



CO-MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN GREENLAND

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Who am I and what to present

1. I am Amalie Jessen. Born in Maniitsoq in West Greenland.
2. Master on Environment, Technology and Social Studies from University of Roskilde in Denmark, 1988.
3. Studies focused on the societal consequences of production and consumption in relation to the environment, working life, living conditions and regional development.
4. Head of Department of Wildlife and Agriculture
5. Dealing with wildlife management since 1988
6. **PRESENTATION:** historic on regulation and management of wildlife resources from hunter to hunter management to departmental regulation and management
7. Local co-management and adaptation to changing environment – climate change
8. Regional and bilateral wildlife management
9. International wildlife management
10. **CONCLUSION:** WHY matters local co-management?

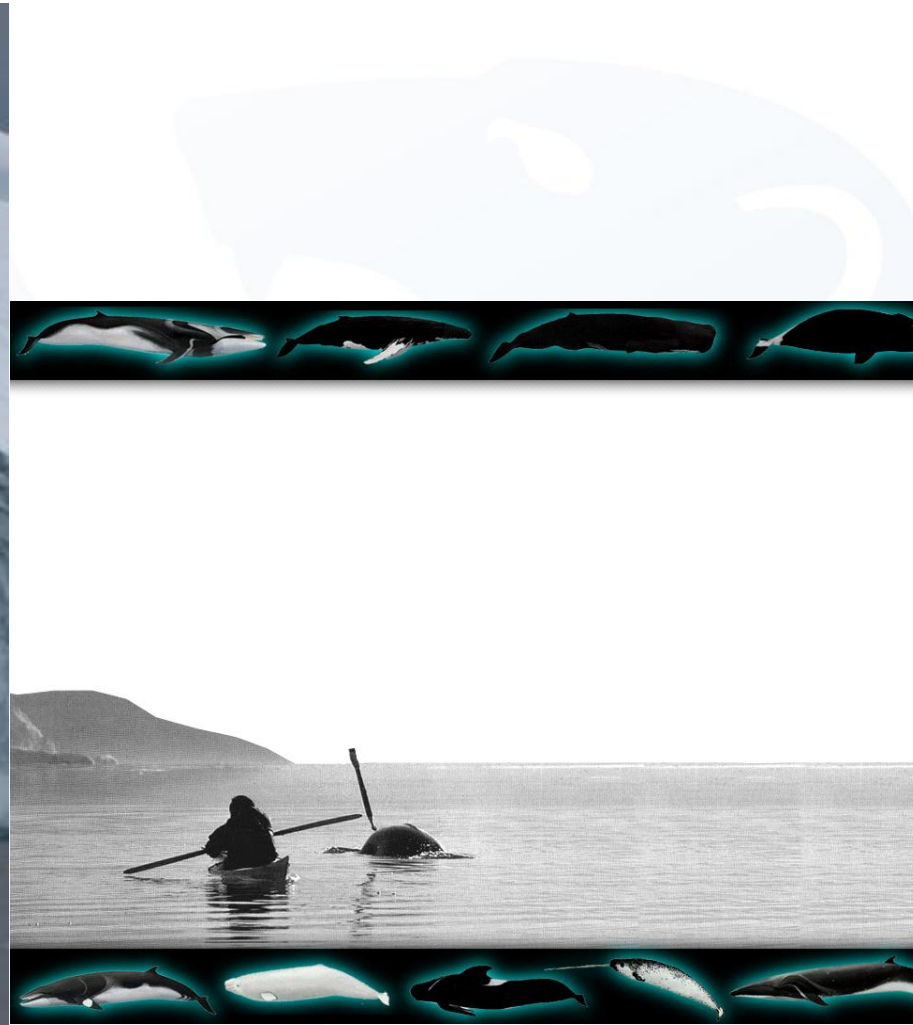
Historic on regulation and management of wildlife resources

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Hunting is FOOD GATHERING



The historic on regulation and management of resources



1. Greenland a Self-governing nation under sovereignty of Denmark
2. A coastal, non-industrialized nation dependent on the sustainable use of all marine resources, including whales
3. the importance of ecosystem-based management
4. biological based quotas and sound science
5. commitment to the increased local co-management and we have a high level of engagement in the international arena
6. Hunting is food gathering, but also administration of hunters activities
7. Sassuma Arnaa, Mother of the Sea, a protector of all creatures in the sea
8. Hunting is part of our modern life today, too
9. These resources are shared throughout Greenland, but also with Nabors to the West and East

