

## Outline of presentation

- Short about me and the Ph.D. project
- A personal story: Traditional land use rights – Greenlandic example
- Theme of session
- Indigenous co-management
- Conflicts as drivers
- Co-management in the making: Balancing knowledge-sharing with interest and conflicts
- Pikialasorsuaq as a case
- Questions?

## Short about me



### Parnuna Egede

- Half Greenlandic (Inuit), half Swedish
- Born and raised in Greenland - Living in Denmark
- Due date: January 30, 2016
- 2015 - current: Ph.D. Fellow
- 2011 - 2015: Advisor on Environmental Issues for the Inuit Circumpolar Council - Greenland
- 2010: Survey leader for the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources
- 2010: Master in Biology with specialty in Biological Oceanography at the University of Southern Denmark
- E-mail: [parnuna@plan.aau.dk](mailto:parnuna@plan.aau.dk) Twitter: @ParnunaEgede



## 3-year Ph.D. project from March 2015

Cooperation between:

- Inuit Circumpolar Council – Greenland
- Ilisimatusarfik – The University of Greenland
- Aalborg University – Danish Centre for Environmental Assessment

Working title:

- **Environmental Impact Assessment of Resource Development Projects in the Arctic – And the Application of Traditional Knowledge**



Ilisimatusarfik



**DCEA**  
THE DANISH CENTRE FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



Traditional land use rights – Greenlandic example



Photo: Pamuna Egede



Traditional land use rights – Greenlandic example



Photo: Pamuna Egede



## Traditional land use rights – Greenlandic example

- Legislation: No one can own land – governmental regulation of land use
- Reality: Traditional land use rights – right to hunt and gather in “family territory”
- “Ownership” of territory earned by participation from generation to generation
- Equipment/structures left to signal active use of area
- Local management of living resources



## Traditional land use rights – Greenlandic example

- Guests accepted
  - adhere to traditions and practice as “part of family”
- Weekend hunters and tourists tolerated
  - unless they mismanage / displace resources
- Too many users / lack of respect for traditions
  - Conflicts
  - Overuse / mismanagement of resources
- Often conflict between foragers and non-foragers; But no model is perfect from a sustainability point of view



Theme of 2<sup>nd</sup> session

Resource stewards and users: local and indigenous co-management



Titles of 2<sup>nd</sup> session

Resource stewards and users: local and indigenous co-management



## Indigenous co-management



## Indigenous co-management – word cloud exercise

- Grab your device (laptop, smartphone, tablet)
- Go to: [PollEv.com/parnunaegede293](https://PollEv.com/parnunaegede293)
- Enter 1-3 words about your understanding of the term 'Indigenous co-management'
- An anonymous word cloud will appear with your collective input



## Indigenous co-management – result of word cloud

What is your understanding of Indigenous co-management (1-3 words)?

 Poll is full and no longer accepting responses



 powered by Poll Everywhere

Live Audience Polling



## Indigenous co-management\*

- “Joint decision making by the state and communities (or other interest groups)” about one or more aspects of natural resource access or use”
- “A situation in which two or more social actors negotiate, define, and guarantee amongst themselves an equitable sharing of the management functions, entitlements, and responsibilities for a given territory or set of natural resources”
- “Any situation where local populations or key stakeholders engage in ‘partnership’ – though not necessarily power sharing with the state”

\* Castro & Nielsen, 2001



## Indigenous co-management\*

- “Participatory, collaborative, joint or multi-party management”
- “Collaborative institutional arrangement among diverse stakeholders for managing or using a natural resource”
- Assumption: Sharing authority and decision-making will enhance the process of resource management → more responsive to a range of needs
- Belief: Increased stakeholder participation will enhance the efficiency and perhaps the equity of ... resource management

\* Castro & Nielsen, 2001



## Conflicts as drivers

- Conflicts neither positive nor negative → Can be used in constructive or destructive way
- Catalyst, change, empowerment, development, negotiation, mediation
- Different stages, like resolving, continuing, or escalating → different strategies
- If mechanisms for conflict management in place in co-management regimes, conflicts can be addressed in both reactive and proactive manner
- Meaningful participation of indigenous peoples → Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)





## Co-management in the making

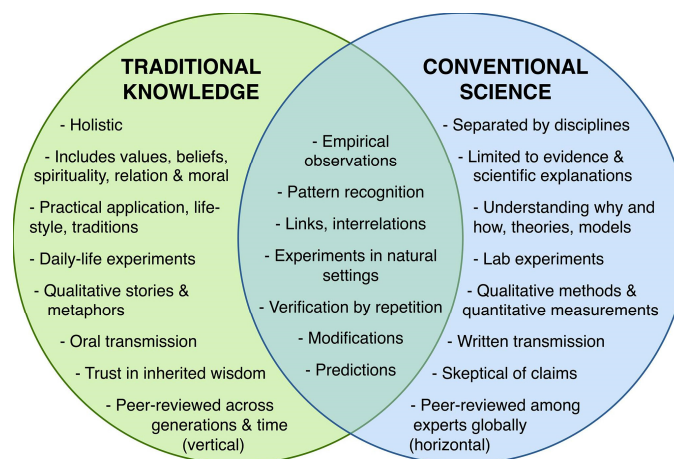
### Balancing knowledge-sharing with interests and conflicts

Main regimes:

