



Foto: Reineier Leif Arne Jåma, Fosen Sør reinbeitedistrikt

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What is Protect Sápmi ?



- A foundation
- Founders: The Swedish and the Norwegian reindeer herders Associations.
- Predominantly working in Norway, but also Sweden
- NGO

Competence and skills within the organization

- Advisory role
- Negotiation competence
- Analysis of impact
 - Cumulative effects
 - Second opinion
 - Development of tools
- Experience from decision procedures
- Knowledge about plans and commercial drivers in businesses
- Experience from CSR-processes
- Knowledge about sustainable certification processes (FSC)



Reindeer herding in Sápmi



Challenges in Sápmi



Indigenous peoples and extractive industry - are they compatible, can they coexist ?

- Respecting human rights, including due diligence
- Securing rights over land and natural resources
- Adequate consultations
- Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)
- Mitigation measures
- Compensation and benefit sharing.



Both formal and social licence to operate

Strategies for survival: Conflict or dialogue?



Dialogue

We believe that dialogue always should be the first approach to solve a problem. Sometimes it does not work – then, only conflict remains

- But dialogue demands equal capacity, resources and tools between the parties
- Dialogue based solutions requires informed decisions



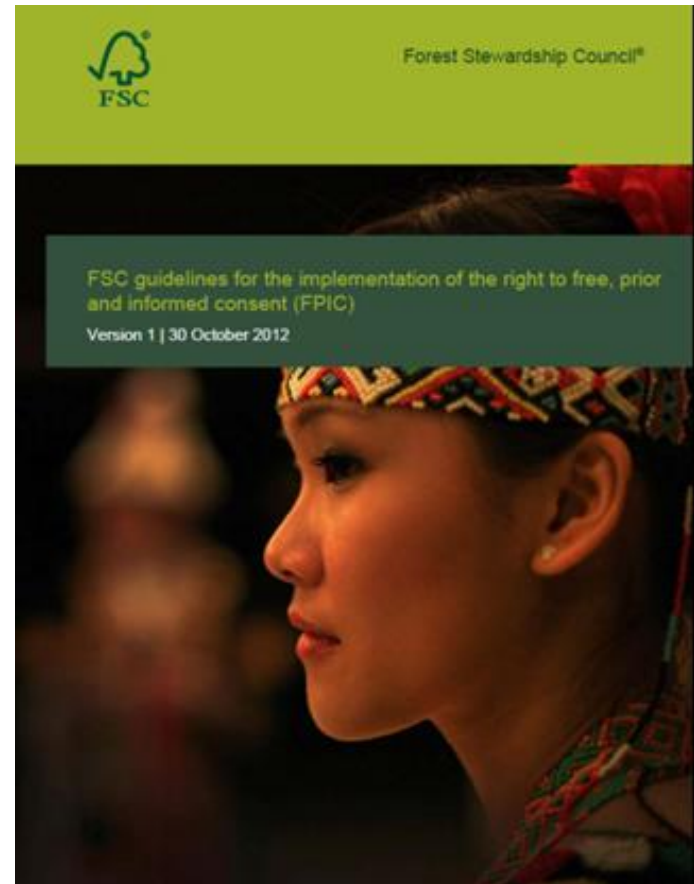
Challenges for companies with interest in Sápmi

- How do you get correct information about Sámi right holders?
- How do you perform your indigenous rights due diligence (OECD)?
- Where do you get knowledge concerning traditional knowledge?
- How do you guarantee a fair FPIC process (ILO 169, UNDRIP)?
- What can you do in order to secure informed decisions?



Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

- A central process concept in International law:
 - Free from coercion, harassment, intimidation or manipulation
 - Prior; Consent should be sought and received before any activity on IP land is established
 - **Informed**; Each impacted community have sufficient knowledge and capacity to judge the level of impact on them
 - Consent; Yes/No



