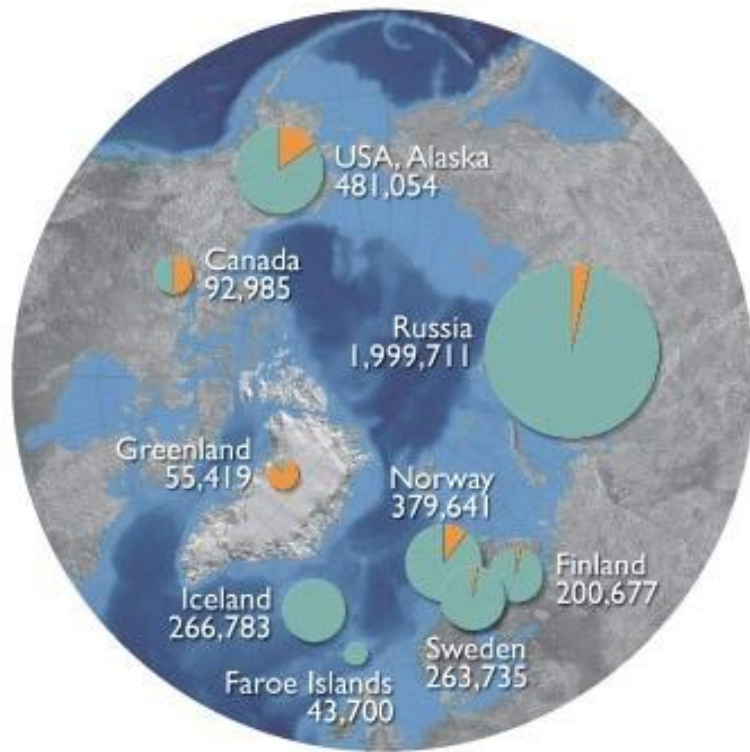
A photograph of three individuals in heavy, light-colored winter clothing standing in a snowy, open landscape. The person on the left is bent over, the person in the center is standing upright, and the person on the right is also bent over. The background is a flat, white expanse under a pale sky.

**NATURE, WEALTH, AND
POVERTY
IN THE ARCTIC**

Today's Menu

- The Changing Arctic its impact
- Who are the Arctic Peoples?
 - History of change: from tradition to modernity
 - Domination, inequality, and poverty
 - The emergence of self-governance
- What is the impact of climate change and resource exploitation on Arctic Peoples?
 - Positive impacts
 - Negative impacts
- The role of science and indigenous knowledge
- An Inuit story (short film)

People of the Arctic



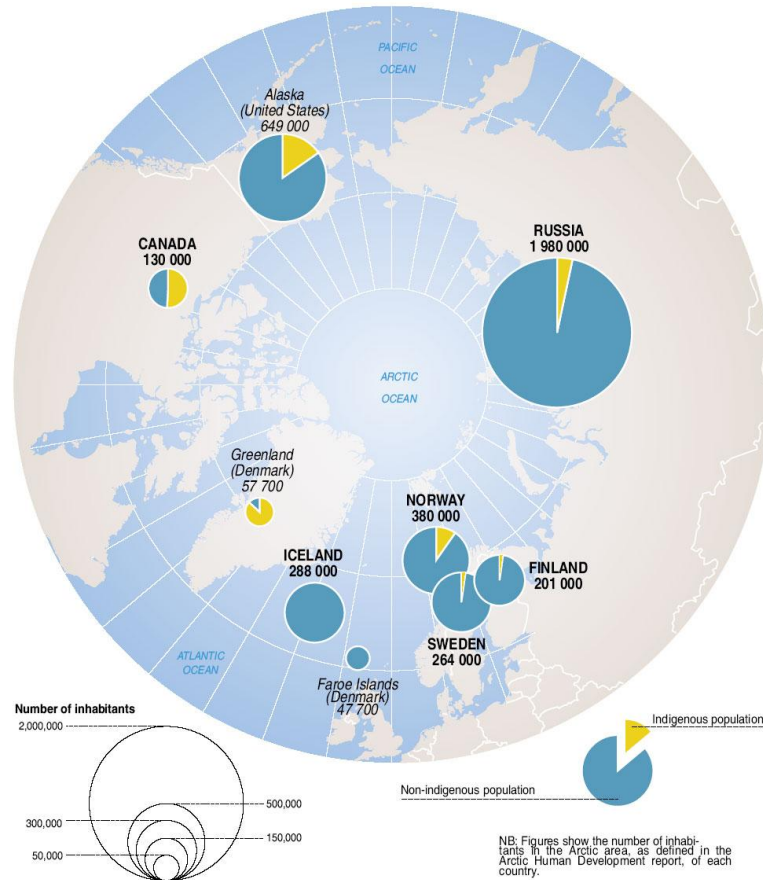
©2004, ACIA / Map ©Clifford Grabhorn



- Saami Council (SC)
- Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
- Aleut International Association (AIA)
- Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
- Gwich'in Council International (GCI)
- Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)