- 'Knowledge is power' versus 'Sharing is power'
- 'Scientific knowledge as basis for sound decision-making'
- Traditional Knowledge and Conventional Science as separate knowledge systems
- Potential of Traditional Knowledge to supplement and add value to scientific process



## Co-management in the making – knowledge systems



## Co-management in the making – interests and conflicts

### Foragers:

- Knowledge (of the land) is power
- Focus on sharing → benefit to community
- Reciprocal relation → Behavior, attitude

### Non-foragers:

- Owning (of the land) is power
- Focus on accumulating → benefit to self and dependents
- Conservation relation → Limitation to access
- Different values and interests → conflicts



## Co-management in the making – interests and conflicts

- Often not conflict between Traditional and Western systems;
- In fact conflict between Foragers and Non-foragers way of thinking

### Biological sustainability?

- Both foraging and non-foraging systems have examples of non-sustainable and sustainable outcomes
- No one model is perfect from a sustainability point of view
- Several other factors: Social, cultural, economic, technological...

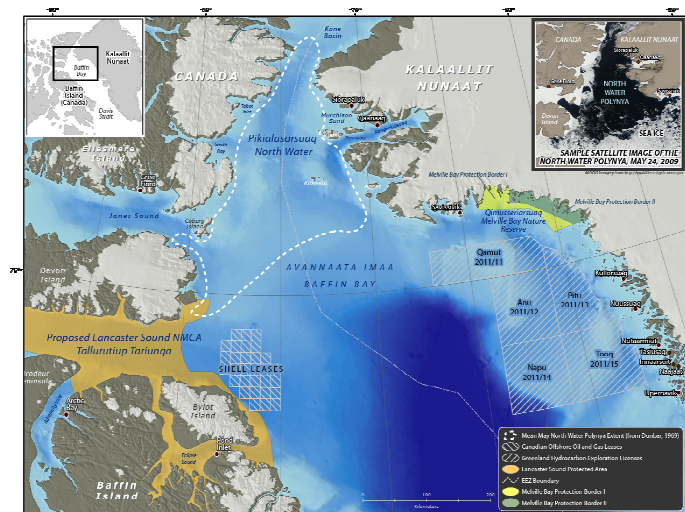


## Co-management in the making – interests and conflicts

- Who are the parties, and what are their interests?
- Who is gathering knowledge – with which aim?
- How to identify knowledge-holders and which kind of knowledge is relevant?
- Are there cultural and language barriers for common understanding?
- How is knowledge processed – how and who is it shared with?
- **Are conflicts of interest hindering an effective and meaningful sharing of knowledge?**



## Pikialasorsuaq – The North Water polynya



## Pikialasorsuaq as a case

- Pikialasorsuaq = Greenlandic for 'The Great Upwelling'
- ICC Greenland as initiator and lead on the project Pikialasorsuaq Commission
- Partnering with KNAPK (Organization of Hunters and Fishermen in Greenland)
- Negotiating potential partnership with QIA (Qikiqtani Inuit Association) & Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) - Canada
- Grants from Oceans North Canada (2013-2015 with renewal potential) and from Oak Foundation (2016-2018)



## Pikialasorsuaq workshop – Bridging the Bay



Photo: Mads Peter Heide Jørgensen



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

- 'Bridging the Bay' workshop in Nuuk in September, 2013
- Over twenty participants attended the two-day workshop
- Inuit hunters and fishermen from communities surrounding the North Water polynya shared their observations on changes in sea ice and snow conditions as well as distribution and behaviour of marine mammals
- (Pond Inlet, Grise Fiord and Arctic Bay in Nunavut, and Kullorsuaq and Qaanaaq in Greenland)



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

- Scientists from both countries also presented their current understanding of the geology, oceanography, biology and history of this region
- This dialogue served as a basis for the discussion on potential uses and non-uses of the polynya



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

- Strong consensus to explore joint strategies for safeguarding and monitoring the health of this region for future generations
- One significant outcome was agreement to work towards creating a joint commission mandated to consult with local communities about the future use and protection of the area



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

- ICC-Greenland believes that a joint commission between Canada and Greenland is the best way to ensure full and active participation of Inuit on both sides of the North Water polynya
- The collective input from Inuit will add value along with scientific coordination when working towards gaining EBSA status to the polynya
- This will help any conservation efforts strike a proper balance between the socially and culturally important subsistence hunting and the need to protect the habitat for generations to come



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

- Kuupik Kleist appointed as Greenlandic Commissioner for ICC Greenland
- Canadian Commissioner(-s) still being negotiated – Potentially within QIA / ICC Canada



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

Overall work plan:

- Consulting Inuit communities on both sides of Pikialasorsuaq about the future use and protection of the area
- Consulting with relevant authorities on both sides → collaboration?
- Conducting analysis to build 'the scientific case'
- Conducting legal analysis of regional/national/bilateral/international implications and possibilities



## The Pikialasorsuaq Commission

Overall work plan:

- Collaboration and knowledge-sharing with other relevant parties
- Writing report and communicating findings and recommendations for decision-makers, communities, scientists, other parties
- Use the findings and recommendations to influence national and international policy towards Inuit priorities

**'Help any conservation efforts strike a proper balance between the socially and culturally important subsistence hunting and the need to protect the habitat for generations to come'**



Qujanaq – Thank you! Any questions?



Photo: René Mathæussen

