Linking indigenous Communities with Regional Development



What is OECD

 OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

• 35 member countries which 12 have indigenous people



Why this report?

- The first OECD-report with focus on indigenous peoples!
- Participating countries Sweden,
 Canada and Australia
- Project plan OECD Working Party in Paris 2016
- Swedish Government made decision to allocate funds for implementation
- 2017 project start in Quebec





Purpose

- Strengthen the economic development and entrepreneurship of indigenous peoples
- link indigenous communities with strategies for regional and rural development
- fact-finding missions
- Final report recommendations for how countries should include indigenous peoples in their programs and strategies
- Global comparative study of several countries
- Peer-reviewing



Starting points

Place-based approach

- The Sami are not a homogenous group that is expected to speak with one voice
- The right to land, the opportunity to influence in land use fundamental to maintaining and developing Sami business
- Sami as an indigenous people has the right to define our own development and future



The Sami har important to the economic development and quality of life in northern Sweden!

- Unique culture
- Small business, diversification,
- Sustainability, unique sami industries, history

Sami Business – based on symbiotic relationship - nature, language, culture, tradition

- Traditional knowledgwe, sustainible land use
- Balance between "market thinking" and other values





The reindeer industry is seeing growing demand – but it is an industry under stress

- Strengths: small scale, high quality and ecological
- Obstacles to meeting demand: predators, climatchange, exploitation

Sami tourism has potential to grow - but there are few Samiowned business

- Growing industry
- Opportunities for combination of business diversification



Small culture sector – require seed capital, grants and other supports to flourish

- Grants, start-up capital
- Expanded infrastructure, nodes

Lack of data and statistics

- Making invisible
- Difficulties in creating an overview and assessing needs and efforts but also grants



Fragmentation of frameworks across multiple levels

- Lack of coherence and coordination across levels and fields
- Unclear division of responsibilities



Improved collection and dissemination of data and statistics

- Synthesise current data sources and identify data limitations in their use and dissemination
- Increase research funding for Sami data collection
- Develop ethical guidelines for research on the Sami
- Enhance the role and capabilities of the Sami Parliament in statistics collection
- Expand industry codes for Sami businesses



An enabling environment for Sami businesses and livelihoods

- Make regional and rural development programme design more Inclusive of the Sami
- Address regulatory and financial barriers to Sami business development
- Ensure regional and rural development programmes support clustering activities to support small businesses
- Building capacity in the Sami business sector Strengthening the role of intermediary institutions
- Expand skills and training opportunities for Sami business development



Developing a sustainable Sami-led tourism industry

Investments in Sami culture and education are investments in Sami economic development!

- Develop and strengthen funding opportunities, industry organizations and certification systems
- Building cultural and educational institutions to supply Sami values and culture
- Strengthen collaboration with existing institutions (Sámi Duodji)



Formalization and structures for cooperation between Sami institutions (the Sami Parliament) and state actors (co

Recommendations

Better linking the Sami with regional and rural development efforts

- Improve engagement with Sami society in the context of regional and rural development
- Establish clearer mechanisms and better adapt regional frameworks for Sami conditions
- Increase awareness and knowledge of Sami conditions and business life
- Formalize and structure for cooperation between Sami institutions (the Sami Parliament) and state actors (county administrative boards, regional authorities) through consultations, cooperation agreements
- Include Sami perspectives in land use strategies/frameworks



Influence - Land management and regional development

Rights to consultation on land use issues should be clarified and capacity building for Sami institutions/organisations

- Develop guidelines for consultations
- Strengthened capacity for samebyar and other stake holders to handle consultations
- Review of regulation and legislation
- Development of management models for joint management of resources



Enhanced regional spatial planning and an integrated perspective

Develop Reindeer Management Plans:

- Integrate multiple perspectivs (infrastructure, energy, exploitation, transport) for averall planning and ensure that Sami perspectives are taken into account
- Create regional plans for spatial planning such as sami and other land- and natural resorce use



Towards a comprehensive national Sami policy

- Identify future priorities, clarify the division of responsibilities between the Sami Parliament and the government, establish mechanisms for coordination and dialogue between different levels (national, regional local)
- Establish annual strategic dialogue between Swedish government and Sami parliament for implementation and priorities for future actions
- Support sami unique cultural identity and self determination