©2004, ACIA / Map ©Clifford Grabhorn

Indigenous population as proportion of total in Arctic Nations



Sources : United States: US Census Bureau, 2002 and United States department of commerce 1993; Canada: Statistics Canada, 1995 and 2002; Greenland: Statistics Greenland, 1994 and 2002; Faroe Islands: Faroe Islands Statistics, 2002; Iceland: Statistics Iceland, 2002; Norway: Statistics Norway, 2002; Sweden: Statistics Sweden, 2002; Finland: Statistics Finland, 2002; Russia: State Committee for Statistics, 2003; Republican information and publication center, 1994; State committee of the Russian Federation for statistics, 1992; AMAP, 1998; AMAP Assessment Report: Arctic Pollution Issues; AMAP, 1997; Arctic Pollution Issues: A State of the Arctic Environment Report; Stefansson Arctic Institute, 2004; Arctic Human Development Report.

Indigenous?





**SEPTENTRIONALIVM
Terrarum descriptio.**
Per
Gerardum Mercatorem
Cum Privilegio


Division of Arctic into Nation-States



Traditional society before WW II

The truest and most human story of the Great White Snows

A picture with more drama, greater thrill, and stronger action than any picture you ever saw.



REVILLON FRÈRES
PRESENT

NANOOK OF THE NORTH

A STORY OF LIFE AND LOVE IN THE ACTUAL ARCTIC

PRODUCED BY
ROBERT J. FLAHERTY, F. R. G. S.

Pathépicture

The poster features several illustrations: a woman and child in the top left, a man in a fur hat in the top right, a circular portrait of a young boy in the center, and a dog in the bottom right. A small illustration of a sled team is on the left side.

