

STEFANSSON ARCTIC INSTITUTE, ICELAND

# Arctic Human Development Report II

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Regional Processes and Global Linkages

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# Project Description: AHDR-II (2011-2014)

## Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages

### Project Proposal/ Terms of Reference/

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#### TERMS OF REFERENCE

##### Objectives and Scope

- Précis
- Objectives
- Background
- Scope
- Content: Thematic Areas
- Deliverable
- Audience

##### Implementation: Roles & Responsibilities

- Project Leadership
- Steering Group
- Executive Committee
- Lead Authors
- Report Advisory Committee
- Secretariat
- Reviewers
- Role of SDWG

##### Timetable

##### Appendix: Steering Group

This is the terms of reference and project proposal for the production of the second volume of the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR Volume II).

The project is led by Iceland, with the secretariat located at the Stefansson Arctic Institute. This institute also hosted and managed the coordination of the first AHDR project, and the two Arctic Social Indicators (ASI) follow-up projects. Co-country leads are Canada and Denmark/Greenland. The AHDR and ASI projects have all been led by Iceland and funded largely by the Nordic Council of Ministers Arctic Cooperation Programme, and endorsed by the Arctic Council and the IPY.

## OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The purpose of the AHDR-II project – *Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages* – is to move the study of human development in the Arctic beyond the AHDR (2004) baseline, to provide the second assessment and synthesis report on the state of human development in the Arctic. The AHDR-II will contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic.

The proposed project title is: *Arctic Human Development Report: Regional Processes and Global Linkages*. Expected project completion is 2014, ten years after the launch of the first AHDR in 2004. The first AHDR was produced during the Icelandic Chairmanship of the Arctic Council and published in 2004. The first AHDR was a baseline report: the assumption was that the report would be followed by periodic new volumes (at 5 or 10 year intervals) to update and provide new assessments of the state of human development in the Arctic. The production of AHDR-II – ten years on - will move beyond the baseline report to make valuable comparisons and contrasts between critical time periods in an era with rapid change impacts in the North. The proposed project will be an important contribution to research on living conditions, quality of life in the North, and indigenous livelihoods, topics identified as high priorities by the Arctic Council.

### Objectives

The AHDR-II seeks to

- provide a comprehensive overview of human development in the Arctic in a time of rapid global change processes;
- provide an instrument that can be used in assessing progress toward sustainable human development;
- be a tool to educate the public and provide valuable material for educational instruction, especially for (but not limited to) the University of the Arctic (UArctic), northern universities and colleges;
- be a handbook for policy makers engaged in international cooperation in the Arctic;
- provide a circumpolar assessment of human development and quality of life in the Arctic that the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) can use to identify priorities, and that the Arctic Council can use to assist in identifying major issues relating to sustainable human development in the Arctic and in providing a basis for the development of policies and actions to address these issues.

The proposed AHDR-II will provide the SDWG with an important updated assessment of the state of human development in the circumpolar region as of the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup>

Century. This will be the first high-level large circumpolar assessment of the state of human development in the Arctic since the AHDR in 2004. The project will contribute to creating important synergies and capacity building in Arctic research collaboration. It promises to be an important follow-up to the detailed studies of IPY 2007-2008, building on the wealth of new research produced and presented during the IPY, and creating a legacy of assessment of the state of human development in the Arctic region. During the AHDR-II project period it is expected that most of the IPY results not yet published will become available in journal articles and through other media.

### **Background: A Brief History (2002-2014): from AHDR-I to ASI to AHDR-II**

To get an overview of the history of the Arctic Human Development Report work it is useful to consider briefly achievements and milestones since the work commenced in 2002:

1. AHDR (2002-2004). Report published in 2004 (240 pages)
2. ASI-I (follow-up to AHDR) – 2006-2009. Report published in 2010 (170 pages)
3. ASI-II (follow-up to AHDR) – 2009-2011. Report forthcoming (expected 200 pages)
4. AHDR Volume II – proposed 2011-2014. Report planned (expected 250 pages)



