hoc observer status, e.g. the Copenhagen based organisation: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). IWGIA supports indigenous peoples worldwide in their struggle for self-determination. Its activities combine publishing and documentation, development projects, human rights work, conferences and meetings, research and lobbying.

The Permanent Participants stated that AC's work show great successes and deserve credit. Yet there are some disappointments to be shared by all. From an indigenous perspective the setbacks come from lack of knowledge to a great extent. Leif Halonen representing the Saami Council stressed the need to continue a strong co-operation and still more research needed on POPs. Problems with heavy metals and nuclear waste needs more attention and sustainable development initiatives to be kept in focus. More resources should be directed to small community economic development schemes. Fish crisis in the Barents Sea remains. The quota system penalises the small coast-near and fjord fishers, the small fisheries never recovered but the large-scale trawler fishing did. Saami will participate in the climate change initiatives, Halonen said underlining the need for the Arctic Council to have a strong representation in the Johannesburg Summit.

The leaders of ICC and RAIPON also applauded the successes of Arctic Council, pointing to the positive development from working purely with environment concerns to focusing more on sustainable development. But, says Chair of ICC, Aqqaluk Lyngé: "It is unfortunate that some Arctic partners still refuse to discuss issues like sea mammals and military presence". He gave much credit to the Climate Change Impact Assessment work, and stated that the Kyoto Protocol must be adhered to. The leader of RAIPON, Sergei Haruchi stated that his organisation now represents 40

indigenous groups and that it operated quite successfully. Its goal is to preserve the philosophy of the Arctic peoples.

In a separate session with the Permanent Participants, the Executive Director of UNEP, Dr. Töpfer talked about its affiliation with the GridA research institution in Norway. In fact the GridA now is the polar centre for UNEP. Currently the interest is very much on the Johannesburg 2002 World Summit. An environment atlas ought to be published, food security is a priority and the work of WHO to be strengthened. Governments must be stimulated to ratify the POP's Convention and to this a senior ranked person, preferably a minister should be appointed to speak. Another serious threat to deal with comes from mercury and there is need for global action, Dr. Töpfer stated.

In the concluding session, the Chair of the 10th Anniversary presented a paper "Preparing for Johannesburg 2002 - An Initial Arctic Message". The Chair elaborated on the following points:

- AC's commitment to contribute to sustainable development
- sustainability in utilisation of natural resources
- climate change and its affects in the Arctic
- the Arctic is a sink for pollutants
- radioactivity - a threat to the Arctic
- conservation as a global and local interest
- Viable communities in the Arctic

He concluded with the remark "the fate of the Arctic is largely dependent on progress in global efforts to adjust human economic activities to the capacity of nature. Global action, with the Circumpolar North as an active partner is essential for the future of the Arctic".

On the same day, an eye-catching exhibition - *Arctic Rings of Life*, jointly organised by the WWF, UNEP and the Arctic Centre Exhibition was opened at the Arctic Centre, Arktikum, It focused on cultural diversity which is an essential component of all efforts aiming at preserving precious indigenous traditions.

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The IV Congress of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East

The IV Congress of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON) was held in Moscow from April 12-13, 2001. 335 delegates representing the 29 regional organisations and over 400 guests attended the Congress. President of RAIPON, Sergey Haruchi, gave a talk titled "Our life and future are in our hands". He spoke of the situation of indigenous peoples, of cooperation with governmental organisations, the founding of unions of scientists and youth within RAIPON, and of the work of the coordination committee. He also discussed the main legislative problems concerning the rights of indigenous peoples, traditional land use, and the RAIPON's strategy until 2005.

Additional talks were given by V. Kirpichnikov, First Deputy of the Minister on Federal, National and Migrational Policy of the Russian Federation on "Russian governmental politics relating to Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East under modern conditions", and by A.N. Chilingarov, Deputy Chairman of the Russian Federal Duma on "Development of the process of legislature – towards protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North".

More than 60 presentations were made during the Congress, the majority of them concerning ecological issues and the rights of indigenous peoples. Absence of mechanisms for law enforcement was seen as one of the main reasons for the weakness of the rights of the minorities. There were concrete suggestions for resolving the problems.

