

SDWG Progress Report to SAOs

Syktyvkar, Komi Republic, Russian Federation

26-27 April, 2006.

2006

Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG)

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**SDWG Workshop:
PRIORITY ACTIONS IN ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARCTIC
Salekhard, Russian Federation
13-14 March 2006**

**RECOMMENDATIONS of WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS
for CONSIDERATION of the SDWG**

Note: This document contains the recommendations of the Workshop based on comments received by 6:00pm on 16 March 2006.

Session 1: SDAP FRAMEWORK AS A TOOL FOR ASSESSING AND ACTIONS

1. The SDAP notes that the environmental aspect of Arctic Council work is more developed than the economic and social aspects. The SDWG should take the lead in using the SDAP framework to reveal gaps in its portfolio of activities, define measures to eliminate these gaps and suggest new actions to be submitted to SAOs. **[Russian Federation]**
2. During the first stage of the SDAP implementation special attention should be paid to definition of gaps and priority actions of the Arctic Council to eliminate these gaps on each priority area identified through the Table of Actions. Each Working Group of the Arctic Council should define its own gaps based on the Table of Actions, and priority actions to eliminate them. To reveal gaps in the SDWG activity and define priority actions to eliminate these gaps the following are recommended:
 - a. To carry out special research work. AHDR (Iceland), SLICA (Denmark), Capacity Building report (Canada) are examples of such research work. The need of special research on some of or each 8 priority areas under SDWG can be discussed;
 - b. To establish ad hoc groups or Task Forces on some or all of the 8 priority areas under SDWG;
 - c. To hold workshops. They can be with a broad agenda or devoted to a certain priority area. For example, the workshop in Salekhard is attempting to cover all priority areas of the SDWG activity on economic and social dimensions of sustainable development. Workshops with more specific agendas were held earlier, e.g. on marine shipping and ICT. **[Russian Federation]**

Session 2: ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: STATE OF THE PROBLEM, GAPS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

2.1 Sustainable economic activity and increasing prosperity of Arctic communities

3. "There is a clear need to deepen the relationship between economic development and human development in the Arctic – rather than assuming that what's good for the companies involved is good for societies. This model should

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be challenged empirically within the context of the Arctic and by jointly analyzing data sets on both economic and social development.” **[Norway]**

4. There is a need to gather and compile economic and social data necessary to ascertain where we are in the Arctic and where we are moving. (see also Gender issues below under session 3.4) **[Norway]**
5. A possible next step would be to anchor the ongoing project work (ECONOR and ArcticStat) in established structures, as part of their normal work. This would be a quantum leap in cooperation and something to strive for. **[Norway]**
6. There is a need to increase capacity to access existing data on the human dimension in Arctic. All national statistics bureaus possess significant data but it is hard to access. It is disbursed in these agencies and the methods of collection and formats for reporting are different, and data is in different languages. **[Canada: Duhaime]**

To further develop the knowledge of Arctic human and societal development the SDWG urges the SAOs to ensure that the national and regional statistical institutes responsible for data collection and dissemination in the Arctic expand their work accordingly to the needs of the Arctic Council and its members, Arctic peoples and the social sciences community. **[IASSA]**

7. There is also a need to increase capacity to compare the data. Breakdowns at the regional and local levels need to be improved. There is a need to be able to disaggregate data on the basis of regions as well as populations, in order, for example, to factor in the indigenous roles in Arctic economies. **[Canada: Duhaime]**
8. To support the realization of the Russian Federation proposal directed to the construction of the Integrated Arctic Social Observation System (IASOS) which involves the broad participation of Arctic residents (local administrations, businesses, indigenous peoples, women’s organizations, educational institutions, youth). This is especially important in order to involve indigenous peoples in indicators development. **[Russia: Vlasova]**
9. Better knowledge is a necessary condition for better action. Our joint challenges in climate change, economic, social and cultural development need some degree of quantification as a basis for political action. **[Norway]**
10. In order to clarifying gaps in activity concerning arctic infrastructure there is a clear need to look through the possibility how to take under the umbrella of the SDWG a special seminar on spacial planning and territorial development within the context of Arctic sustainable development. **[Russia: Glezer]**