Historic on regulation and management of wildlife resources



Hunters management

- hunter was closely connected to the animals and the surrounding nature/habitat
- technic and gears developed for thousands of years
- adapting to the surrounding nature and environment
- After arrival of western whalers and later the Danish colonization of Greenland, the Kalaallit society introduced to new habits and structure

Municipal management

- In 1960'ies, 70'ies and 80'ies - the municipalities approved local bylaws regarding hunting
- adapted to the modern technology like harpoon cannons
- The by laws very specific to the area and in a descriptive and narrative way
- limitation in the use of new techniques

Historic on regulation and management of wildlife resources



In the beginning of 1990'ies there was a system change



Local co-management and adaptation to changing environment and climate



- Wildlife management responsibility given to Greenland from Denmark in 1985 – by that also to introducing laws, executive orders
- regulating the hunt for most species and the issuing of hunters' permits
- The local management and administration gradually developed
- Co-management of living resources more transparent, MOU formed
- Catch reporting requirement formed and structured – database
- Example: local management procedure on narwhal and beluga hunting
- introduction of quota system in 2004 = introduction of co-management within the municipalities and management areas
- Development of the new system with carry-over systems – non-accumulative

Regional and bilateral wildlife management; JCNB, NAMMCO

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Regional and bilateral wildlife management



- Stakeholder consultation in harvest management
- Cabinet formed a Hunting Council
- Formed hearing processes as part of a democratic decision-process
- Scientific and Traditional Ecological knowledge focus areas both in the regional and bilateral processes for quota-setting
- Quota share models between occupational and recreational hunting
- Hunting permits and modernization of the administration
- 2.500 occupational and 7.300 recreational hunters in Greenland



Regional and bilateral wildlife management

- Quotas setting system in order to follow the scientific advice introduced in 2004
- Multi-year quota introduced in 2007
- New share policy in 2011 and
- 10 % of the quota to free time hunters
- Non-accumulating carry-over system 2013

Extended co-management development



1. In 2013 the Municipalities got the possibility to organize quota sharing in their respective management areas
2. After quota decision from the Cabinet – the various quota to management units are given to the Municipalities by issuing the permits/Licenses
3. Such new responsibilities require procedures, dialog and communication and control systems through hunting statistics
4. 9 Wildlife officers and 5 assistants to cover whole Greenland
5. NAMMCO inspection and observation scheme
6. The 4 municipalities consisting of 17 towns and around 56 settlements have larger responsibilities and ownership – which is the way to better co-management results

International wildlife management



- With reference to 1953 grundlov – Greenland depends on Denmark when negotiating quotas,
- Greenland shares straggling stocks with nabor countries, incl. marine mammals