During the Congress, the RAIPON statute was amended, and there was also voting to give RAIPON the power to represent the 40 indigenous nations of the North, Siberia and the Far East in Russia. Furthermore, elections for the presidency of RAIPON, the auditing committee and a representative to the UN Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples were held and a Coordination

Council was confirmed. Sergey Haruchi was re-elected as president for another four year period and Pavel Sulyandziga, vice-president of RAIPON was elected to the UN Permanent Forum.

The Congress further resolved to support the elaboration of the "Concept for development of the Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Russian Federation in the 21st century", presented by the Institute for Problems of Indigenous Issues, the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science. The following are some of the resolutions adopted during the congress which were mainly directed to the Russian Federal government and its agencies:

- to ensure protection of the indigenous peoples' rights to land and natural resources in the indigenous territories where indigenous peoples maintain the traditional economy according to recognised norms of international laws and agreements, and the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- to introduce amendments to the appropriate federal and regional legislations 'on general principles for indigenous communities in the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation' in order to provide the indigenous communities self-government and a status of a body that has a right to conduct economic activity according to the traditional forms of association of the Northern peoples;
- to develop and adopt federal laws and other regulations on the most important issues for the indigenous peoples of the North in the areas of traditional land use; northern reindeer herding; hunting and hunting economy; fishing and preservation of aquatic bio-resources;
- to preserve and maintain the indigenous languages and cultures of the North;
- to ratify the ILO Convention No.169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries;
- to create a public consultative expert council on indigenous peoples' issues;

- to introduce the office of an authority on the rights of indigenous peoples affiliated with the President of the Russian Federation;
- to introduce a quota for representation of indigenous peoples in the legislative and executive committees.

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Sources:

Diachkova, Galina, *Short Report from the 4th Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East*

April 16, 2001, RAIPON, *Press Release*

April 13, 2001, Moscow, *Resolution of the IV Congress of the Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East of the Russian Federation*

IPS' homepage gets a new face

www.arcticpeoples.org has been undergoing changes. It is being created by a web designer company, and will be launched within the next few weeks. Our aim is to provide a website, which is easy to navigate and gives a good overview of its contents. There will not be any fancy graphics or gimmicks to distract from the information or delay downloading. The frame has been suited to accommodate viewing on small screens. You are most welcome to give us your feedback on a steady basis.

Sustainable Development Working Group Meeting in Rovaniemi

The SDWG came into being in 1998 when, at the first Arctic Council meeting, what had up to then been a loosely defined Task Force on Sustainable Development was turned into a Working Group proper. The establishment of the SDWG testified to an overall aim of the Arctic Council, viz., to not see Sustainable Development as distinct from environmental protection, but rather to reconcile the two. It also testified to the concerns of the permanent participants. They, and among them in particular the ICC, had pressed for initiatives within this area, as issues like harvesting of renewable resources and tourism call for a conception of sustainability that encompasses social, cultural, spiritual, and economic aspects.

The fourth meeting of the SDWG took place on the 5th and 6th of April in a Rovaniemi that had only just been released from the grip of a belated snow storm. Around 70 delegates of the Arctic states, NGOs, secretariats, and indigenous peoples' organisations attended the meeting. Unlike the former three meetings which had all been held in conjunction with other kinds of Arctic Council meetings, this meeting was the first one to be attended by delegations of its own, so to speak. In

this sense, too, the SDWG shows signs of coming into itself.

The first part of the meeting comprised discussions of some overall questions regarding the structure and management of the SDWG, including selecting a vice-chair for the years 2001 and 2002. The Icelandic delegate, Mr. Hugi Ólafsson, was selected for that position. In connection herewith, the Danish/Greenlandic delegate, and former Executive Secretary of the IPS, Ms. Tove Søvn Dahl Petersen suggested the selecting of a second vice-chair from among the permanent participants. No decisions regarding this proposal were made, though.

The second and longer part of the meeting consisted of presentations of on-going projects by their respective lead parties. Most of these projects lie within the area of health which, some participants remarked, may actually produce a distorted image of what the SDWG is about, as health is only one among many other concerns of sustainable development. In this particular, the Russian delegate, Mr. Boris Morgunov, had earlier stressed the importance of having economy

included among the concerns of the SDWG, as economic development is the basis for developments within all other areas.