2.2 Sustainable use of natural, including living, resources

11. Cooperation with indigenous peoples and respect for traditional knowledge is especially important in managing the fragile northern environment, which is the basis of the traditional economy. In many cases, traditional or local ecological knowledge is a good entry point and complement to western scientific

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understanding, grounding it historically and culturally and tailoring it better to local needs. **[Canada]**

12. Offshore and land-based oil and gas development in the Arctic is connected with the development of necessary infrastructure. The Arctic Council should study how to increase stability of the infrastructure in global warming conditions. In particular, during the period 2006-2008 the Arctic Council states should carry out:
 - a. An analytical survey of the present state of environmentally safe oil and gas producing technologies for use in under-ice conditions of the Arctic, together with an assessment of environmental risks and a forecast for development in the period to 2020.
 - b. An analytical review of the present state of oil, gas, LNG and gas condensate transportation systems such as pipelines, surface and subfluvial submarine transport under ice conditions of the Arctic, together with an assessment of environmental risks and a development forecast in the period to 2020. **[Russia: Glumov]**
13. It was proposed that research on relevant issues to the development of hydrocarbons and biological resources in the northern Yamal peninsula and offshore region be conducted, particularly the protection of the environment. The Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug has been researching development related questions in an integrated way and there is potential for a pilot project on the development of this region. **[Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug]**
14. An outstanding issue worthy of assessing is the fisheries potential in Arctic inland waters and sea areas adjacent to the estuaries of large rivers. A study of the estuary-sea interfacial Arctic sea waters is especially relevant for Russia where only the Barents fisheries waters have been adequately explored. The Arctic waters located eastward from the Barents Sea are poorly examined and dramatically less used for fisheries due to their heavier ice cover. **[Russia: Zhukov]**
15. Pilot, demonstrational and innovation projects involving science and business interests are needed to promote production of biological sources of medicinal preparations (viscera, blood and horn extractions, collagen : from rejected skins, etc.). **[Russia Zhukov]**
16. The most relevant areas for project implementation activities for the period of 2006 – 2008 are:
 - a. Development of pilot projects for promoting value-added waste-minimisation processing of northern reindeer husbandry and fishery products in inland water bodies and estuary-sea interfacial water areas based on compact high-tech processing complexes fitted with equipment and process technologies having internationally acknowledged certification and oriented on the maximum involvement of the indigenous and resident population into their operation.

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- b. Renewal of reindeer husbandry in the indigenous population groups where it has been recently lost. Development of commodity reindeer breeding. Creation of centres for reindeer livestock acclimatisation, training and upgrading of herders, and certification of traditional nature use areas.
 - c. Designing of a circumpolar research project for assessing the current state and forecasting the resource potential of Arctic marine pinniped species (including the issues of rationalisation and humanisation).
 - d. Designing of a circumpolar research project for assessing the current state and forecasting the resource potential of Arctic food and medicinal plants and developing their value-added processing with the maximum involvement of the indigenous and resident population into this process. **[Russia: Zhukov]**
17. The elements of an Arctic Energy Summit proposal for the period 2006-2008 should be approved by the SDWG and SAOs. Interested Arctic Council states and Permanent Participants should nominate a representative to serve on an international organizing committee and provide in-kind support for the implementation of an Arctic Energy Summit. The Arctic Energy Summit is to be designed with a key element of the Arctic Council in mind: "Encourage dialogue among scientists, policy planners, Arctic residents and political level decision-makers," as it relates to energy development in rural power in the Arctic. **[USA]**

2.3 Development of transport infrastructure, information technologies and modern telecommunications

2.3.1 Aviation

18. Considering the importance of accomplishing practical deliverables regarding aviation in the north, the USA proposes to continue the aviation project and in this phase of the project to cluster these activities into a program called "Practical Aviation Technologies." **[USA]**
19. Given the challenges in the field of civil aviation in Northern regions, special attention should be paid to the development of "small" aviation, modernization of airport equipment, aircraft fleets, air traffic control technologies, and especially to the establishment of affordable aviation services for Arctic people. **[Russian Federation]**

2.3.2 Marine transport

20. Following on the PAME workshop in early March 2006, PAME is expected to formally ask the SDWG to submit a list of marine transport experts to be considered by the AMSA Roundtable (steering group). Experts are to come from the fields of: Marine shipping economics and Socio-economic research. **[PAME]**
21. The Northern Maritime corridor (NMC) Work Package B is promoting the NMC as a Motorway of the Northern Seas (MoS) within the TEN-T network. The NMC network will actively support the work for a Master Plan within the MoS system