The work on producing the AHDR-II will be able to draw on, and benefit from, the work and extensive network on human development and quality of life research created since the first AHDR (2004) including the ASI follow-up projects, the extensive body of research completed during the IPY 2007-2008, and work carried out under the aegis of other Arctic Council projects

#### **a. AHDR (2002-2004):**

The first AHDR (2004) – the priority project of the Icelandic Chairmanship of the Arctic Council – was completed and launched in November 2004. The AHDR presented the first baseline report of the state of human development in the Arctic. It constituted an instrument in assessing progress toward sustainable human development, a tool to educate the public, and a handbook for policy makers engaged in international cooperation in the Arctic. The AHDR presented a broad overview of the state of human development or social well-being in the circumpolar Arctic as of the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It was unique in the sense that it treats the Arctic as a single, integrated region, despite the fact that this region encompasses lands and marine areas under the jurisdiction of eight states as well as marine areas that extend beyond the jurisdiction of any individual state. The result was a profile of the Arctic as a distinct region that makes it possible to compare and contrast the Arctic and other regions in terms of a host of factors ranging from demographic conditions through cultural, economic, political, and legal systems and on to matters of education, human health, and gender. The scope and significance of this achievement have been recognized and widely praised both among those concerned with Arctic affairs and among those who deal with human

development in the world at large. The report described the unprecedented combination of rapid and stressful changes confronting Arctic societies today, including environmental processes, cultural developments, economic changes, industrial developments and political changes, while highlighting the resilience of Arctic inhabitants in facing some of these changes. It also called for the development of indicators to track and monitor future changes, and to help facilitate the evaluation and assessment of the impact of change, including helping facilitate the setting of priorities by policy makers and the Arctic Council. In response to this recommendation, the ASI (2006-2009) project was launched, and since then also ASI-II (2009-2011) – led by Iceland – involving many of those experts engaged in the work of the first AHDR.

## **b. Follow-up to AHDR**

### **ASI (2006-2009):**

The ASI project was formulated to fill a critical gap in knowledge identified by the AHDR on the construction of social indicators to help facilitate monitoring of changes in human development. The AHDR identified domains of particular relevance to Arctic residents important to incorporate in measuring human development in the Arctic. The ASI project team devised a set of indicators that reflect key aspects of human development in the Arctic, that are tractable in terms of measurement, and that can be monitored over time at a reasonable cost in terms of labour and material resources. The six domains for indicator development are these that have been identified as reflecting key aspects of the most prominent features of human development: Human health and population, material wellbeing, education, fate control, closeness to nature, cultural wellbeing. The report on Arctic social indicators (published 2010) is directed at a broad audience, including the science community, inhabitants of the Arctic, policymakers at all levels, and the Arctic Council and its SDWG.

### **ASI-II on Implementation (2009-2011):**

While the first phase of ASI identified a set of Arctic-specific indicators to monitor Arctic human development and quality of life in the Arctic, the second phase - ASI-II Implementation project - aims to implement the identified indicators, through testing, validating and refining the indicators across the Arctic, and then measuring and performing analyses of select cases. Its ultimate goal is providing Arctic governments and the Arctic Council with a set of robust indicators for adoption, for the purpose of long-term monitoring of human development. The focus on indicators and monitoring contributes to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences of global change for human living conditions in the Arctic. The ASI-II (Arctic Social Indicators Implementation) project (2009-2011) is nearing completion.

The project includes representation from projects such as SLiCA, ECONOR, ArcticStat, and others. Hence, the follow-up contributes to capacity building and the creation of further momentum and synergies among Arctic Council projects by incorporating work from other Arctic Council projects, including projects supported by the Arctic Cooperation Programme.

### **Rationale, Purposes of Scope of AHDR-II (2011-2014):**

With a few exceptions, the first AHDR (2004) offers a snapshot of the Arctic region at a particular point in time – the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. To benefit from this baseline report, a new volume of the AHDR is called for, to enable comparison and contrasts over the 10 year period.