Two new proposals for projects were presented by RAIPON and ICC, respectively, and both, incidentally, centered on matters of health among the peoples represented by these two organisations. The RAIPON project aims at establishing a health center for indigenous people as a step toward improving the accessibility of health care to indigenous peoples in Russia. The ICC - or rather ICC recommended - project aims at studying the influence of different living conditions on the health of individual Inuit old enough to have experienced the traditional Inuit lifestyle.

The third and final part of the meeting centered on projects external to the SDWG, upcoming events, and plans for the future. Preparations for two ten-year anniversaries were discussed: the Rio +10, that is, the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg next year; and the "Roi +10", that is, the recently held celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Rovaniemi Process.

In this connection some thought-provoking comments were delivered. The head of the U.S. delegation, Ms. Sarah Brandell, expressed her fear that the continuing use of the term "AEPS" along with "Arctic Council" causes confusion. Therefore, she reasoned, the former perhaps should no longer be used.

Ms. Samantha Smith of the WWF, who also presented a cooperation between WWF and Gwich'in Tribal Council on the consumptive use of wild species, said that the Arctic Council is virtually unknown outside its own confined circles, as nothing much had so far been done to make it popularly known. The Rio +10, she said, may represent great opportunities for making the AC better known, thereby also bettering its funding potentials.

The new vice-chair, Mr. Ólafsson remarked that as important it is to confront the maladies of environmental degradation and diseases, there is a

strong need also to contrast the too victimised image of the Arctic with a more optimistic vision of Arctic inhabitants as *doers*. More success-stories need to be told to achieve this shift of emphasis, he said.

Mr. Leif Halonen of the Saami Council related to the remarks of the WWF observer by expressing his anxious feeling that something is missing from the Arctic Council agenda, including the Rovaniemi +10 program. Few attempts, it seemed to him, have been made to attract the attention of the international press, attempts, say, at getting famous statesmen to attend meetings and at giving spectacular presentations of visionary strategies.

The meeting was adjourned at around 2 p.m., 2 hours ahead of schedule, giving the participants a little extra time to cautiously walk the streets of Rovaniemi, slippery from melting snow and ice; to admire once more the surrounding landscape of rolling, spruce-covered hills, or the asymmetrical design of the bridge crossing the Kemi River, giving an impression of simultaneous boldness and austerity; and to maybe, from this bridge, listen for the drowsy mumbling coming from beneath the corroding ice, the early announcement of the upcoming event of roaring spring.

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Review of AC Structures

A 50 pages draft "Review of the Arctic Council Structures" was presented at the June 12th-13th SAO meeting in Rovaniemi. Pekka Haavisto, visiting researcher at the Finnish Institute of Foreign Affairs, on commission from the Senior Arctic Officials and Finland in capacity of the Arctic Council chair has prepared the *Consultant's Study*.

From the perspective of IPS, the most conspicuous fact about the study's commission is that IPS "is not considered an object of review". This exclusion, as mentioned elsewhere in the IPS

update, must give pause to anyone with a stake in the IPS.

The study presents an overview of the Arctic Council's surroundings, that is, the other arctic actors, whether inter-governmental or non-governmental, region-wide or sub-regional, tight international organisations or loose forums with no legal personality. As Mr. Haavisto implies, one is amazed by the sheer amount of Arctic actors. The mention of 18 or so of these actors takes up about one third of the draft study.

This situation, the study shows, should be seen in connection with the complementary facts of globalisation and regionalisation whereby Arctic issues are brought onto the global stage and vice versa. It should also, the study further shows, be connected with the complementary problems of overlappings and gaps. These occur in the relations between the Arctic Council and its fellow arctic actors, as well as within the Arctic Council itself.

This is so, for example, with regard to the funding of the Arctic Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as funding of particular projects. The national fundings are uncoordinated and arbitrary, the draft study implies. As for particular projects, the Arctic Council is described as a wild market, since a project, in case it fails to get support from one working group, can simply turn to one of the other working groups for support.

The need to reduce overlapping, duplication, redundancy, as always in the Arctic Council contexts, is much pronounced in this study. Yet, these phenomena are fundamental principles of communication. Perhaps more recognition should be given to this fact. The study hints in that direction, when it mentions that the plenitude of institutions and initiatives can lead to good synergy effects.