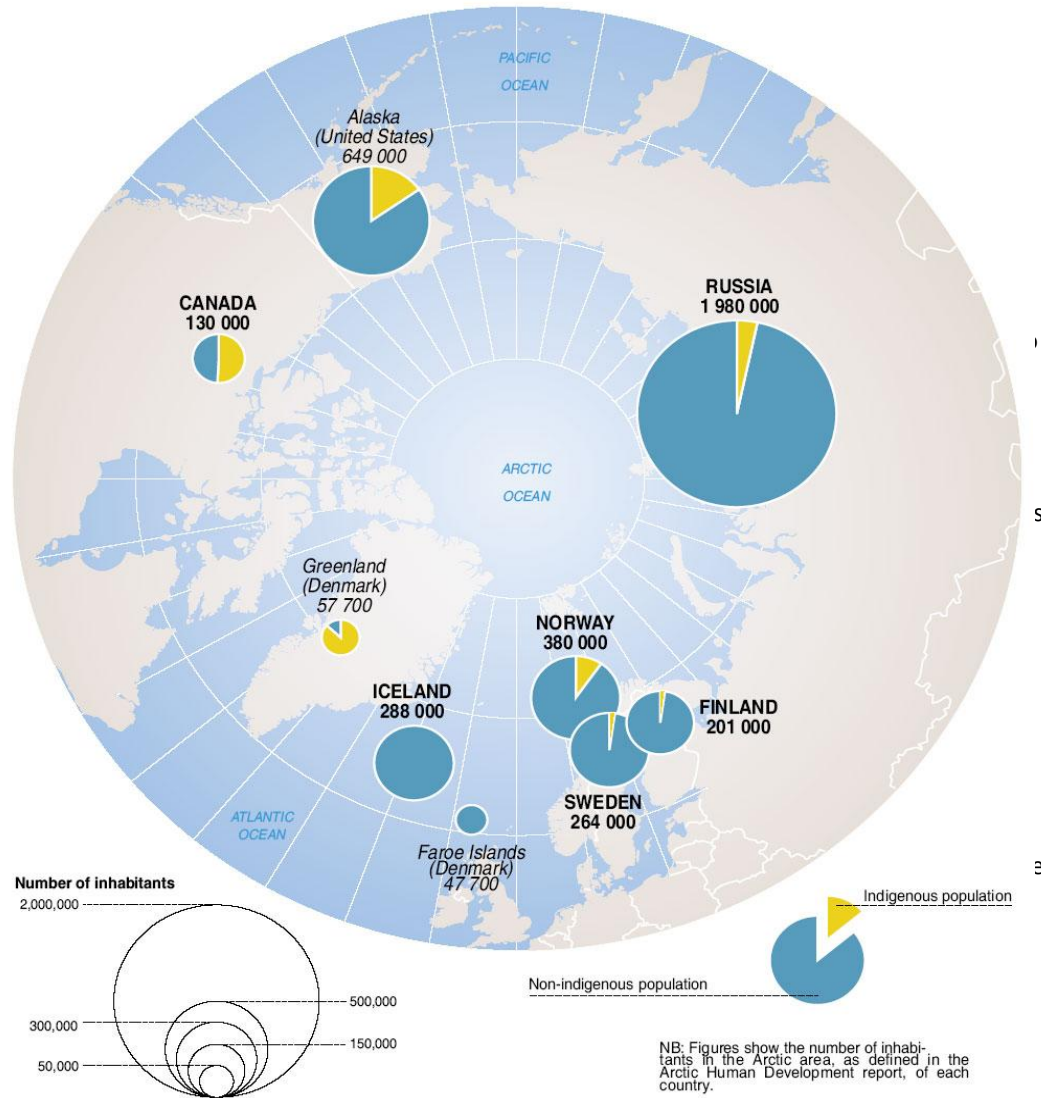
Animism



Cold War in the Arctic



Neo-colonialism...?



Sources : United States: US Census Bureau, 2002 and United States department of commerce 1993; Canada: Statistics Canada, 1995 and 2002; Greenland: Statistics Greenland, 1994 and 2002; Faroe Islands: Faroe Islands Statistics, 2002; Iceland: Statistics Iceland, 2002; Norway: Statistics Norway, 2002; Sweden: Statistics Sweden, 2002; Finland: Statistics Finland, 2002; Russia: State Committee for Statistics, 2003; Republican information and publication center, 1992; State committee of the Russian Federation for statistics 1992; AMAP, 1998; AMAP Assessment Report: Arctic Pollution Issues; AMAP, 1997; Arctic Pollution Issues: A State of the Arctic Environment Report; Stefansson Arctic Institute, 2004; Arctic Human Development Report.

Similarities and differences with cultural trends in non- Arctic areas

Many of the cultural trends in the Arctic are the result of an unbalanced encounter between the cultural traditions of small-scale, hunter-gatherer societies and large-scale agricultural and industrial states.

What is peculiar for the Arctic is that these encounters occurred relatively late, and that agricultural/industrial cultural values were imposed in the 20th century.

The similarities to non-Arctic areas are greatest with those of other hunter-gatherers pushed aside by agriculturalists

Forced migration



Loss of native culture.....