An underlying assumption behind the AHDR-II Report's approach is that sustainable development is a human centred concept and – to add to and reinforce the human dimension of the concept – we can in fact talk about Sustainable Human Development in order to put priorities into perspective and to stress the importance of human well-being as the ultimate goal of sustainable development. Given the nature of northern societies, economies and environments, there should be particular emphasis on human-environment relations in the Arctic as well as on the ties between individual well-being and the health of northern communities. It is here that we can find common denominators among seemingly disparate people, indigenous and non-indigenous, in the region. In a very real sense these people share concerns and opportunities. Ecological and other adaptations give rise to common interests, attitudes toward nature, and environmental philosophies, reflecting realities grounded in experiences of resource users often dependent on harvesting living resources of sea and land. The use of natural resources is the key to sustainable human development in the Arctic, providing Arctic communities with an economic backbone to sustain well-being and livelihood.

The development and periodic updating of the Arctic Human Development Report serve a number of related purposes AHDR-II proposed:

- To provide an update to the baseline provided by AHDR (2004) in terms of which to evaluate trends that affect sustainable human development among residents of the circumpolar world over time, making it possible to track changes in economic, political, and social conditions throughout the Arctic and in its constituent parts between 2004 and 2014,
- To facilitate comparisons across the Arctic regarding key elements of sustainable human development and, in the process, to make it possible to identify innovative policies and institutions in specific areas that might offer lessons applicable to other parts of the Arctic,
- To provide a circumpolar assessment of human development and quality of life in the Arctic that the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG) can use to identify priorities and to evaluate the relevance of proposals for projects submitted to it for endorsement,
- To assist the Arctic Council in identifying major issues relating to sustainable human development in the Arctic and in providing a basis for the development of policies and actions to address these issues.
- To further utilize in a synthetic manner the results achieved during IPY 2007=2008, in order to make these more accessible to policy makers, with the ultimate goal to improve living conditions in the North and quality of life based on long-term monitoring and periodic assessments.
- To contribute to our increased knowledge and understanding of the consequences and interplay of physical and social global change processes for human living conditions and adaptability in the Arctic.
- To prepare annual status and fact sheet type reports, including information and data on the current state of human development in the Arctic – drawing on the data and research gathered and assessed so far in the project – to be presented to the SDWG at regular intervals. This will combine the multi-year work on a comprehensive assessment with annual reports to keep the SDWG up-to-date on the current state of human development in the North.
- To present a set of policy relevant findings based on the results of the report.

As in the cases of AMAP and CAFF reports and the AHDR (2004), the results of the AHDR-II (2014) will constitute a marker useful in assessing progress toward sustainable human development, a tool to educate the public, and a handbook for policymakers engaged in international cooperation in the Arctic. As a key text, it will also make a valuable contribution to educational initiatives, including the effort of the University of the Arctic and many other northern universities and colleges to design and produce curricula that emphasize the human dimensions of sustainable development. This will give added value to the project as an integral part of this important capacity-building effort.

#### Synergies with other Arctic Council Projects

The comprehensive and circumpolar approach to sustainable human development that the development of an AHDR requires will bring together and build on many of the diverse projects of the SDWG and reflect the core agenda of the AC as it pertains to the sustainable development of human societies throughout the Arctic. It is also to be expected that the process of preparing the report will reveal important gaps in knowledge and data needed to better understand preconditions for sustainable human development in the region. This in itself will be an important product of the project.

#### **Content and Thematic Areas**

AHDR-II will be mostly synthesized from already existing research results, including the significant new volumes of research produced during the IPY 2007-2008 and now in the process of being published, the AHDR follow-up projects (ASI-I and ASI-II), and projects on living conditions in the Arctic developed under the auspices of the SDWG. Recognized social scientists and others will provide scientifically sound and up-to-date materials for the report, including a strong contribution from the people of the region that will give insights into the everyday circumstances and thoughts of residents from different walks of life, children, young people, women and men.