However, as it is according to the study, nobody knows what is going on in the Arctic Council. And nobody knows what *has* been going on, i.e., the Arctic Council has no institutional memory. This is connected to the lack of a permanent secretariat,

the lack of coordination of the working groups, and to the lack of consistent funding.

As means to counter this complex of problems the study draws up two possible alternatives, one short term and one longer term alternative. These alternatives are both concerned with establishing a holistic approach to Arctic issues in which the Senior Arctic Officials take a much more actively coordinating rôle than they do presently. This the SAO could do by creating an "Arctic Agenda 21" for the Arctic Council that would include and organise all existing strategies, programs, and priorities of the Arctic Council bodies.

The draft study also propose a reorganisation of the working groups and the programs entailing the creation of a so-called Brown Group consisting of AMAP and ACAP, a Blue Group consisting of PAME and EPPR, a Green Group and a Rainbow Group made up of CAFF and SDWG, respectively. This reorganisation aims at eliminating competition between the existing groups and more clearly delimiting their respective tasks.

The SDWG in particular has been the object of the other working groups' jealousy, the draft study observes, as they saw the creation of the SDWG as a monopolising of sustainable development. The study therefore stresses that the principles of sustainable development underlies the work of all the working groups, and that these principles are not owned by the SDWG.

It is very interesting to note the various ways in which the structural problems relate to the development that turned the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy into the Arctic Council. It was this development that established sustainable development as the overall byword of the Arctic countries' cooperation. This was welcomed by the indigenous peoples' organisations which in the same process were made permanent participants of the Arctic Council.

Still, the development has caused problems for the Permanent Participants as well, about which the draft review report has not a lot to say. The exclusion of IPS from the review is merely a

symptom of these problems in the relationship between the PPs and the Arctic Council. The draft study does little in the way of describing this relationship, and of diagnosing the deadlocks sometimes characterising it. The study notices that the rôle of the Observers in the Arctic Council is not defined. One is here tempted to suggest that the rôle of the Observers is to observe. As for the rôle of the Permanent Participants, it is difficult to determine and assess how participation differs from

observation. Indeed, it is a permanent problem, if it cannot even be addressed.

The final version of the study will be prepared on the basis of the comments made by the delegates at the recent Senior Arctic Officials meeting. In what way, if in any, the finalised *Consultant's Study* will influence the structural process within the Arctic Council remains to be seen.

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Climate Change

Discussion on climate change has generated a lot of heat as countries struggle to address the threats presented by global climate change. There is growing evidence that most of the observed warming of the globe over the last fifty years is attributable to human activities. Human beings are changing the way energy from the sun interacts with and escapes from our planet's atmosphere. For many years, scientists have studied the phenomenon and determined that increased concentration of certain gases in the atmosphere increases the global temperatures. These gases which have come to be known as greenhouse gases (GHGs) are composed of carbon (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Through many decades of uncontrolled emittance of GHGs, particularly through burning of oil, coal and gas, their concentration in the atmosphere has shot up.

According to the scientists, the naturally occurring GHGs make up less than one tenth of the one percent of the total atmosphere, which consists mostly of oxygen (21 per cent) and nitrogen (78 percent). These gases play a vital role in the atmosphere, serving as a sort of "blanket" to prevent heat from escaping from the earth. Without this natural blanket the earth's surface would be colder by as much as 30 degrees centigrade.

Impacts on the Global Environment

Human activity is making this blanket "thicker" preventing excess heat from escaping through the

atmosphere, trapping more heat than is normal. Consequently, the earth has become warmer. We are already experiencing the effects of global warming: extreme and erratic weather, with devastating impact on people and the environment. On one hand, heavy rainfall has flooded Mozambique and other places. On the other, less than normal rainfall has disturbed agricultural production in several countries, causing crop failures, among others. According to the WWF Climate Change Campaign, the Arctic sea-ice pack is 14 per cent smaller and 40 per cent thinner than 40 years ago. On Banks Island in Canada's High Arctic, the Inuvaluit people have observed significant and worrying changes - the climate has become unpredictable, the landscape unfamiliar:

Autumn freeze-up occurs up to a month later than usual and the spring thaw seems earlier every year. The multi-year sea-ice is smaller and now drifts far from the community in the summer, taking with it the seals upon which the local community relies for food. In the winter the sea-ice is thin and broken, making travel dangerous for even the most experienced hunters. In the fall, storms have become frequent and severe, making boating difficult. Thunder and lightning have been seen for the first time.