Arctic population and development

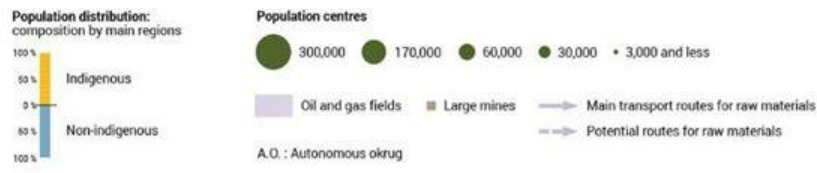
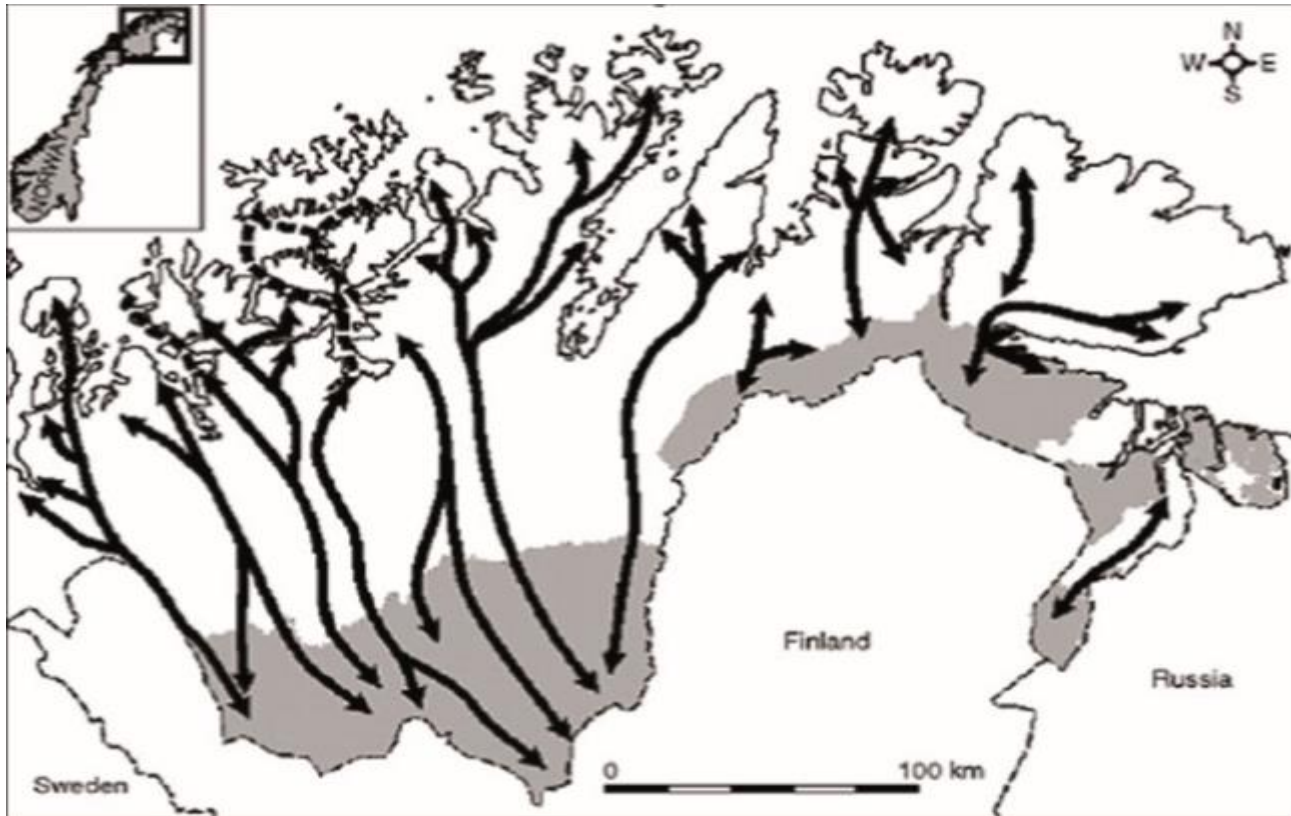


Figure 1. Circumpolar distribution of reindeer husbandry and reindeer herding peoples.

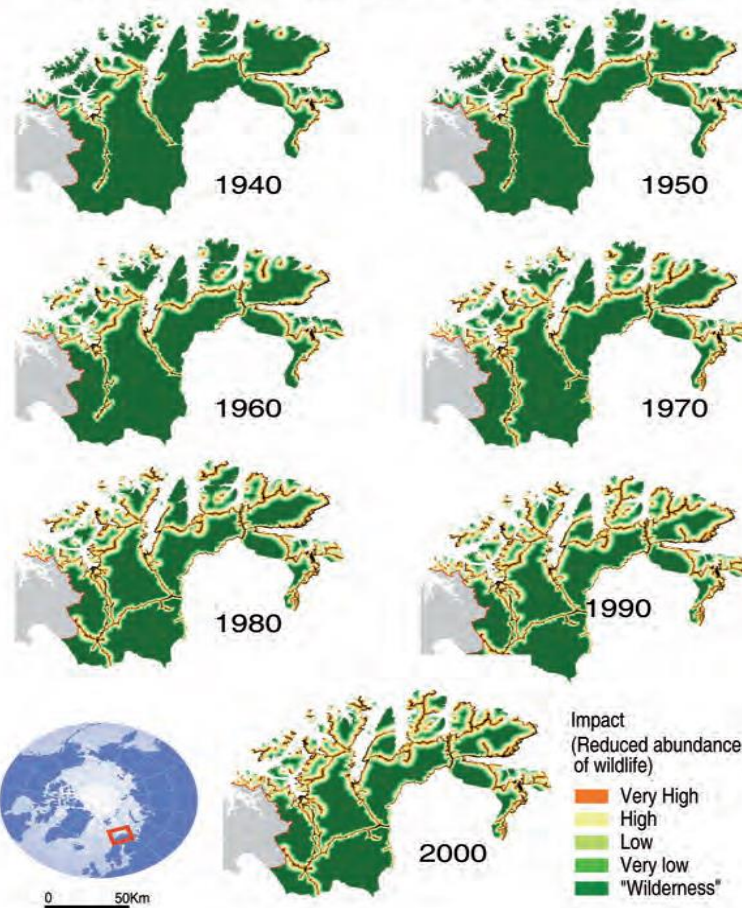
Traditional nomadism



Kilde: Samisk reindrift, norske myter. Benjaminsen, Gaup Eira, Sara 2016

Loss of Traditional land

The encroachment of road networks in Finnmark, Northern Norway, between 1940 and 2000



Kilde: Reindeer husbandry and Barents
2030, Vistnes, Disch Mathiesen m.fl.