A comprehensive and holistic overview of sustainable human development in the region will rely on contributions from such disciplines as anthropology, political science, economics, legal studies, human geography, human ecology, psychology, sociology and other disciplines. The final structure and table of contents of the AHDR-II will be subject to the deliberations and judgments of the AHDR-II steering group, the executive committee and the AHDR-II advisory committee. We envision a report containing somewhere between fourteen to eighteen substantive chapters along with a preface, an executive summary, and a concluding chapter. Among new topics to be considered and covered in more depth and integrated into the broader assessment of human development and quality of life are: Globalization and the Arctic; Climate Change in the Arctic; Migration and Urbanization in the Arctic; and Language Change and Revitalization. A number of over-arching themes will run through all the chapters, including climate change, gender issues, and global linkages/ global change impacts on the Arctic.

**A multiple-source scientific strategy** will be used to conduct the actual assessment. The scientific materials needed for each of the thematic areas (i.e., substantive chapters) will be assembled. The AHDR chapters will be reviewed by a group of recognized experts on the issues covered by the chapter.

**Preliminary list of proposed themes and organization (to be further discussed, refined and confirmed at first meeting of AHDR-II steering group):**

Part I:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Arctic Populations and Migration

Part II:

- 3) Societies and Cultures (including language retention)
- 4) Economic Systems
- 5) Political Systems
- 6) Legal Systems
- 7) Resource Governance
- 8) Community Viability and Adaptation
- 9) Human Health and Well-being (including suicide)
- 10) Education and Knowledge
- 11) Security (incl. human security, cultural security, food security)
- 12) International Relations and Geopolitics
- 13) Globalization

Part III:

- 14) Measuring Arctic Human Development - ASI
- 15) Conclusion: Arctic Human Development Ten Years Onward

The above list of proposed themes is a **draft** list. Final decisions on themes will take into account suggestions made: 1) in response to an email call-out for input made in Spring 2011, 2) at an initial workshop at the International Congress of Arctic Social Scientists in June 2011 (open to all 450 of the attendees at the Congress), and 3) at the first meeting of the steering group (to be convened in Fall 2011).

It is envisioned that each chapter of the AHDR-II will contain a mix of qualitative and quantitative information. “Sidebars” - boxes will highlight striking case studies and developments in different parts of the circumpolar world that seem particularly relevant from the point of view of these dealing with similar issues in other parts of the region.

The creation of a new volume of the AHDR will provide Arctic social science an opportunity to show its relevance to sustainable development in the region, as much of the information that goes into an AHDR must be based on existing social science research. A great deal of quantitative and qualitative social science research that relates directly to issues of well-being and human development in the circumpolar regions has been carried out or is in progress.

## Audience

As with the AHDR (2004), the main audience for the AHDR-II is policymakers at all levels, and especially the Arctic Council and its SDWG. The report will also address a wider audience, including inhabitants of the Arctic, the media, non-governmental organizations, students and academia, and anyone interested in knowing more about the state of human development and welfare in the North. A clear and jargon-free text will help ensure AHDR-II's accessibility and reach beyond the Arctic region to important southern audiences. The fate of the Arctic is also in the hands of the public and policymakers outside the Arctic region.

## Implementation: Roles and Responsibilities

The work of organizing and preparing the AHDR-II report will be carried out by an international circumpolar group of leading experts, including participants from the indigenous community. The governance structure for the project will include an Executive Committee, a Steering Group, and an Advisory Committee. The Report will seek the endorsement of the Arctic Council, to be prepared under the auspices of the SDWG.

The governance structure of the project is indicated in the schematic below, and the roles and working procedures of each group is explained:



### AHDR-II Project leadership:

Project Leader: Joan Nymand Larsen, Stefansson Arctic Institute (ICELAND)

Co-project leader: Gail Fondahl, University of Northern British Columbia (CANADA)

Co-project leader: Henriette Rasmussen, KNR, Nuuk (DENMARK / GREENLAND)

The Project Lead and Co-leads will be ultimately responsible for the completion of the project. The Project Lead will also oversee the Secretariat, and much of the communication between the Advisory Group and the Executive will be accomplished through the Lead and Co-Leads.