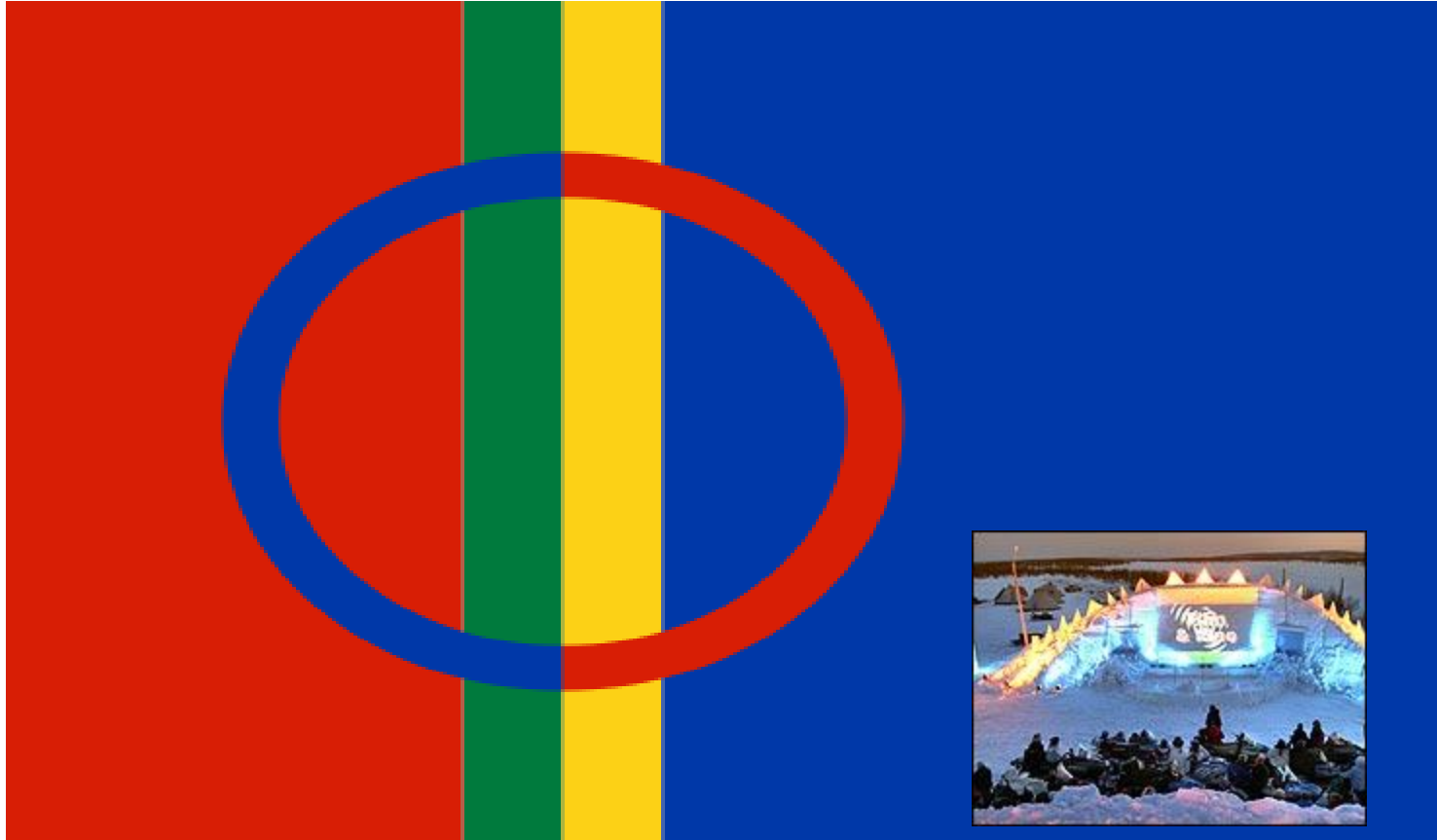
Wage employment and cash economy



Regaining autonomy and reaffirming cultures and identities



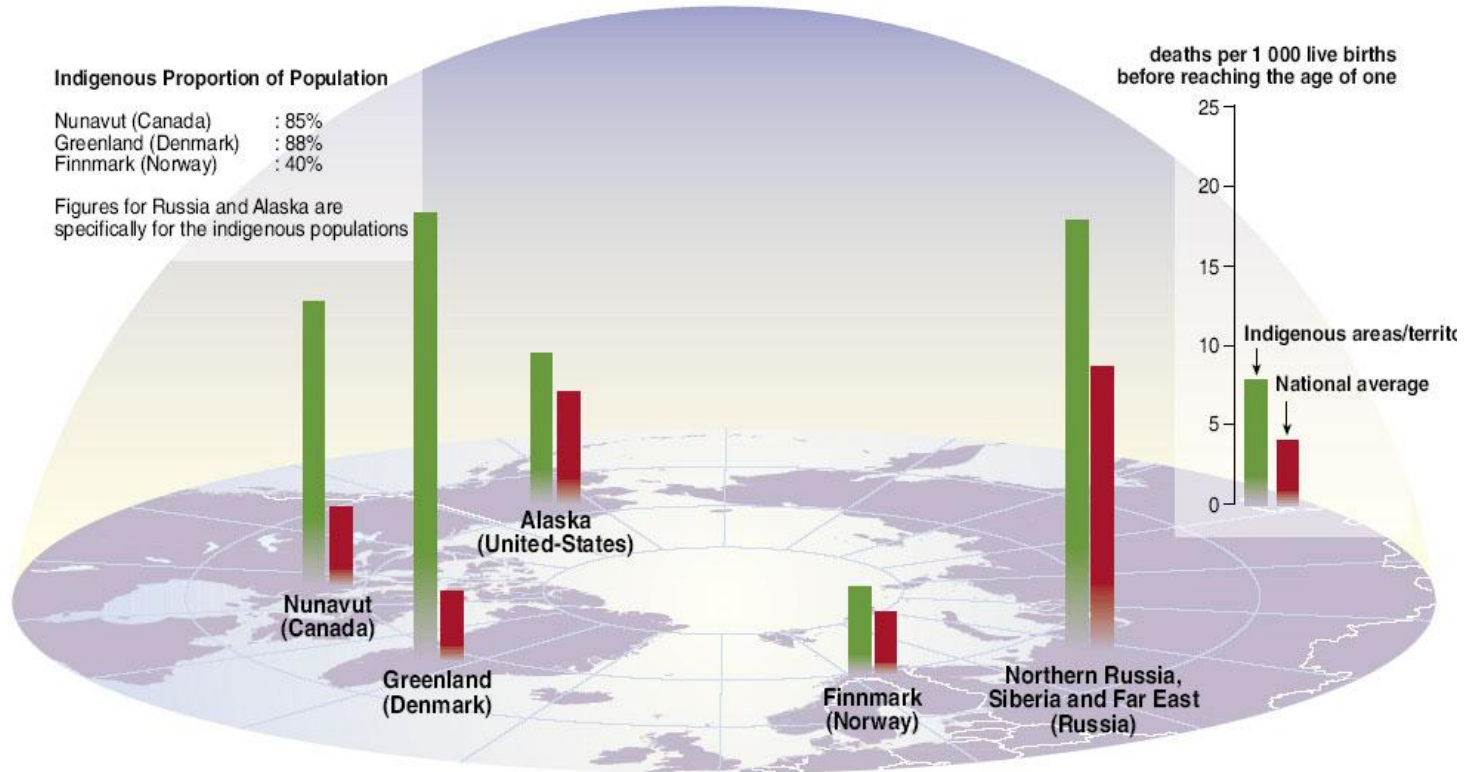
Autonomous governance



The Economy: Mix of Subsistence and Modern sectors

Subsistence (traditional sector)	Modern sector
Uses no or very little money	Is driven by money
People supply themselves with basic commodities such as food, water, fuelwood, etc.	Nature is used as a resource of tradable goods that are primarily valued after their trade value
Institutions are primarily customary, religious, etc.	Institutions are primarily set up by government, etc.
People are living within the nature	People are using nature as a resource base and are living out of the nature