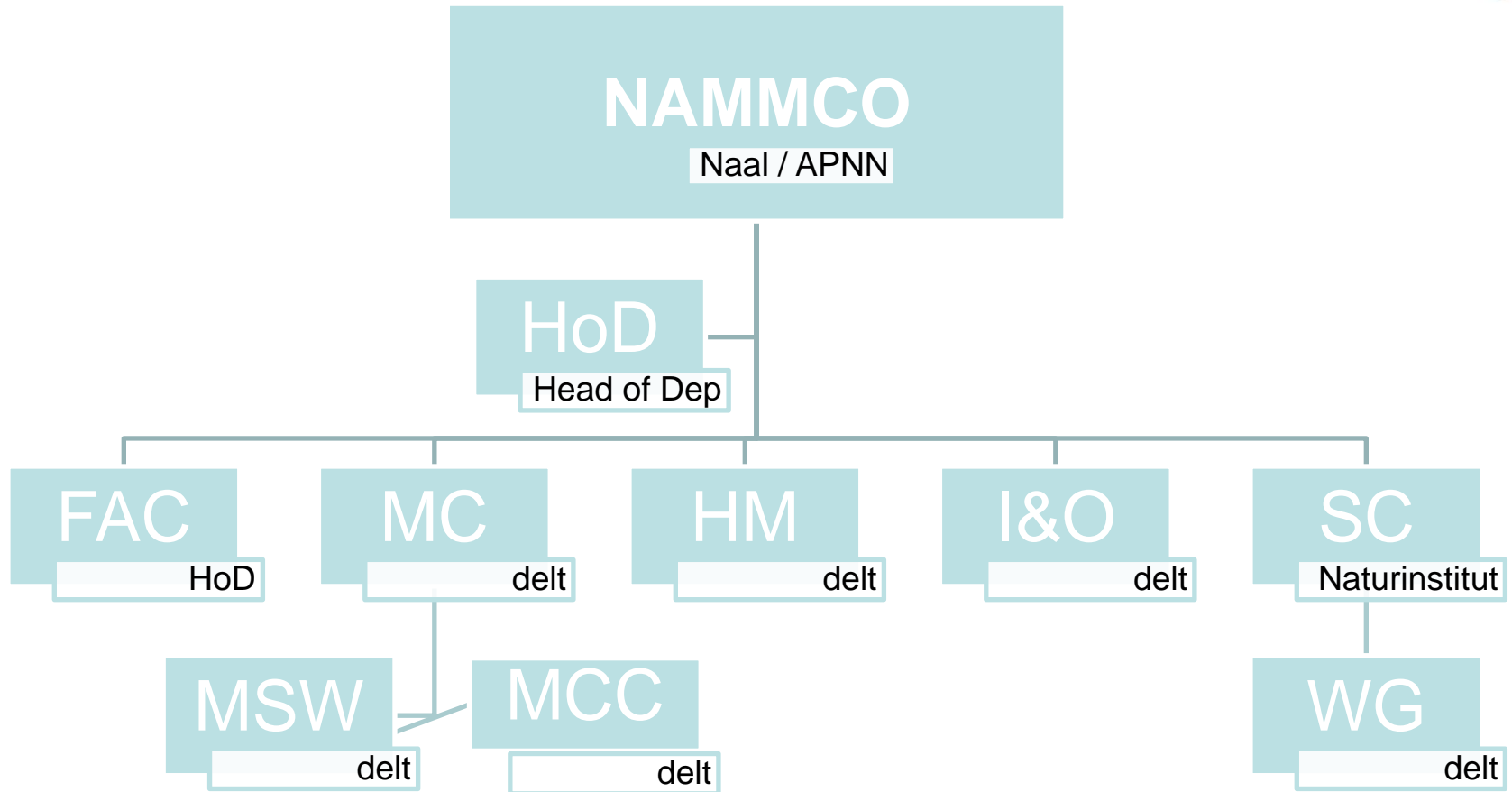
- Greenland is involved in following international management organizations:
 - 1) The Oslo Convention on Polar Bears - 1973
 - 2) The Greenland/Canada Joint Commission on Narwhal and Beluga - 1989
 - 3) The North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission (NAMMCO) - 1992
 - 4) The Greenland/Canada Joint Commission on Polar Bears - 2009
 - 5) The International Whaling Commission (IWC) through Denmark – joined mandate - 1948
 - 6) Washington Convention (CITES) through Denmark – 1973
 - 7) Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)

- direct or indirect implications for Government of Greenland and the hunters
- Has to influence Denmark to get support for a positive or negative conclusion