## **AHDR-II Steering Group**

The SG will consist of the project leadership, the executive committee, lead authors and contributing authors. It will have broad representation from the scientific community, indigenous peoples, communities of the North, other Arctic stakeholders, and other Arctic Council indicator and living conditions projects. The steering group will include some members from the ASI and AHDR working groups.

Two or more **Lead Authors** will be chosen for each chapter. These authors will be responsible for the scientific content of the report, and its presentation, including that the final text is fully integrated and written in a manner that is understandable to interested lay readers. Where two authors are chosen, one will be designated as ‘chapter lead’ to provide the interface between the scientific community concerned with the relevant issues and the AHDR executive committee and the Secretariat. Nominations for lead authors has already been sought from a very wide group of scholars and policy makers; the final selection of authors will be made in early Fall 2011.

In addition, there will be a number of **contributing and/or consulting authors** for each chapter of the report, thereby ensuring broad regional representation and diversity of views. Lead Authors will be responsible for recruiting contributing/consulting authors, and will be provided with the names of experts suggested by their peers and the Advisory Committee. Contributing/consulting authors will not necessarily be members of the Steering Group.

## **Executive Committee**

An eight-person committee has been established, which will be responsible for keeping the project moving according to an agreed timetable. This committee will also receive input from the steering committee and advisory committee, and make final decisions on content and lead authors.

**Joan Nymand Larsen, *Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland (project lead)***

**Gail Fondahl, *Univeristy of Northern British Columbia, Canada (co-lead)***

**Henriette Rasmussen, *Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa, Denmark/Greenland (co-lead)***

**Grete Hovelsrud, *CICERO, Norway***

**Andrey Petrov, *University of Northern Iowa, USA***

**Arja Ratio, *Thule Institute, Oulu, Finland (Uarctic)***

**Gunn-Britt Retter, *Saami Council, Norway***

**Niels Einarsson, *Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland (IASC)***

## **Advisory Committee**

A report Advisory Committee will be established to provide advice and general guidance for the report-writing process. It is envisioned that the SDWG members and/or appointees will make up the core membership of this committee. The Advisory Committee will have input on content, lead authors and contributing/consulting authors, and issues that arise over the course of the project, including relationship of AHDR-II with other Arctic Council projects. The Advisory Committee will deal directly with Executive Committee.

## **AHDR-II Secretariat**

An AHDR-II Secretariat will be established to support the work of the AHDR-II. The secretariat will be located at the Stefansson Arctic Institute in Akureyri, Iceland, which also hosted and operated the work on the first AHDR (2004) and the two AHDR follow-up projects (ASI-I and ASI-II). Coordination of working group activities, budget planning, as well as other ongoing management tasks in relation to the project will be carried out at the Secretariat, and in close cooperation with project leaders and the executive committee.

## **Reviewers**

Peer review of the draft report is of critical importance in order to ensure scientific credibility. There will be a number of components to the project's review strategy: a peer review process, involving social scientists who are experts in the subject matters, with these reviewers being identified once thematic areas have been established, lead authors chosen, and contributing authors recruited. Community and indigenous feedback on the report will be another critical part of the evaluation process. The process for feedback from indigenous and other Arctic communities will be formulated by the Steering Group; the Advisory Committee will be invited to comment on the proposed process. The Steering Group will also invite feedback on the draft report itself from members of the SDWG, prior to finalization of the text.

## **Role of SDWG**

The envisioned role of the SDWG is active participation on the project's Advisory Committee, with members or appointees of the SDWG making up the core of that committee. The SDWG will be called upon throughout the different phases of the project. Initially the SDWG will be invited to provide input on the report's thematic areas and lead authors. The SDWG will also play a critical role in identifying potential reviewers for the draft report, including from among its own members.

Some Executive Committee meetings and/or lead author or steering group meetings, will be scheduled back-to-back with SDWG meetings to allow for joint (half day) meetings, as needs arise. This will provide further opportunities for input from the SDWG.