Is there a risk for violation of Indigenous peoples` rights?

Indigenous Rights Risk Report, November 2014; First Peoples Worldwide (FPW)

- 52 oil, gas and mining companies
- 330 assessed projects (worldwide)
- The oil and gas industry had collectively higher risk exposure than mining industry

Risk exposure to Indigenous community opposition or violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights,

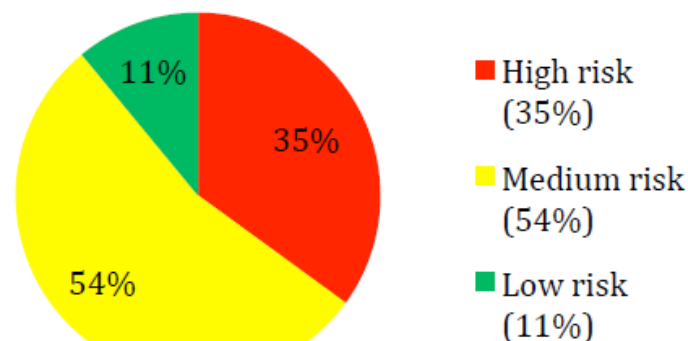
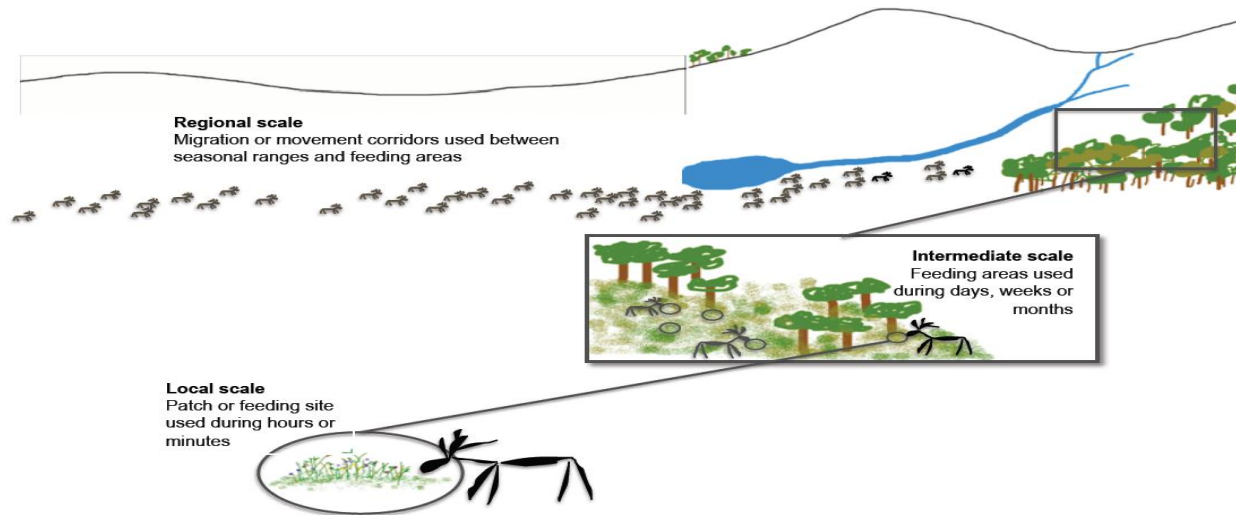


Figure 1

Cumulative consequences

"Describes how an area intervention, together with other past, ongoing and future activities, installations and disruptions, affects reindeer husbandry in an area"