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for the North Sea/Northern Seas, for engagement in both national and regional levels. **[Norway]**

22. Oil and gas development and its relationship to shipping (for example using submarine transport) need further examination, in particular in relation to risk assessment for environmental issues. Also there is a need for an economic analysis of shipping patterns (See above under 2.2 for specific project ideas). **[Russia: Glumov]**
23. A significant amount of the increased transportation activity in the Arctic relates to development of oil and gas. This must also be connected to the pipeline network expanding in the Arctic. Further consideration should be given to how this links with the oil and gas assessment (AMAP) and how it affects Arctic peoples. **[IPS]**
24. The development of technology in relation to shipping needs to be taken into account in various assessments. New technologies might affect shipping more than climate changes. **[Iceland]**
25. A new structure should be created for the Northern Sea Route (NSR) under the framework of the Financial-Industrial Group to increase the commercial use of the NSR. A project, the "Northern Sea Route Transit Voyage" should be conducted from June to December 2007. Stage 1 of this project would involve an East-West and West-East transit of the NSR at high-latitude to conduct scientific and practical information on ice conditions, ice breaker assistance, availability of hydro meteorological information, communications and a preliminary economic assessment. Stage 2 would involve a conference in St Petersburg to present the results of the voyage in October 2007. Stage 3 would involve a celebration in Moscow in December 2007 devoted to the 75th Anniversary of the foundation of the Main Directorate of the Northern Sea Route. **[Russia: Mikhaylichenko]**

2.3.3 Information technologies and modern telecommunications

26. The SDWG should support the Arctic ICT Assessment proposal. Wide participation from the Arctic states, Permanent Participants, Observers, local and regional interests and industry experts has been sought. ICTN has worked transparently for more than 1 year and has developed a plan for an assessment. **[USA]**
27. CITF should interact with the regional authorities in Russia to explore their interest in participating in the ICT assessment process. **[SDWG Chair]**
28. There has been some practical implementation of ICT in the Yamal district. There is a need for further ICT development. Yamal has an ICT framework in the region based on the district administration. There is sophisticated monitoring technology in use. Databases for oil and gas, forestry, settlements, etc. and decisions are made based on this information. There is also statistical data on social indicators. Continuing to work in this area is vital to Yamal and there is potential for Arctic Council pilot projects. **[Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug]**

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29. In relation to practical ICT projects under Sweden's Arctic Action proposal, the proposed next steps include:
- a. identifying "unique" Arctic "needs" in relevant research areas. Relevance for an Arctic dimension in research and demonstration is crucial for AA project proposals to be accepted within the EU framework programme.
 - b. deciding if further AA work should be done within a separate AA group or within the "Arctic ICT Assessment" group.
 - c. holding an AA meeting in Brussels to present and discuss "unique" Arctic "needs" with relevant decision makers and project officials within the Commission services responsible for the EU Framework Programme.
- [Sweden]**

TUESDAY, 14 MARCH

Session 3: SOCIAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: STATE OF THE PROBLEM, GAPS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

[Note: A workshop on SLiCA findings was proposed under several items during session 3. A specific recommendation which appears to embrace all elements of these proposals for a workshop is set out below under session 4.]

3.1 Health of the people living and working in the Arctic

30. In order to clarify the interaction between health risk factors specific to the Arctic and to develop scientifically sound, economically feasible and ethically acceptable recommendations, a joint SDWG/AMAP project has been proposed. It involves inter-disciplinary activities that comprise systemic interactions between researchers, health care professionals and environmentalists from academic and medical institutions, hospitals, public health and ecological agencies. The main activities under the project are identified as following:
- a. a follow-up study involving those 316 mother-child pairs and 1540 adult indigenous people surveyed during the 2001-2002 Russian Arctic PTS study;
 - b. a cross-sectional epidemiologic studies involving indigenous and non-indigenous sub-populations with comparable levels of POP exposures living in different geographical areas of the Arctic;
 - c. experimental modeling of combined effects of POPs on reproduction and fetus development;
 - d. statistical analysis of data available from annual environmental and public health reports provided by local hospitals, as well as reports by hygienic and socio-demographic monitoring services from arctic regions and districts;