It is envisioned that the AHDR-II will be prepared under the auspices of the **AC SDWG** and also in collaboration with other relevant groups and organizations, including the Permanent Participants, the Indigenous People's Secretariat, the International Arctic Social Science Association (IASSA), the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), and the University of the Arctic (UArctic).

Opportunities will be explored for collaboration and the creation of linkages to other major WG assessments and activities under the Arctic Council where appropriate. An example would be the CAFF work on indicator construction and language retention. A working

relationship between the CBMP in this regard has started via the work on ASI (AHDR follow-up). It is also expected that work on the AHDR-II can help inform the Arctic Change project. Collaborations may also be sought with the Arctic Human Health Initiative. The SDWG can provide valuable guidance on, and facilitation of, such linkages and collaboration during the lifespan of the AHDR-II project.

The principal product will be a scientifically-based but widely accessible overview and assessment similar to the first AHDR (2004). Thus, the AHDR-II will be written for the non-specialist, highlighting issues of particular concern for Arctic livelihoods, human well-being and community sustainability. The SDWG can play a role, through its review, in ensuring this goal of accessibility is met.

### **Financial Resources**

Funding towards workshops, publishing, and project management, has been received from the NCM Arctic Cooperation Programme. Additional funding sources will be pursued including the US National Science Foundation, Government of Canada, IASC, and others to be determined. The Stefansson Arctic Institute and Icelandic Ministry for the Environment will provide in-kind contributions and help fund the operations of the secretariat function.

### **Project Deliverable and Dissemination**

The principal product of this project will be a report, including policy relevant conclusions, which will be made accessible as a web publication and as a printed report. The format and structure of the printed report will be similar to the AHDR (2004), and will include an executive summary. As with the first AHDR and the follow-up ASI reports, it is expected that the report will be an important contribution to the instructional material in the University of the Arctic and other Northern universities and colleges. Translation into Russian and other key languages is highly desirable.

### **Timetable**

The goal is to have the AHDR-II completed in time for presentation on or before the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary (Dec. 2014) of the launch of the first AHDR. To meet this goal the following preliminary sketch of the time table is envisioned (to be discussed and confirmed at the first meeting of Executive Committee in June 2011):

2011

- Secretariat to be established at the Stefansson Arctic Institute
- Project proposal to be presented to the SDWG in February
- Lead authors nomination process and thematic areas suggestions process begin in March
- AHDR-II workshop/session – June 22-26 (back-to-back with Akureyri 7<sup>th</sup> ICASS/IASSA Congress) – Iceland, including recruitment of nominations for authors and thematic areas
- Establishment of Steering Group (by Sept 2011)
- Final selection of Lead Authors (by Sept 2011)
- On-going Executive communication/meetings by email/Skype
- Executive face-to-face meeting Fall/Winter in Copenhagen
- Status report to SDWG (Fall 2011 or early Winter 2012)

## 2012

- AHDR-II session at the Montreal IPY conference April 22-27, 2012 – Canada
- AHDR-II lead author workshop in Copenhagen – Spring, presentation of draft chapter materials
- Draft chapters submitted –summer
- Peer review begins
- Peer Reviews completed - Fall
- Executive committee meeting – Fall/Winter – Copenhagen
- Status and fact sheet reports presented to the SDWG

## 2013

- Revised chapters submitted
- AHDR-II lead authors workshop – Spring
- Final review process
- Executive committee meeting – Fall/Winter
- Status and fact sheet reports presented to the SDWG

## 2014

- Final lead authors meeting – Spring
- Final draft chapters submitted – Spring
- Final editing, layout, web preparation
- Publication - Fall
- Launch of AHDR-II

## **Appendix: AHDR-II Steering Group (SG):**

The SG will consist of the project leadership, the executive committee, lead authors and contributing authors. The list of authors will be determined through a nomination and selection process. Nominations will be invited by members of the executive and advisory (SDWG) committees.