Local, intermediate and regional scale

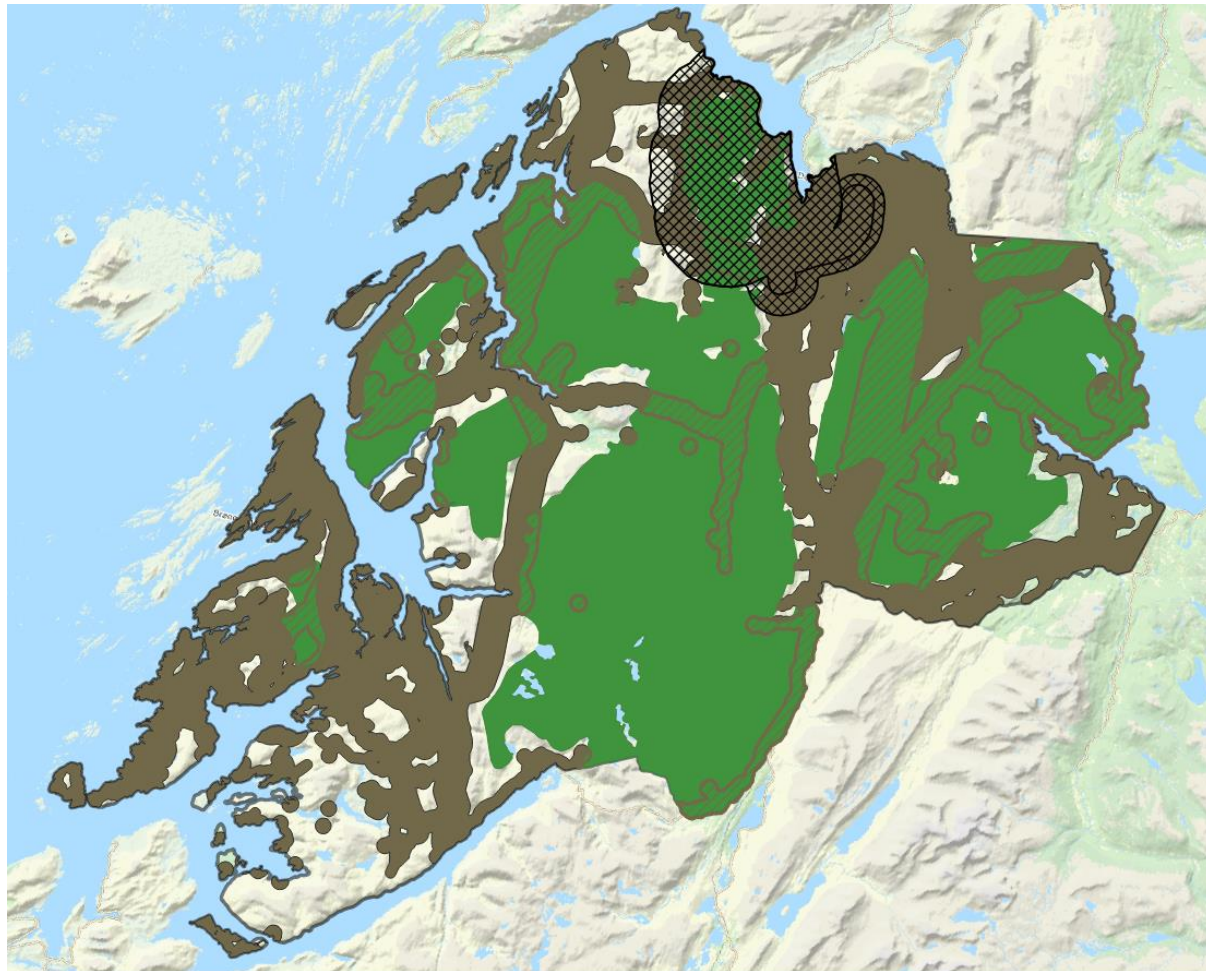


Cumulative analysis

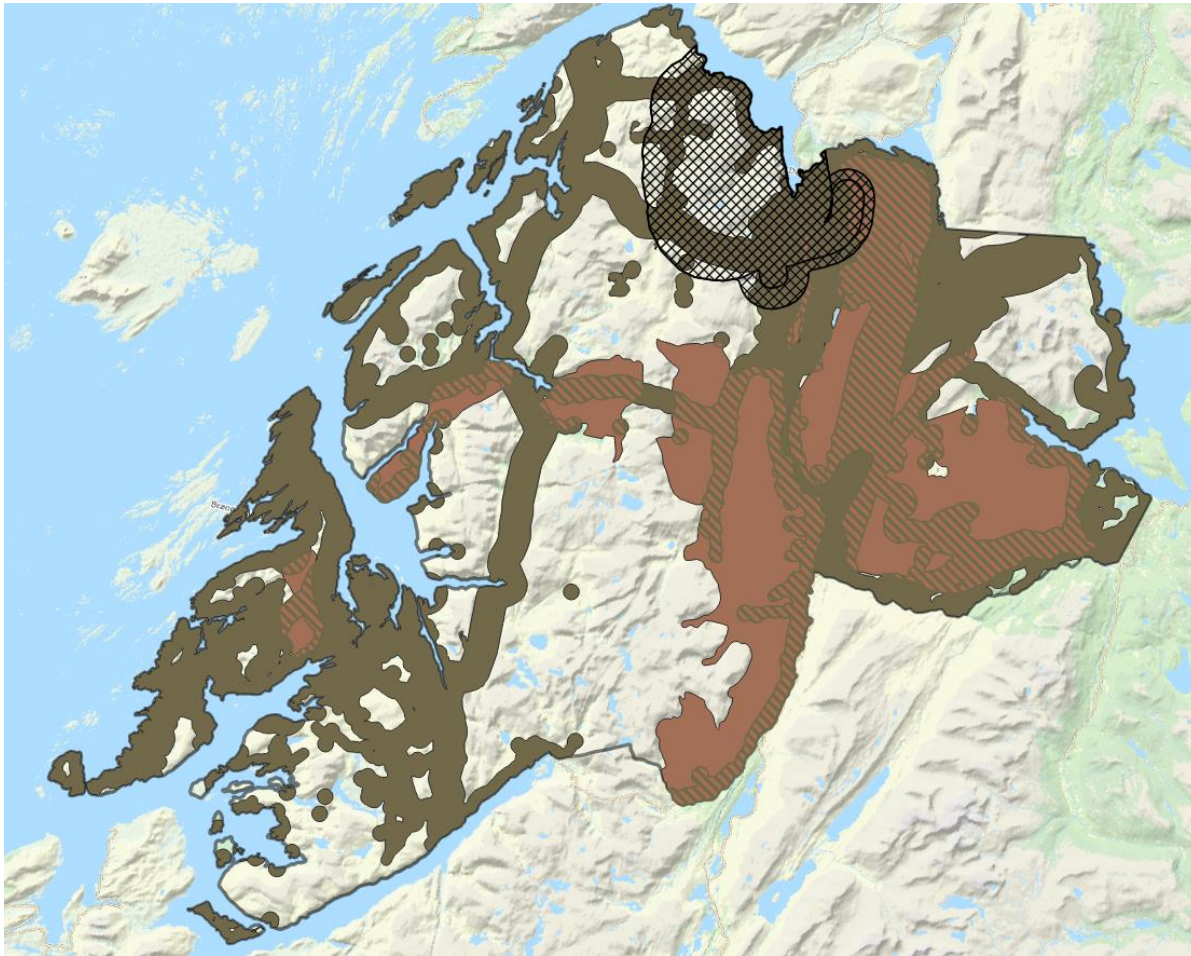
Review of

- Secondary Objects
- Primary Objects
 - Øyfjellet (east)
 - Elvdal (south)
 - Heifjellet & Sørgardsfjellet (west)