Hot weather in the summer is melting the permafrost and causing large scale slumping on the coastline and along the shores of inland lakes. The melting has already caused one inland lake to drain into the ocean, killing the fresh water fish. Around the town of Sachs Harbour, it is causing building foundations to shift...The

residents of this town wonder if they can maintain their way of life in the face of further changes. (IISD, 2000)¹

A series of reports from the world's top climate experts have now confirmed the urgency of the climate crisis. Without substantial reductions in global warming pollution, the world temperature is likely to have increased a further 0.9 to 2.6 degree C by the 2050s.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change (IPCC report, January 2001) predicts that, unless action is taken to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other climate-changing pollutants,

- we will experience more heat waves and floods.
- glaciers and polar ice are set to continue melting.
- sea levels could rise by up to six metres.
- many plant and animal species will become extinct.
- outbreaks of diseases will become more common.
- millions of people will be forced to move.

Global Response to the Climate Change

To discuss the changing climatic conditions, several meetings were organised by international organisations such as the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). In 1988, UNEP and WMO established the IPCC. The IPCC assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to an understanding of the risk of human induced climate change. The IPCC's first assessment report of 1990 played an important role in establishing the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC was adopted in 1992 and came into force in 1994.

¹ Climate change related impacts observed by the Inuvialuit of Sachs Harbour on Banks Island in Canada's High Arctic are documented in a video released by the International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD). This documentary can be viewed online by visiting the IISD website: <http://iisd.ca/casl/projects/inuitobs.htm>

Over 180 countries have ratified the convention. The Convention seeks to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of GHGs at safe levels. It commits developed countries to take measures aimed at returning their emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. It further requires all countries to limit their emissions, gather relevant information, develop strategies for adapting to climate change, and cooperate in research and technology development.

In 1997, during the third session of the Conference of Parties (COP), the highest body of the Convention, composed of the representatives of the state that ratified the convention came out with the Kyoto Protocol. The Protocol has set a well defined target by which developed countries will have a legally binding commitment to reduce their collective emissions of six GHGs by at least 5.2% compared to 1990 levels by the period 2008-2012. The Protocol also establishes an emissions trading regime² and a "clean development fund". The Protocol has to be ratified by not less than 55 in order to enter into force. So far only 33 parties have ratified the Protocol.

The 6th Conference of the Parties at the Hague to set rules and guidelines for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol failed due to differences between the European Union (EU) and the US together with Australia, Japan and Canada. The Kyoto Protocol got further set-back when the US rejected the Protocol as "fatally flawed". The US President Bush argued that it is not fair to force the US to cut GHGs while developing countries such as China, India are exempted. But many developing countries in Asia have tried to reduce emissions over the last decade even though they are

² An international "emissions trading" regime will allow industrialised countries to buy and sell emissions credits amongst themselves. "They will also be able to acquire "emission reduction units" by financing certain kinds of projects in other developed countries" (www.unfccc.int/text/resource/fuckit/fact21.html) The European Commission (EU) has said it will propose the emissions trading system. The draft law on emissions trading would require governments to grant industrial installations the right to emit a certain annual amount of CO₂. If a plant emits less than its allocation it would be allowed to sell the surplus. If it overshoots it would have to buy credits from other companies or face a stiff fine.

exempted under the Kyoto Protocol. China has reduced its emissions of GHGs by 17% since mid 1990s where as the United States have risen by more than 10% since they signed UNFCCC in 1992. In fact GHGs emissions in almost all the western industrialised countries (except Germany and the United Kingdom) since 1990 have grown rapidly.

There is renewed efforts to salvage the Kyoto Protocol. With the commitment given by the EU leaders to go ahead with the finalisation of the Protocol and the new (compromise) proposal put forward by Mr Jan Pronk, the Dutch Environment Minister, who heads the UN Forum on Climate Change, there is significant chance that the Kyoto Protocol will be finalised at July's global climate summit in Bonn.