**Members of the SG may include names from the following draft list of proposed project participants (a preliminary draft inventory of possible contributors to the project. It is not a list of actual contributors). This list is only a preliminary list of possible participants. (Authors and other contributors are to be selected and added to group if not already included here – after finalization of nomination and selection process for lead authors):**

- Alan Parkinson, Arctic Human Health Initiative, USA
- Alexander Pelyasov, Professor, Moscow State University, Russian Federation
- Alexanna Salmon; Director, Igiugig Tribal Council; Igiugig, Alaska
- Alf Haakon Hoel, Institute of Marine Research, Tromsø, Norway
- Amalia Petersen, Certified MSc in Psychology, (private, Nuuk)
- Amy Lauren Lovecraft, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Andrey Petrov, University of Iowa, USA
- Anna Karlsdóttir, University of Iceland
- Anna Sirina, Department of Northern Studies, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- Annika E. Nilsson, Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute,
- Arja Ratio, Thule Institute, Oulu, Finland
- Barents Institute representative
- Birger Poppel, SLiCA, University of Greenland, Nuuk, Greenland
- Birgit Kleist Petersen, University of Greenland,, Nuuk, Greenland
- Bruce Forbes, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland
- Carina Keskitalo, Umeå University in Sweden
- Carl Christian Olsen, Greenland Language Council and ICC, Nuuk, Greenland
- Carl Hild, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Chris Southcott, University of Lakehead, Canada
- David Driscoll, Director, Institute for Circumpolar Health Studies, UAA
- Diana Hirshberg, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Dmitri Bogoyavlenskiy, Center of Demography and Human Ecology, Russian
- Edward Hujbens, University of Akureyri, Iceland
- Ellen Inga Turi, EALÅT, University of Oslo, Norway
- Else Grete Broderstad, Head of administration, Centre for Saami studies, University of Tromsø, Norway
- Evgeniy Golovko, Russian Academy of Sciences
- Florian Stammler, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland
- Gail Fondahl, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, B.C., Canada
- Gary Kofinas, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA
- Gerald Sider, CUNY, USA
- Gerard Duhaime, University of Laval – ArcticStat - Canada
- Gert Mulvad, University of Greenland, Nuuk
- Gita Laidler, University of Carleton, Canada

- Graham White, University of Toronto, Canada
- Grete Hovelsrud, CICERO, Norway
- Gunhild Hoogensen, Dept. of Political Science, University of Tromsø, Norway
- Gunn-Britt Retter, Head of Arctic- and Environmental Unit, Saami Council, Norway
- Heather Hudson, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Henriette Rasmussen, KNR, Nuuk, Greenland
- Igluguq Dianne Okleasik; Inupiaq language instructor; Chukchi College; Kotzebue, Alaska
- Ilmo Maenpää, Thule Institute, Finland
- Jan Henry Keskitalo, Sami College, Kautokeino, Norway
- Jay Van Oostdam, Health Canada
- Jessica Shadian, University of Nordland, Norway
- Jim Allen, Department of Psychology and Center for Alaska Native Health Research (CANHR), University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Joan Nymand Larsen, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
- Johanna Roto, NordRegio, Sweden
- Jon Haukur Ingimundarson, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
- Julie Aslaksen, Statistics Norway (ECONOR), Norway
- Keren Rice, University of Toronto, Canada
- Kisia Bruun, Consultant, Association of Municipalities, Greenland
- Kue Young, University of Toronto, Canada
- Lassi Heininen, University of Helsinki, Finland
- Laurie Chan, UNBC, Canada
- Lawrence D. Kaplan, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA
- Lawrence Hamilton, University of New Hampshire, Dept. of Sociology, USA
- Lee Huskey, Department of Economics, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA.
- Lenore Grenoble, Univ. of Chicago, USA
- Linda Green, Univ. of Arizona
- Mara Kimmel, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of the North (PhD student at Central European University, term faculty in the Department of Political Science at the University of Alaska Anchorage
- Marie Lowe, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Mark Nuttall, University of Alberta, Canada
- Matt Berman, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Matt Farish, University of Toronto, Canada
- Michael Baffrey, U.S. Department of Interior
- Michael Bravo, Scott Polar, UK
- Michael Kral, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- Natalia Loukacheva, University of Toronto, Canada
- Niels Einarsson, Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland
- Nigel Banks, University of Calgary, Canada
- Oran Young, University of California at Santa Barbara, USA
- Paul Berkman, University of Cambridge, UK
- Paul Josephson, Colby College
- Peter Bjerregaard, National Institute of Public Health, Department of Research for Greenland, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Peter Collins, University of Florida
- Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