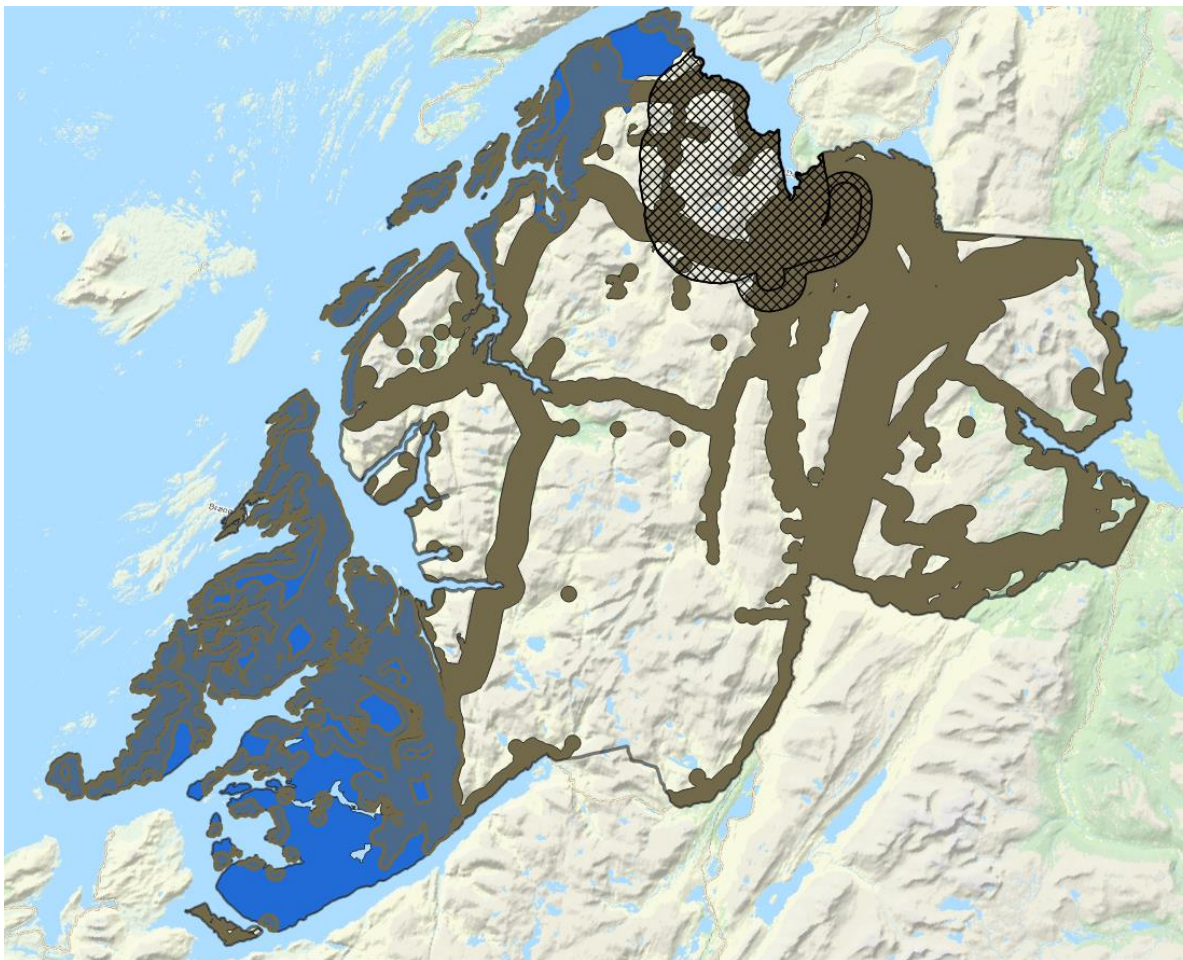
Kumulativ situasjon sommerområde



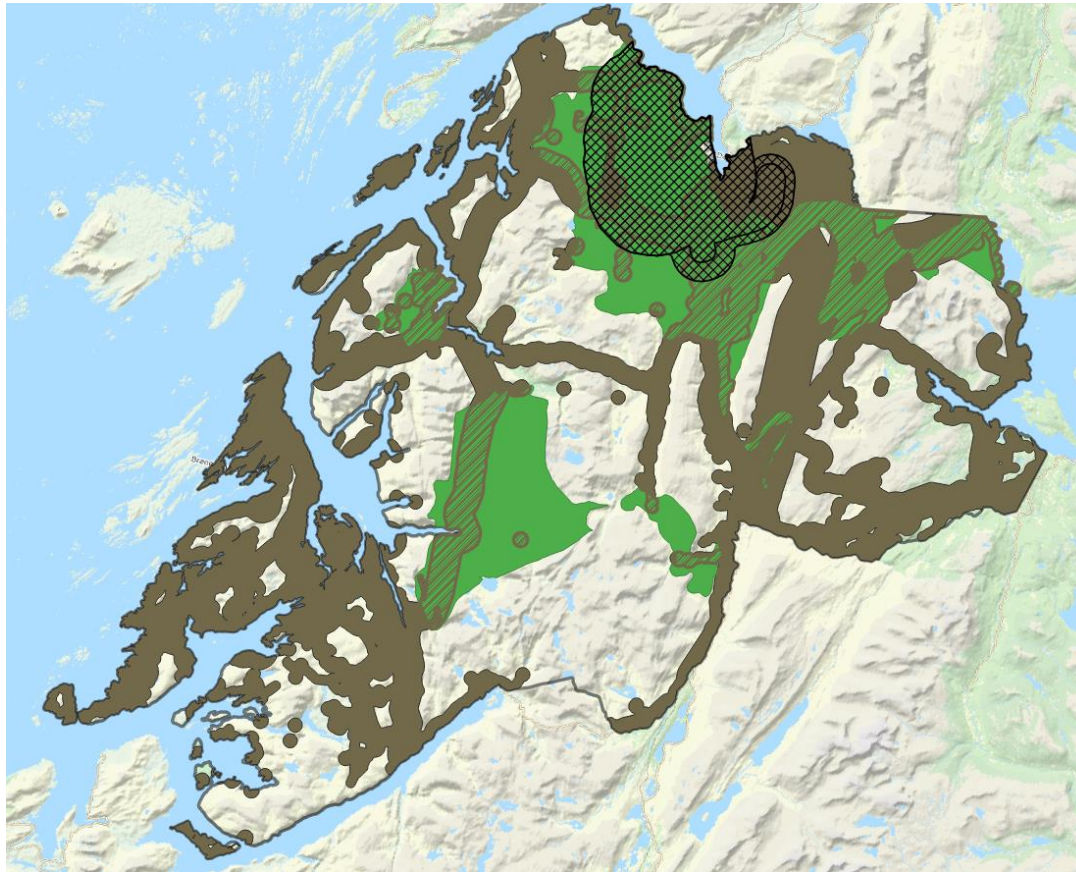
Kumulativ situasjon høstområde



Kumulativ situasjon vinterområde



Kumulativ situasjon vårområde

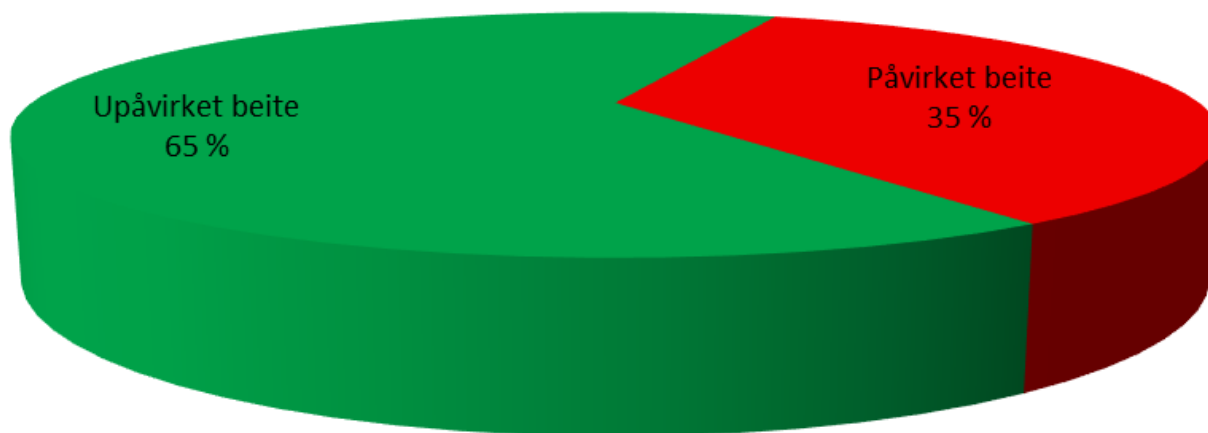