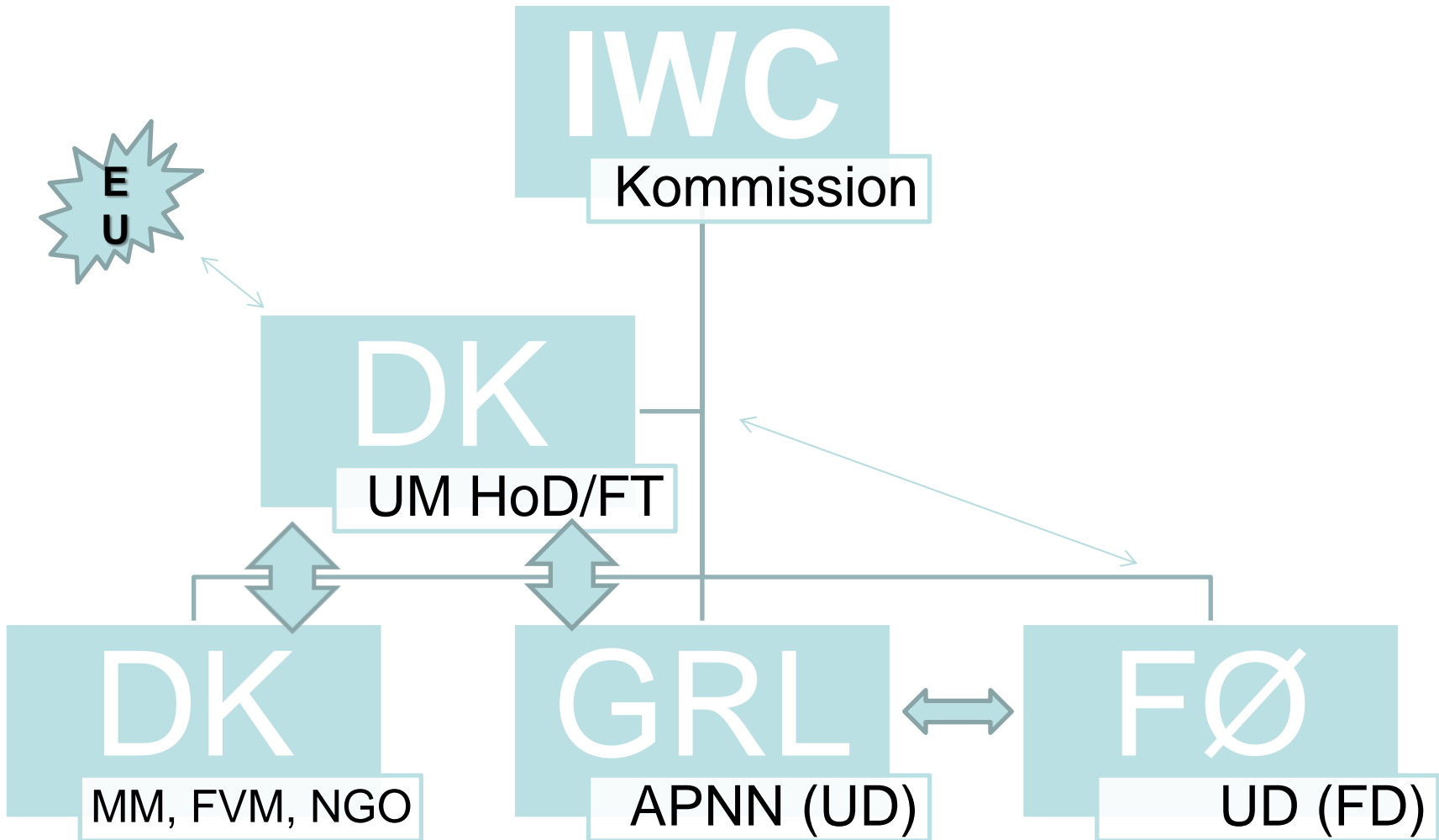


Good and bad experiences

1. On marine mammals; big differences in position/perceptions, the impacts from social media and NGO's worldwide.
2. EU cannot be member of IWC, however, it has agreed to hold common positions on marine mammals – change in the power balance – not beneficial for Greenland
3. Many decisions are based on feelings – not on facts
4. Hunters possibility for income are severelly affected by EU ban even with Inuit exemption
5. It takes a lot of time and resources to be part of international fora
6. IWC decision on whaling quota in 2012; "no" due to EU common position
7. The bad conscious changed in 2014; with a "yes" with the help from the EU



Forhandlingsdiagrammer





Why local co-management matters

- The climate is changing and the people in the Arctic are facing huge challenges
- Successful adaptation to climate change and the sustainable use of resources requires observation of the environment
- Scientific knowledge of the Arctic environment is far from complete and monitoring is logistically difficult and costly
- Local fishermen and hunters observe the environment all year round
- Their observations and knowledge are, however, rarely quantified, analyzed or used
- 56 new species; mackerel, blue fin tuna, grey seal and so on
- GRL Gov. piloted in 2012 the development of a community-based monitoring system (CBM) so called “PISUNA”

WHY local co-management matters



- Kalaallit - Inuit have practiced Community based monitoring (CBM) for generations
- CBM has recently emerged as a focused approach for government, industry, communities and scientists to help tackle wildlife management, resource development and other adaptation issues in Greenland
- CBM has many more aspects and benefits and is defined and used differently by different communities and organizations in a more constructive way.
- improve arctic policy and decision-making processes.
- CBM contributes to communities' understanding of ecological changes in their environment
- PISUNA and PISUNA BEST as examples for project

(Continued)



Why local co-management matters

The challenges:

1. How to share experiences and approaches in order to develop a common framework for best CBM practice(s) – the geographical distances taken into account and the need of capacity building.
2. Identify and catalogue current successful CBM programs, list common elements for success, and identify future opportunities for CBM.
3. Identify how to best employ Kalaallits skills and knowledge in CBM program design and implementation.
4. Identify training and employment that are salient for community-based monitors.
5. Discuss how CBM results can be used to achieve local goals, for example through using the tools available in regulations such as co-management.
6. Develop the goals and approach for a pilot CBM project to be developed through PISUNA-BEST (CBM project) in Greenland in designated areas.



QUJANAQ THANK YOU