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- e. information dissemination, experience transfer and professional training to facilitate the development and implementation of both national and local action plans for improvement of the environment and health care systems. **[Russia: Chashchin]**
31. For the purpose of gaining the unified policies among all the levels of the authorities (in particular federal, regional and municipal levels) a “Unified Arctic Control Centre” should be established. The responsibilities of the Centre should include: 1) convergence of the Arctic states legislation authorities; 2) elaboration of the unified standards and methods to realize northern areas of investigation. **[RAIPON]**
32. It is recommended that the SDWG encourage relevant organizations and institutions to join forces to aim at employing the SLiCA questionnaire, methodologies and experiences to conduct living conditions surveys among the indigenous peoples in the Russian North. **[RAIPON]**
33. It is recommended that the Russian Ministry of Health and Social Development should establish a statistical network that allows separate analysis of health related data for indigenous peoples. **[RAIPON]**
34. There should be support for a project on an aboriginal peoples health centre which should monitor the health of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic. **[RAIPON]**
35. Many health projects are reactive and relate to poor social conditions and a cycle of poverty. As the AHDR identified, more preventive measures should be explored. Indicators of community wellness need to be identified and built upon so that these positive elements strengthen the quality of life and communities’ ability to deal with social and health issues. In taking this approach Northern Forum recommends focusing on youth and also paying particular attention to known threats such as avian flu, etc. The Northern Forum offered assistance through the regional governments for the collection of data which researchers are seeking. **[Canada, Northern Forum]**

3.2 Education and cultural heritage, including language

3.2.1 Education

36. It is timely that the Arctic Council Member States addresses the establishment of a mechanism for dialogue among its member states and the permanent participants at the appropriate levels of government to further define the scope of cooperation in higher education and research. This should be organised to:
 - a. strengthen the research and scientific basis for knowledge in issues of concern relevant to the Arctic Council work,
 - b. improve the integration of traditional and local knowledge into science and research, and
 - c. improve access to education as a means for sustainable development in the Region.

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37. A concrete suggestion on how Arctic Council Member States and the Permanent Participants should work with relevant authorities in this field should be in place by the Arctic Council ministerial in the fall 2006.
38. UArctic, IASC and IASSA are ready to work with the Arctic Council in a process that could provide the Ministers of the Arctic Council with tools for a concrete follow up to their request in the Reykjavik Declaration and to ensure that a concrete cooperation mechanism will be in operation by the inception of the IPY.
[UArctic]

3.2.2 Cultural heritage, including language

39. Self-determination is a fundamental condition for cultural survival and is essential for the Saami people, and other indigenous peoples as well, to be able to define the development of our own cultures. It is a way to protect the cultural heritage and the great variety of languages still alive and contributing to the diversity, not only in the Arctic, but to the rest of the world as well. The AHDR is a great tool identifying many gaps of knowledge in the Arctic. Concerning self-determination, the Arctic has the potential for many case studies on implementing self-determination in the Arctic and an assessment on the various models of implementation should be carried out. **[Saami Council]**
40. Northern communities indicate a stable survival pattern and willingness to adapt to rapid change. This applies to both indigenous and settler populations. The North is currently engaged in dynamic development. Yugra and Yamal raise the prestige of the Arctic North. They contribute to the wealth and culture of Russia and have innovative activities such as movie making. A roaming film festival celebrates the peoples of the North and is integrated with scientific research. The festival shows films on the relationship between humans and nature in the context of the North and the plan is to visit all the remote settlements of the North. This migrating festival has also traveled to Canada and the USA and will be at the Northern Research Forum meeting in Tornio-Haranda (Finland/Sweden) in the fall of 2006. The proposal is to use this film-oriented activity to demonstrate the vitality and relevance of adaptation of Arctic peoples.
[Russia: Golinov ?]
41. It is proposed that there be a joint international exhibition called "The Unity of the Family-Unity of the World" comprised of the art works of professional sculptors, architects, and designers who are citizens of the Arctic Council states. The proposed theme of the event is family, parents, children. It is further proposed that the exhibition be an official event for the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Salekhard in the autumn of 2006. **[Russia: Yekaterinburg Art Foundation]**
42. Two projects were proposed by the Shemanovsky Museum and Exhibition to showcase the findings of research and museum activity, and to promote further indepth research in relation to the mammoth fauna of Yamal and Gydan peninsulas and in other northern areas of West Siberia.