Kumulativ påvirkning av årstidsbeiter

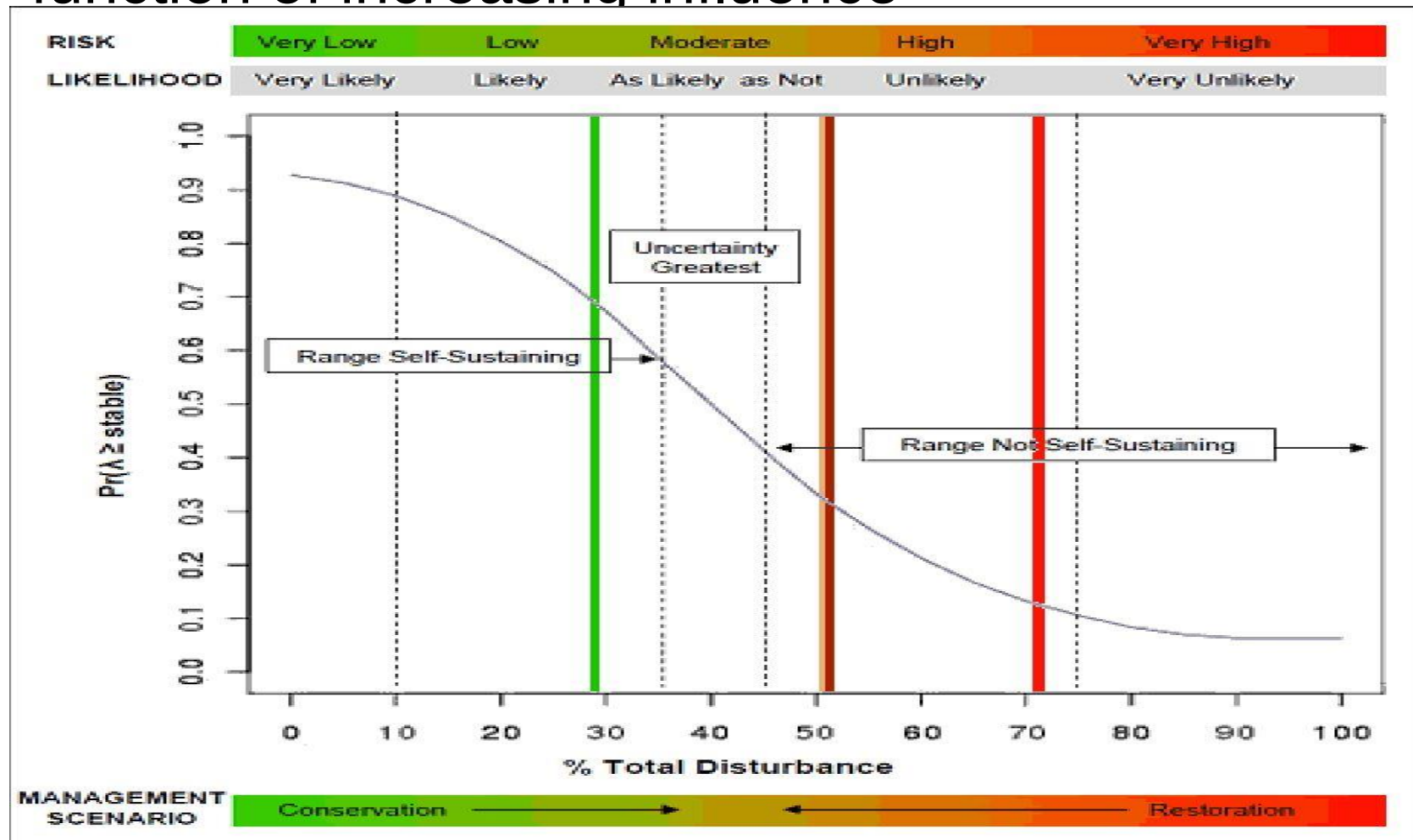
Årstidsbeite, kumulativ situasjon inkl. Øyfjellet	Km2	Andel
Distrikt	4213	100 %
Totalareal påvirket	2254	54 %
Vinterbeite totalt	949	100 %
Vinterbeite påvirket	688	73 %
Vårbeite	948	100 %
Vårbeite påvirket	487	51 %
Sommerbeite	2065	100 %
Sommerbeite påvirket	601	29 %
Høstbeite	1095	100 %
Høstbeite påvirket	559	51 %

What is the tolerance limit?

Canadian caribou recovery planning



Probability for a viable population is an inverse function of increasing influence