Example activities: family farms/fishery/forestry for village-level supply	Example activities: cash-crop farming, commercial fishery, fish farming, industry, hydropower generation, urban water supply plants

Today.....Lower Living Standards in the Modern Economy



Poorer.....

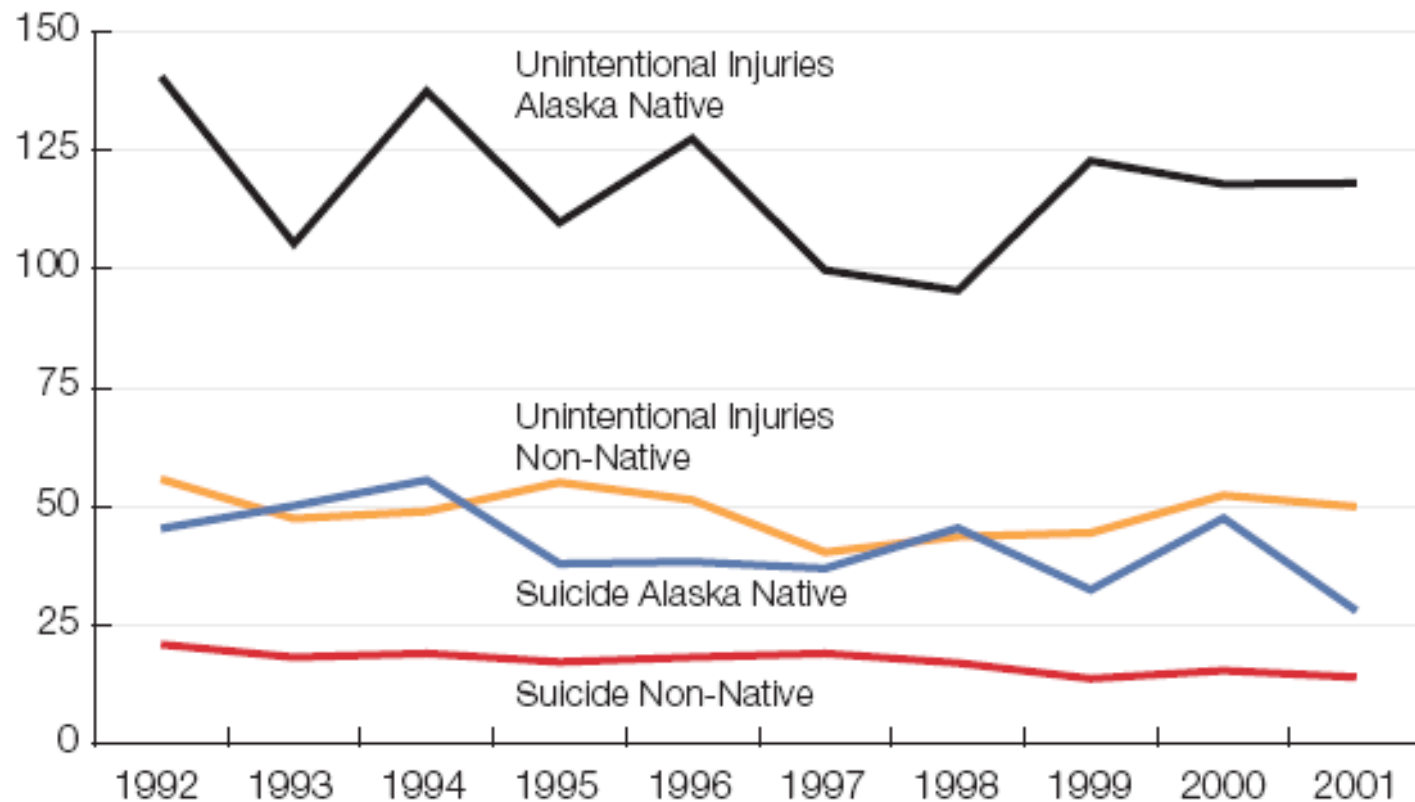


Lower Life expectancy

- Greenlanders vs. Danes
- Arctic indigenous populations in Canada (Nunavut) and the US (native Alaskans)
- In Russia, average mortality rates have increased significantly since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Inequality in the Arctic

Mortality rates (per 100,000) by race, cause and year Alaska, 1992-2001



After UNDP Arctic Human Development Report 2004

Lost.....