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 2001, *Climate Change Convention*, UNFCCC
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 June 28, 2001, Murray Hiebert and Joanna Slater, *Out of the Frying Pan*, Far Eastern Economic Review
 June 25, 2001, David Gergen, *Warming the Task*, usnews.com

For more information on the subject:

- www.acia.uaf.edu
www.panda.org/climate/pr_climate.cfm
www.iisd.ca/climate/index.html
www.meto.gov.uk/sec5/CR_div/ipcc/wg1
www.unfccc.int/resource/iuckit
www.planetark.org

Arctic Initiatives on Climate Change

On request of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy, and later on by the Arctic Council (AC), one of the working groups of the AC, the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), has undertaken several studies on climate change with special reference to the Arctic region. AMAP has published findings of its studies and presented them to the AC (AMAP, 1997 & 1998). In addition, on request of the Arctic Ministers, AMAP in collaboration with the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF, an AC working group) have established an Assessment Steering Committee (ASC) to monitor and assess "the effects of climate change and ultraviolet radiation on Arctic ecosystems" and prepare proposals for an observation network and research program.

This has led to the joint project venture amongst AMAP, CAFF, IASC (International Arctic Science Committee), called the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (ACIA). This project will evaluate and synthesize knowledge on climate variability, climate change, and increased ultraviolet radiation and their consequences. It will "provide useful and reliable information to the governments, organisations and peoples of the Arctic in order to support policy making processes". ASC will co-ordinate this project. United States is the lead country for this effort.

Treaty signed on Persistent Organic Pollutants

On May 23 2001, 91 countries and the European Commission signed the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant or POPs in Stockholm. The Treaty bans 12 pesticides and chemicals. They are grouped into three categories: 1) pesticides: aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, mirex and toxaphene; 2) industrial chemicals: hexachlorobenzene (HCB) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and 3) unintended byproducts: dioxins and furans.

These chemicals are extremely toxic . They accumulate in the body fat of people, marine mammals and other animals and are passed from mother to fetus; they do not readily degrade in the environment; and they can travel great distances – typically from temperate and tropical regions to the poles – on wind and water currents. Even small quantities of POPs can wreak havoc in human and animal tissue, causing nervous system damage, diseases of the immune system, reproductive and developmental disorders and cancers.

Sheila Watt-Cloutier, president of ICC Canada, speaking on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples who have been part of the POPs global process said "POPs are not just an environmental issue, but a core question of public health and cultural survival...It is a cruel irony that the food that imparts strength to us now carries with it a toxic burden". She said the preparatory conferences for the World Summit on Sustainable Development should be used to press for speedy ratification and early implementation of the treaty. Canada was the first country to ratify the Treaty. It requires 50 countries to ratify the Treaty before it can enter into force.

The Treaty promises to effectively protect the people, wildlife and ecosystems from toxic contaminants. Since the Treaty enjoys wide support from governments, the chemical industry, and environmental groups, once it is in force, it will not only eliminate or severely restrict production and use of the targeted 12 pesticides and industrial chemicals - it will also ensure environmentally

sound management and chemical transformation of POPs waste, establish a process for screening other chemicals for inclusion in the treaty, and prevent the emergence of new chemicals with POPs-like characteristics.

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For more information on POPs:

www.ngo.grida.no/wwfap

www.iisd.ca/linkages/chemicals/popsd/html

The Association of World Reindeer Herders (WRH)

WRH held its 2nd World Congress in Inari, Northern Finland 18-23 June, 2001, attracting more than 200 individuals including the official delegates.

In his welcome speech, chair Johan Mathis Turi gave a thorough overview on the reindeer husbandry, emphasising its global scope. Even in China and down south to the border of Japan reindeer people are found.

One estimates that in the whole world the number of semi-domesticated reindeer exceeds 6 million. In recent years the number has been on a steep decrease, in particular, in Russia, due to a fast and significant growth of the wild reindeer and the vast social and economical transitions still prevailing in post Soviet Russia. As much as 1/4 of the soil of the world is used as pastures, the exploitation extending all over the Northern Hemisphere. This Congress served as a forum for the professional indigenous peoples and other local groups in the trade to come together. It is clear that the subsistence itself is more than merely a meat industry. It is a way of life for many Arctic peoples. Therefore cultural identity is intrinsic in the husbandry, which was also transparent through the presentations, and very accurately expressed in the final statement, the so-called *Anar Declaration*. Concrete remedial measures are being taken in the

Arctic Council projects: *Sustainable Reindeer Husbandry, Sustainable Development in Northern Timberline Forests and Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic.*