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- a. The first project is “Mammoth Habitat in Yamal: environmental issues and extinction”. This project aims to study the causes of the last ecological crisis on the planet. The study will contribute to better understanding of the similar phenomena and to forecasting biosphere crises in the future. The basis for the project is the paleontological collection of the museum which appeared as a result of fieldwork launched by the museum and the Ural branch of the Russian Academy of Science in 2005-2005 on the Gydan Peninsula. It resulted in discovering remains of an adult mammoth. Most parts of the skeleton, skin, muscles and contents of the intestines are well preserved, making the find highly unique. There are no more than 4 or 5 samples of this kind in the world. Most of these remains are in the Shemanovsky Museum and Exhibition, excluding those taken to other research laboratories elsewhere in the world.
- b. The second project is “Anthropogenic Factor and Habitat From Ancient Times to the 19th Century”. This project is based on unique archeological findings dating back two thousand years in the so-called “cultural layer” where numerous artifacts, including organic ones, are preserved. Integrated research of the archeological data of the region revealed the diachronic habitat adaptation conditions in forest-tundra and tundra regions. The stages of the Yamal peninsular settlement, several types of indigenous peoples’ adaptation, as well as the main traditional northern industry—reindeer breeding (originating around the 2nd century AD) were brought to light during this research. This project comprises the overall exploration of the archeological monuments of the region including the Ust-Poluy sacrificial site in the Salekhard area. **[Russia: Shemanovsky Museum and Exhibition]**

3.3 Prosperity and capacity building for the people of the Arctic, in particular for children and youth

43. Youth should be involved in the work on connectivity issues (e.g. Arctic ICT Assessment and Arctic Portal). **[Canada]**
44. Although all the Children and Youth Health and Networking programs are functioning, there is not enough buy-in from all member states and Permanent Participants. Because of this, the time has come to re-evaluate the Future of Children and Youth of the Arctic Initiative to try and find new ways to engage more member states, Permanent Participants and children and youth. Ultimately, we should strive to mainstream children and youth in all the projects and programs of the Arctic Council. Some suggested activities and deliverables include: **[Canada]**
 - a. Health Proposal: Workshop on Children and Youth Health - to determine priorities and areas of cooperation **[Canada]**
 - b. Health Proposal: Best Practices project **[Canada]**

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- c. Networking: Circumpolar Young Leaders Internship Program (existing activity) **[Canada]**

[Note: The Saami Council, IPS, RAIPON, UArctic, IWGIA and the Northern Forum all spoke strongly in favour of the benefits of the Internship program.]

- d. The OOKPIK website (www.ookpik.org): [formerly On Top of the World] (existing) Proposal: Canada would like to ensure that every year, a young northerner is engaged to manage and promote the OOKPIK site, to engage northern campus newspapers in submitting editorial content, to get high school students to send in their creative works, and in particular to build the multicultural, multi-language content and navigation necessary for a truly circumpolar youth site. **[Canada]**
- e. Arctic Youth Network Proposal: Dissemination of AC reports to Northern Youth in a youth friendly format **[Canada]**
- f. Annual Youth Summit and Youth Participation in Arctic Council Proposal: AYN is in the process of applying for observer status to the Arctic Council, which will provide a youth perspective and voice to the activities of the Council. **[Canada]**
- g. Students-on-Ice (www.studentsonice.com) Arctic Floe Edge Learning Expeditions: SOI will also be running International Polar Year Youth Expeditions in 2007-2009. (existing activity) **[Canada]**
- h. International Polar Year Youth Steering Committee (YSC) Proposal: The SDWG Could determine specific ways in which the AC and the YSC can interact - depending upon the interest of member states and Permanent Participants. **[Canada]**

3.4 Gender equality

- 45. Members of the "Taking Wing" reference group have suggested that it may now be time to arrange a "Taking Wing +5" conference for people of the Arctic, focusing on the socio-economic, cultural and gendered aspects of life in the Circumpolar North. This conference is proposed during the period of the IPY and the Norwegian Chairmanship. **[Norway]**
- 46. "At the international and national levels, there is a paucity of data that is disaggregated by gender and cultural group. Using disaggregated data means carefully examining data to ensure that analysts and policymakers understand the impact of any measure on various groups. This is particularly critical in the Arctic where the experiences of individuals and the impact of policies and programs may vary dramatically according to whether one is female or male, old or young, claims kinship to one group or another and lives/works in the northern or southern regions of a circumpolar nation" (AHDR p 201). **[Norway]**