Climate Change



Positive Impacts of Climate Change

- Some impacts of climate change may improve human well-being. Opportunities for agriculture and forestry may increase. There is evidence that Arctic warming could reduce the level of winter mortality as a result of falls in cardiovascular and respiratory deaths.

New jobs.....



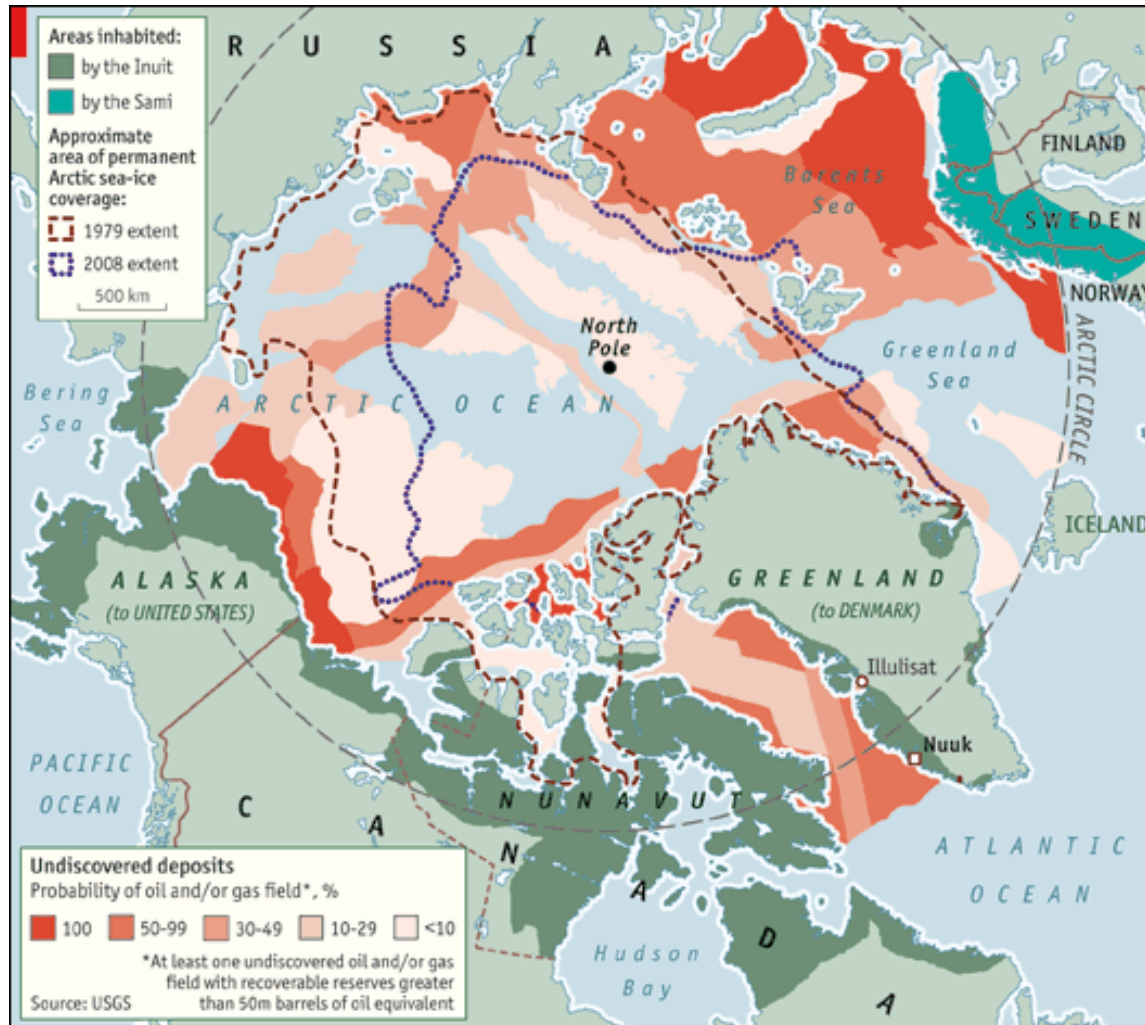
Tourism and more fish.....



New Riches.....



And of course Oil!