Due attention must be given to co-ordinated research in a broad sense, however, with particular focus on the socio-economic situation. In this research, the situation of women, children, traditional knowledge and indigenous languages should be adequately addressed. WRH sees the next AC /AMAP report on the status of the Arctic environment an important instrument also for the reindeer peoples. The EU policy on the Arctic and Sub-Arctic region under the name Northern Dimension is highly appreciated. States where reindeer herders live are urged to ratify as soon as possible and implement the relevant international documents, the most prominent of these being the ILO Convention 169. Also to get better access to modern markets, it is necessary to improve meat processing and infrastructures. The action plan developed by indigenous peoples themselves within the Barents Co-operation should get support from regional and central authorities. Both the reindeer herding societies and the responsible governments should strive to capture the sustainable development principles lined out in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Agenda 21.

Many developments influence reindeer herding, some with serious adverse impacts. To mention some; encroachment on pastures, pollution and contamination, legislation, lack of right to self-determination, political ignorance and poor competence at central authority level.

Furthermore, and, perhaps the most conspicuous: the management of predators, wild reindeer and resource exploitation without active involvement by reindeer peoples.

However, many positive trends can be noted that will benefit the reindeer herding societies. WRH has been granted observer status by the Arctic Council. Through this forum, concerns can be channelled outwards internationally e.g. to the EU, which has a strong influence on reindeer husbandry in Finland and Sweden. These two countries are members of the union.

In this gathering, cultural entertainments were one of the important events. It was wonderful to watch performances of the folk dance group from Kamchatka, the Saami song presentation and the world lasso championship.

nog

IPS

The Arctic Council Indigenous Peoples' Secretariat (IPS) was established in 1994. The main task of IPS is to facilitate the involvement of Arctic indigenous peoples' organisations - the Permanent Participants - in the Arctic Council, particularly with regard to sustainable development, the environment and traditional knowledge.

- The indigenous peoples' organisations approved as Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council are
- Aleut International Association (AIA),
- Russian Association of the Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON),
- Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC),
- Saami Council (SC),
- Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC), and
- Gwich'in Council International (GCI).

The board is presently made up of one representative from each of the Permanent Participants and from three member countries of the Arctic Council, among them a representative of the Danish Government in its capacity as the main funding agency.

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Alona Yefimenko, Technical Advisor (ay)
Susanne Kristensen, Administrative Secretary (sk)

Shimreichon Luithui, Technical Advisor (cc)
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Schedule of Events

July 10th-14th**Global Change Open Science Conference, Amsterdam, Netherlands**

Contact: IGBP Secretariat, The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Box 50005, S-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel./Fax.: +46 8 166448/+46 8 166405
e-mail: sec@igbp.kva.se
Web-site: <http://www.iggbp.kva.se>

July 16th-20th**International Conference, Detecting Environmental Change: Science and Society, London, UK**

Contact: Dr. Catherine E. Stickley, Environmental Change
Research Centre, Dept. of Geography, University College London, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H
OAP, UK
Tel./Fax.: +44 20 7679 5562/+44 20 7387 7565
E-mail: c.stickley@ucl.ac.uk

July 23th-27th**53rd Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, London, UK**

Contact: International Whaling Commission, The Red House, 135 Station Road
Impington, Cambridge, UK CB4 9NP
Tel: +44 (0)1223 233971; Fax: +44 (0)1223 232876;
e-mail: iwc@iwcoffice.org

July 23th-27th**UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Geneva, Switzerland****July 30th-August 17th****UN Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland**

Contact: UN Centre for Human Rights and Biodiversity Convention, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva,
Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 917 3413
Fax. +41 22 917 0212

August 9th-10th**International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, UN Headquarters, New York.**

Contact: The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Headquarters, Room S-2914
Tel/Fax: (212) 963 5931/(212) 963 4097

August 12th-17th**16th International Conference on Port and Ocean Engineering under Arctic Conditions**

Ottawa, Canada
e-mail: poac@nrc.ca
Web-site: <http://www.nrc.ca/confserv/poac01/>

August 19th-21th**7th Circumpolar Universities Co-operation Conference, Tromsø, Norway**

Contact: Frits Jensen, University of Tromsø, Norway
Fax.: +47 77 67 66 72
E-mail: frits.jensen@arctic.uit.no
Web-site: <http://www.arctic.uit.no>