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- a. Such data collection and analysis have to go beyond simple disaggregation, and rather attempt to reflect the diverse and differentiated situation of women and men, their specific contributions and the consequences of their traditional roles in different socio-economic situations. **[Norway]**
- b. Statistics should be collected, presented and analysed by sex, age, and cultural group, and should reflect problems and questions related to women and men. **[Norway]**
- c. Women's studies and research organisations should be involved in developing and testing appropriate indicators and research methodologies to strengthen gender analysis. **[Norway]**
- d. Data collection methods should be improved to reflect the full contribution of women and men to traditional and market economies by making visible their participation in the informal sector. **[Norway]**
- e. Statistical analysis should incorporate gender analysis into publications and research. **[Norway]**

3.5 Enhancing well being, eradication of poverty among indigenous and local communities

47. Addressing the poverty issue amongst Indigenous and Local Communities in the Arctic should include, on a regional and local basis:
 - a. Studies of the historical background of the various Communities in terms of: Social systems, Education, Resource use, Governing structures, Wealth distribution, and Human, Cultural and Financial resources. **[AAC & IPS]**
 - b. Comparative circumpolar studies to identify factors for success and failures. **[AAC & IPS]**
 - c. Identification of risks and opportunities related to resource use and reliance, including projections of consequences related to climate change and other external stressors. **[AAC & IPS]**
48. Sustainable development in the Arctic should be guided a human rights based approach and by key principles such as: Respect for indigenous peoples' self-determination, self-development and human rights; respect for and/or strengthening of indigenous institutions, governance structures and customary laws; free, prior, and informed consent, including participation of traditional leadership; respect for and use of participatory traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples culturally sensitive indicators in disaggregated data collection and analysis; indigenous peoples direct and effective participation in policy-making and programmatic processes at all levels (local, national, regional and international) and stages (planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and

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remediation) with particular emphasis on participation by indigenous women; clean energy from renewable resources; maintaining traditional systems that have sustained indigenous peoples; and working together from bottom up and top down approaches. **[IPS Chair]**

Session 4: POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS OF THE ARCTIC COUNCIL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CIRCUMPOLAR REGION

49. The Nordic Council of Ministers has supported financially the AHDR indicators follow up work. Iceland is the lead and has a project team in led by Joan Nyman Larsen and Peter Schweitzer (Alaska). This indicators activity should also be linked to the development of an Arctic portal. **[Iceland]**
50. An Arctic Sustainable Development Indicators team should be established within the AHDR follow-up led by Iceland that would include representatives of ArcticStat, ECONOR, SLiCA, IASOS etc., as well as any other relevant SDWG projects. This team should employ methods of gathering data and identifying sustainable development indicators which involve the broad participation of Arctic residents (local administrations, business, indigenous peoples, women's organizations, educational institutions, youth, etc.). The process of indicator identification should be highly participatory and the evaluation of indicators should be an on-going and critical component of the work of the SDWG/Arctic Council. **[Russia: Vlasova]**
51. Consideration should be given to a literature search of appropriate existing materials on indicators and an arctic expert should be engaged to provide advice on the relevance and application of such indicators to the circumstances in the Arctic. **[Norway]**
52. An indicators workshop should be held involving SLiCA and ECONOR findings as well as IASOS, ArcticStat and other relevant work. **[Denmark/Greenland/Faroe Islands, USA, SPCAR]**

(Note: The need for a similar workshop/seminar/conference was stated during several of the agenda items in Session 3 above.)

53. Indicators work should include Permanent Participants, and indigenous peoples, at all levels of the process. Specific indigenous peoples indicators need to be developed by indigenous peoples. **[IASSA, IWGIA]**
54. Indicators work should include youth at appropriate levels of the process. **[Canada]**

Session 5: ELABORATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE REPORTED TO THE MINISTERS IN OCTOBER 2006 AND INCLUDED IN THE SDWG WORK PLAN 2006-2008

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