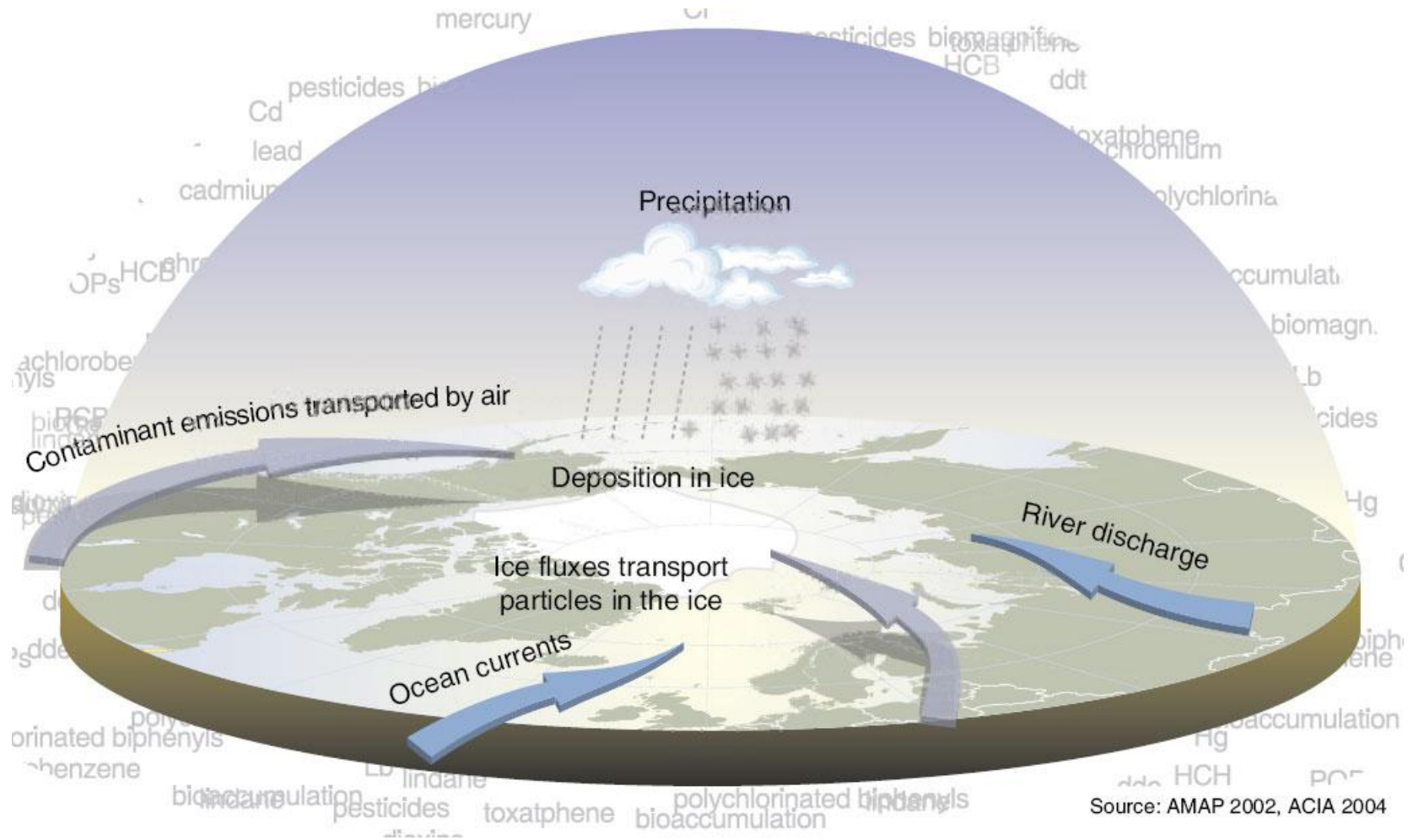
Negative impacts.....

- But this will have to be set against possible increases in drought in some areas, the emergence and survival of new pests and diseases, likely contamination of freshwaters and health and psychological impacts of the loss of traditional social and 'kinship' structures.