- Rasmus Ole Rasmussen, North Atlantic Regional Studies, Department of Geography and International Development Studies, Roskilde University, Denmark
- Rauna Kuokkanen, University of Toronto, Canada
- Ray Barnhardt, Alaska Native Knowledge Network, University of Alaska Fairbanks,
- Richard Savik Glenn; President, Barrow Arctic Science Consortium
- Rob Huebert, University of Manitoba, Canada
- SDWG representatives
- Sean Topkok, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks/Alaska Native Knowledge Network
- Shari Gearheard, National Snow and Ice Data Center, Univ. of Colorado
- Solveig Glomsrød, CICERO, Norway
- Stephanie Martin, University of Alaska Anchorage, USA
- Susan Crate, Dept. of Environmental Science and Policy, George Mason University,
- Tatania Vlasova, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
- Tim Heleniak, University of Maryland, USA
- Tim Holder, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Revenue and Enforcement
- Timo Koivurova, University of Lapland, Finland
- Tom Thornton, University of Oxford
- Torunn Pettersen, Dept. of Social Sciences, Nordic Saami Institute, Norway
- Ute Kaden, University of Alaska Fairbanks

## Arctic Human Development Report II: Regional Processes and Global Linkages 2011 - 2014

### AHDR-II Budget 2011-2014

Costs in Danish Crowns DKK	2011 Jan-Dec	2012 Jan-Dec	2013 Jan-Dec	2014 Jan-Dec	Total
<b>Secretariat and project management costs and other expenditures</b>					
Project management – part time	200.000	200.000	200.000	200.000	800.000
Other secretariat office expenses	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	400.000
Project leader (Iceland) – Travel and subsistence	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	120.000
<b>Other expenditure</b>					
Co-project leader (Canada) – Travel and subsistence	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	120.000
Co-project leader (Denmark - tbd) – Travel and subsistence	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	120.000
Executive meetings (7 persons) - Travel and subsistence.		80.000	80.000	80.000	240.000
Lead author meetings - Travel and subsistence (incl. Indigenous participation)	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000	1.200.000
Evaluation	0	40.000	40.000	0	80.000
Information collection and misc.	10.000	40.000	40.000	30.000	120.000
Publication (incl. photos and graphics) 1000 copies – TemaNord series (	0	0	0	150.000	150.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700.000</b>	<b>850.000</b>	<b>850.000</b>	<b>950.000</b>	<b>3.335.000</b>

Please note that the budget does not reflect the in-kind contributions that authors and other contributors provide to this project in the form of their research time and other contributions.

### Funding\*\*

Costs in Danish Crowns DKK	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Stefansson Arctic Institute/ Icelandic Ministry for the Environment	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	400.000
NCM Arctic Cooperation Programme	400.000	500.000	500.000	500.000	1.900.000
IASC (to be applied for)		40.000	40.000	40.000	120.000
NSF/US (to be applied for)	40.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	190.000
Government of Canada (to be applied for)	40.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	190.000
Canadian Embassy in Reykjavik (to be applied for)	20.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	50.000
Other (not applied for) In-kind contributions** Private Foundations	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000 100.000	500.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700.000</b>	<b>850.000</b>	<b>850.000</b>	<b>950.000</b>	<b>3.335.000</b>

Core project funding has been confirmed from SAI and NCM. Other sources of funding to be determined (e.g. Private foundations, including Prince of Monaco Foundation)

\*\*In-kind contributions from participating countries will be sought to help cover costs of lead-author travel expenses to lead author meetings (one meeting per year). Cost of participation of one lead author can be estimated at 10-15.000 DKK.

Note: Budget has increased since original budget due to proposal for two co-country leads, and an increase in size of executive committee.