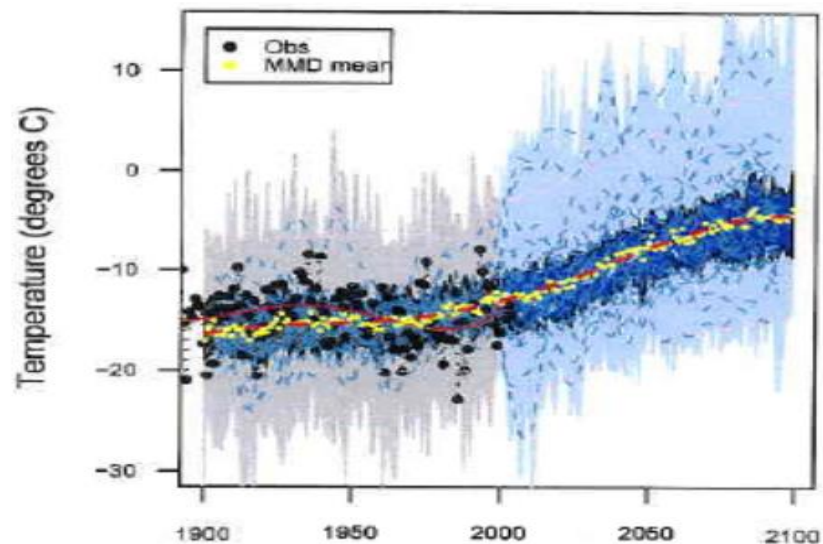


Climate changes

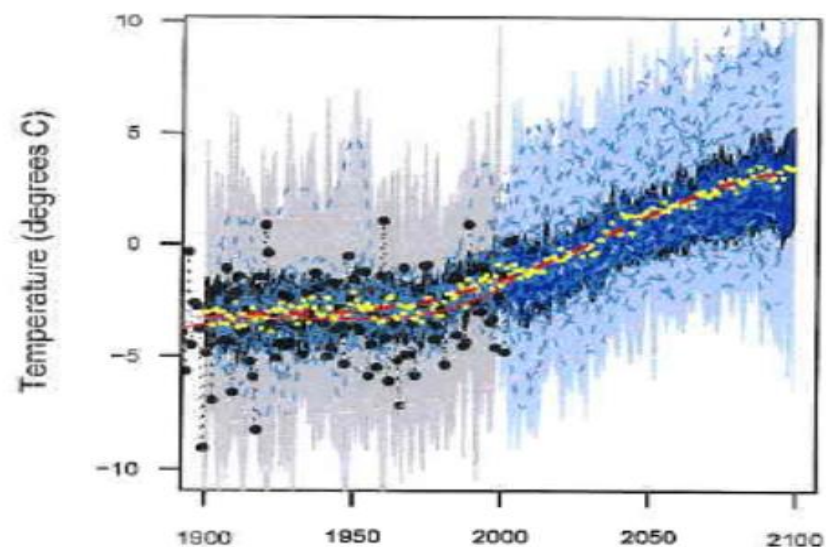
Crucial

- to snow and ice quality on the minimum factor; grazing conditions during the snow season
- regarding time of snow and ice
- regarding rainfall quality (rain vs. snow)
- to vegetation

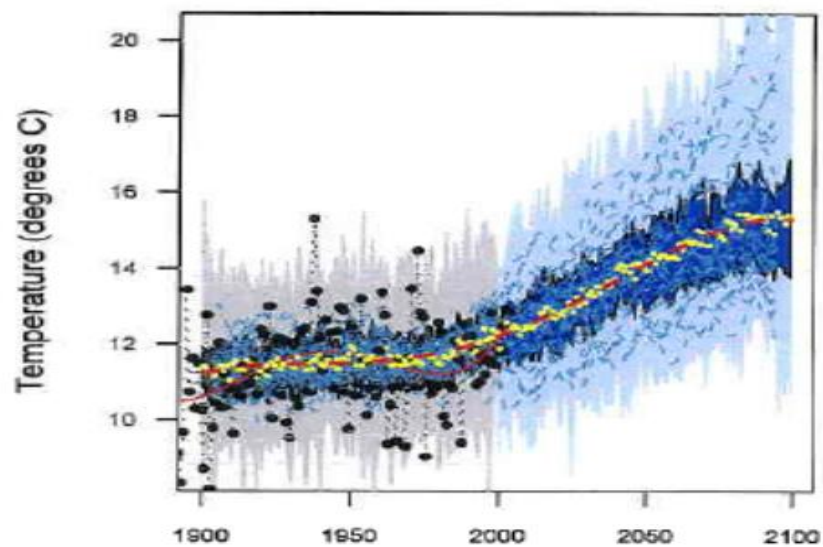
Karasjok: Dec – Feb



Karasjok: Mar – May



Karasjok: Jun – Aug



Karasjok: Sep – Nov

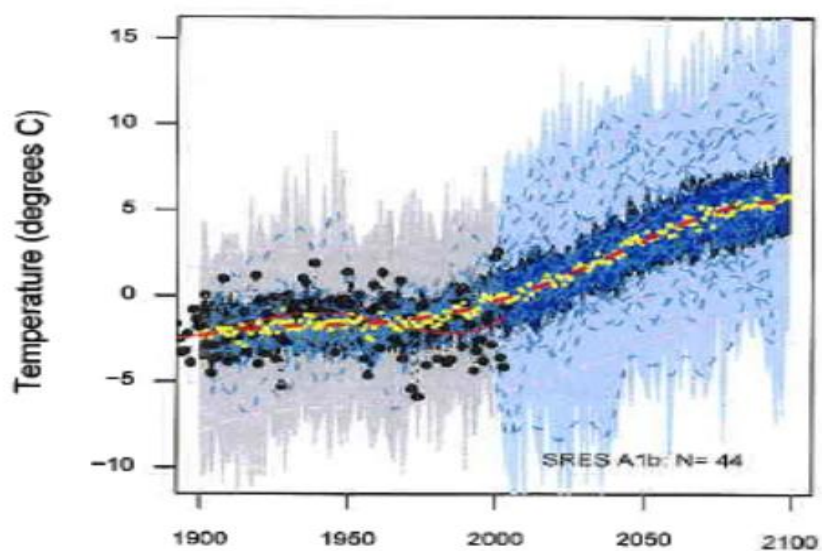


Figure 19: As in Figure 17, but for Karasjok (national code 97250; WMO 01065).

Conclusion climate change

- exacerbates the cumulative consequences of land use
- increases the need for flexibility in land use
- Increases the risk dramatically for reindeer and reindeer herding

Giitu