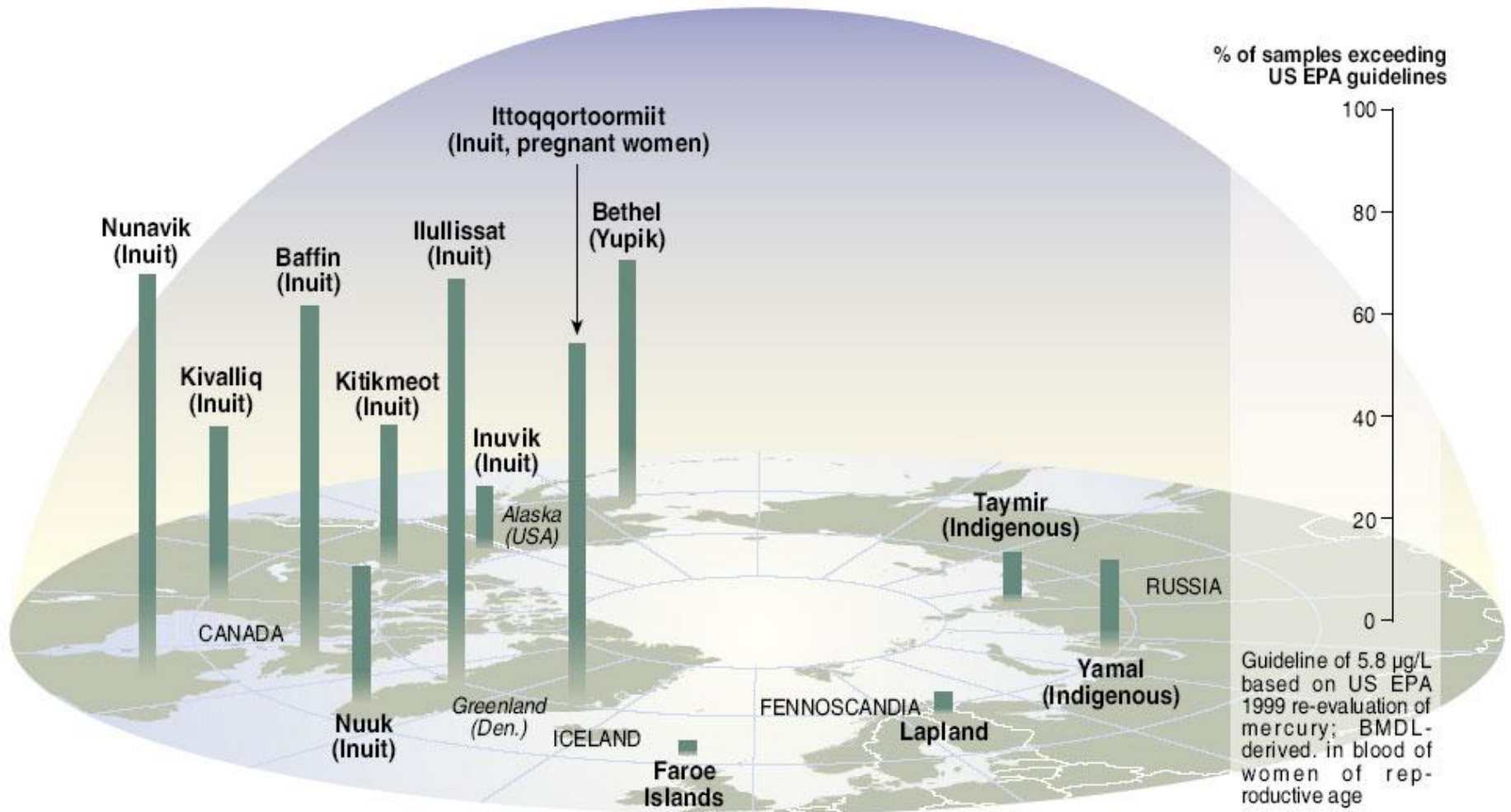
Petroleum and Pollution



Contaminants



Mercury



Source: Arctic monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP), 2003. AMAP Assessment 2002: Human Health in the Arctic.

potential *direct* climate-related health impacts in Nunavik and Labrador

Identified climate-related change	Potential direct health impacts
Increased (magnitude and frequency) temperature extremes	Increased heat- and cold-related morbidity and mortality
Increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (e.g., storms)	Increased frequency and severity of accidents while hunting and traveling, resulting in injuries, death
Increase in uncharacteristic weather patterns	psychosocial stress
Increased UV –B exposure	Increased risks of skin cancers, burns, infectious diseases, eye damage (cataracts), immunosuppression

Summary of potential *indirect* climate-related health impacts in Nunavik and Labrador

Identified climate-related change	Potential direct health impacts
Increased (magnitude and frequency) temperature extremes	Increase in infectious disease incidence and transmission, psychosocial disruption
Decrease in ice distribution, stability, and duration of coverage	Increased frequency and severity of accidents while hunting and traveling, resulting in injuries, death, psychosocial stress Decreased access to country food items; decreased food security, erosion of social and cultural values associated with country foods preparation, sharing, and consumption

New dislocations



Sinking Cities



"June isn't really June any more."

- Take the Inuit word for June, qiqsuqqaqtuq. It refers to snow conditions, a strong crust at night. Only those traits now appear in May. Shari Gearheard, a climate researcher from Harvard, recalled the appeal of an Inuit hunter, James Qillaq, for a new word at a recent meeting in Canada.

Climate change is not at the top of the agenda for many people in the North

- Other problems, like unemployment, are more immediate, but more and more people are realizing that climate change may make some things worse. It represents one more thing to worry about

.

Knowledge: Shipwreck on the Northwest Passage



Traditional and local ecological knowledge



How it can help climate change research



The End