August 23th-28th**AMAP Workshop on Emissions/Sources/Scenarios, Kjeller, Norway**

Contact: AMAP Secretariat, Oslo, Norway
Tel./Fax.: +47 23 24 1630 / +47 22 67 6706
e-mail: lars-otto.reiersen@amap.telemax.no
Web-site: <http://www.amap.no>

August 27th-30th**AMAP Assessment Steering Group (Cross-fertilization) meeting, Stockholm, Sweden**

Contact: AMAP Secretariat, Oslo, Norway
Tel./Fax.: +47 23 24 1630 / +47 22 67 6706
e-mail: lars-otto.reiersen@amap.telemax.no
Web-site: <http://www.amap.no>

August 29th-31th**CAFF Management Meeting and joint CAFF/AMAP Meeting**

Contact: CAFF Secretariat or AMAP Secretariat
Tel./Fax.: +358 462 3350/+358 462 3390
e-mail: caff@ni.is; amap@amap.telemax.no
Web-sites: <http://www.grida.no/caff>; <http://www.amap.no>

Schedule of Events *continued.*

- October 15th-26th** **UN Working Group on the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Geneva, Switzerland**
 Contact: UN Centre for Human Rights and Biodiversity Convention, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland
 Tel. +41 22 917 3413
 Fax. +41 22 917 0212
- October 25th-27th** **Arctic Leaders' Summit**
- November 5th** **Arctic Council SDWG meeting, Espoo, Finland**
 Contact: Arctic Council Secretariat, Helsinki, Finland
 Tel./Fax.: +358 9 1341 6187 / +358 9 1341 6120
 e-mail: johanna.lammi@formin.fi
 Web-site: <http://www.arctic-council.org>
- November 6th-7th** **Arctic Council SAO Meeting, Espoo, Finland**
 Contact: Arctic Council Secretariat, Helsinki, Finland
 Tel./Fax.: +358 9 1341 6187 / +358 9 1341 6120
 e-mail: johanna.lammi@formin.fi
 Web-site: <http://www.arctic-council.org>
- January 21th-24th 2002** **ACIA Conference/AMAP Workshop**
 Contact: AMAP Secretariat, Oslo, Norway
 Tel./Fax.: +47 23 24 1630 / +47 22 67 6706
 E-mail: AMAPcon@npolar.no
 Web-site: <http://www.nilu.no/web/amapconf/>
- April 2002 (date unknown)** **Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials (SAO) Meeting, Oulu, Finland**
 Contact: Arctic Council Secretariat, Helsinki, Finland
 Tel./Fax.: +358 9 1341 6187 / +358 9 1341 6120
 E-mail: johanna.lammi@formin.fi
 Web-site: <http://www.arctic-council.org>
- May 2002 (Date unknown)** **16th AMAP Working Group Meeting, Faroe Islands**
 Contact: AMAP Secretariat, Oslo, Norway
 Tel./Fax.: +47 23 24 1630 / +47 22 67 6706
 E-mail: lars-otto.reiersen@amap.telemax.no
 Web-site: <http://www.amap.no>
- September 3th-6th 2002** **2nd AMAP International Symposium on Environmental Pollution in the Arctic, Rovaniemi, Finland**
 Contact: AMAP Secretariat, Oslo, Norway
 Tel./Fax.: +47 23 24 1630 / +47 22 67 6706
- September 2002 (Date unknown)** **CAFF IX Meeting, Abisko, Sweden**
 Contact: CAFF Secretariat, Akureyri, Iceland
 Tel./Fax.: +354 462 33 50 / +354 462 33 90
 E-mail: caff@ni.is
 Web-site: <http://www.grida.no/caff>
- September 2002 (Date unknown)** **3rd Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council (+SAO meeting), Inari, Saariselkä, Finland**
 Contact: Arctic Council Secretariat, Helsinki, Finland
 Tel./Fax.: +358 9 1341 6187 / +358 9 1341 6120
 E-mail: johanna.lammi@formin.fi
 Web-site: <http://www.arctic-council.org>
- September 2nd-11th 2002** **Earth Summit 2002 (Rio +10), Johannesburg, South Africa**
 Web-site: <http://www.earthsummit2002.org>